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A Study of the Deposition and Distribution of Copper Alloy Vessels in Roman Britain

Thesis by Jason Lundock for King's College London in completion of degree Doctor of
Philosophy in Classics Research

July 2014

Abstract

The following thesis surveys the deposition and distribution of copper alloy vessels in Britain during the Roman period and then applies this data to the study of culture change and the construction of identity in the province during this time. The principal research strategy was to categorize the objects from published sources within four groups based on Depositional Context and to then examine these data-sets for patterns in geographic and temporal distribution, object form and decoration as well as patterns among the findspots where these objects were discovered. The copper alloy vessels themselves are classified using forms and typologies familiar from previous scholarship, though a new system for classifying handled pans was found necessary and is introduced in this thesis. Multiple patterns emerged within Depositional Contexts, Site Types and regional distribution relating to vessel selection and decoration which indicate a variety of practice by diverse peoples. This analysis argues that the principal function of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain was for ablutions, whereas it has been previously proposed that most vessels were used for dining or drinking services. Additionally, the spread of copper alloy vessels was found to be so wide across the province that it was determined that this commodity was utilized and adapted by much of the population of Britain. The conclusions were then applied to the principal paradigms currently ascendant in characterizing culture change in the province. It was found that the predominant theories, which largely rely upon a dualistic view of cultural aggression and resistance, are insufficient to characterize the complex interaction between cultures in Britain and the development of an integrated and fluid material culture as expressed through the repertoire, deposition and distribution of copper alloy vessels evident during the Roman period in Britain.

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Chapter 1- Introduction and Review of Previous Research Concerning Roman Britain and Copper alloy Vessels

1.1 Introduction

The following thesis collects together data concerning copper alloy vessels from Roman Britain (with its main focus on present day England and Wales) and relates the evidence they present to prevailing theories of consumption, identity and culture change in Britain during this time. The aims of this thesis are to collect a catalogue of copper alloy vessels from England and Wales, categorise them by form, typology, context, chronology and geographic distribution, offer interpretations concerning their cultural associations, manners of consumption, functionality and development over time before commenting upon their value as small finds material reflective of culture change more broadly within Britain during the Roman period. Copper alloy vessels from the Roman period in Britain have not been the subject of focused scholarly study for over 50 years and have never had a focused examination in English. This thesis not only rectifies this gap in the literature, but proceeds to directly apply this data analysis to the greater theoretical discourse of the development of material culture in Britain during the Roman period, thereby demonstrating the validity and importance of small-finds studies to the larger historiographic and theoretical discourse. This is also the first study of copper alloy vessels in Britain to investigate depositional patterning across contexts and between contexts, a research methodology which proved to be instrumental in understanding the use and consumption of this commodity in Britain as well as demonstrating the importance of understanding contextual circumstances in artefact studies.

The study area of this thesis is limited to England and Wales, excluding Scotland. This choice was made for two principal reasons. First, England and Wales were both part of the Roman provinces of Britain, while only portions of southern Scotland were temporarily incorporated and are therefore more applicable to frontier studies as opposed to provincial studies (this thesis being in the latter category). Secondly, England and Wales both participate within the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) while Scotland does not.¹ The sheer mass of data that the PAS provided for this thesis² makes it an integral part of the research analysis,

¹ PAS is discussed in more detail in Section 1.5 and 6.1.

² Over a quarter of the objects in this thesis were reported through the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

problematizing any seamless integration of material from regions that do not have a comparable system of data-collection and reporting.

This first chapter provides an overview of the development of academic theory concerning Roman Britain, so as to establish the intellectual foundations upon which this thesis was built and sets the stage for the reader to understand the relevant scholarship and understanding of material at the commencement of this thesis as well as introduces the problems addressed. Section 1.2 reviews the development of modern historical debate on Roman Britain, in the process discussing the development of theoretical perspectives in which the archaeology and history of Roman Britain have been understood. Section 1.3 provides an overview of previous archaeological scholarship of particular relevance to the understanding of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain while Section 1.4 outlines the consensus view among current archaeologists of how copper alloy vessel material is interpreted and understood within Romano-British contexts. Section 1.5 posits difficulties in current understanding of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain and how this thesis contributes to the understanding of this material by elaborating on the research aims and thesis questions of this thesis, and then briefly outlining the structure of the remaining chapters.

1.2 Review of Historiographic and Theoretical Debates

The synthesis of the material in this thesis is intended to be applicable to the greater historiographic study of Roman Britain. As such, it is of value at this stage to briefly outline the development of the historical narratives and debates concerning this timeframe. What follows is a brief synopsis of the development of the historical and theoretical debate concerning Roman Britain, which is by no means intended to comprehensively address the plethora of concerns of historiographic study over the 19th to 21st centuries, but rather reviews the most pertinent debates and theoretical approaches for understanding the material in this thesis.

While interest in the history and effects of the Roman period in Britain has existed since the Medieval period,³ what may be considered the inception of the ‘modern’ discussion of Romano-British history really begins with the writings of Haverfield, who outlines Classical civilization’s cultural triumph over the indigenous cultures which they encountered.⁴ Haverfield

³ See Hingley 2008 for a detailed discussion of pre-modern Romano-British historiography.

⁴ Mattingly 2011, 38.

views the Romans as having a civilizing effect upon the native populations which they conquered, though he admits varying levels of success in this endeavour depending on the social status and location of those involved, with the higher classes in the urban lowlands being more fully ‘Romanized’ than the peasant herdsmen of the highlands.⁵ Haverfield’s overall concept of the civilizing effect of Rome on the people of Britain was also influenced by the contemporary theories regarding race and the civilizing effect of empire that were prevalent in his day,⁶ reminding us of how reflective historical research is of the time in which it is conducted⁷ as even much of the basic terminology used would be highly unacceptable today.⁸ The willing adoption of a higher form of civilization to replace a lower one is instrumental in Haverfield’s theoretical construct, reflecting the colonial mind-set of 19th and early 20th century Europe and would likely have been agreeable to most of Haverfield’s readers.⁹ This sentiment of consensual assimilation is shared by Collingwood, another prominent archaeologist of that time. Considering ideas of colonial separation between coloniser and subjugated race that were evident in parts of the British Empire during this period, Collingwood was inspired to make the following statement concerning the Roman imperial experience in Britain:

‘There was no sharp distinction of race; the distinction of language did not matter; and the difference in civilization was not of such a kind that the Romans could be called civilized and the Britons savages...the Britons became Romans. They did not remain a subject race, held down by the Roman army. They became Romans in speech, in habits, and in sentiment.’¹⁰

Important to both of these historians is the difference between the ‘Celtic’ culture of the indigenous Britons and the culture which the Romans brought and that theoretically flourished under their rule. Both draw a clear distinction between the culture of the ‘Romanized’ Britons and the culture of those who lived outside of the sphere of Roman influence.¹¹ Both their perspectives on the development of culture in Britain are highly teleological and reflect a belief in the inevitability of triumph of a ‘high’ culture over a more ‘primitive’ one,¹² though

⁵ Haverfield 1923, 79.

⁶ Haverfield 1924, 175.

⁷ Gerrard 2013, 2-5.

⁸ Hingley 2005, 117.

⁹ Lyons & Papadopoulos 2002, 5.

¹⁰ Collingwood 1932, 6-7.

¹¹ Haverfield 1923, 79; Collingwood 1932, 48.

¹² Hingley 2004, 39.

Collingwood does state that the culture of Britain as a whole during this period ‘was neither merely provincial nor merely cosmopolitan, neither Celtic nor Roman simply, but a fusion of (the) two.’¹³ The concepts of Haverfield and Collingwood are clear reflections of the times in which they worked and have their roots in Hegel’s framework of ‘theodicy in history’, or the pre-determined course of history based upon design and the eventual rise of freedom and reason as fundamental aspects in human civilization,¹⁴ a view reminiscent of historic views of the role of the Roman empire dating all the way back to imperial Rome itself.¹⁵ This view is summed up well by Freeman in his critique of 19th century interpretations of imperial Rome when stating, ‘...the objective of imperialism, and the Romanization which followed it, has been variously seen as a combination of benevolent civilizing, economic advantage, and the cause of good government.’¹⁶

The intellectual tide began to shift away from such colonial models following World War II, developing throughout the latter half of the 20th century. The rise of post-colonial thought and changing perspectives on relations between the rulers and the ruled within a colonial context led to the development of arguments such as Legg’s ‘Perpetual British War’ between indigenous Britons and Roman invaders existing throughout the Roman period, referencing the surplus of soldiers regularly garrisoned in Britain and ‘frequent historical references’ to conflicts in the province to construct and justify his theory.¹⁷ This relies specifically on a concept of divided identities between ‘us’ and ‘them’,¹⁸ a very different model of identity in Britain from that proposed by Collingwood. Conversely, Frere saw the culture of Britain as being materially very much influenced by Rome, yet maintaining many of its pre-Roman features in its immaterial practice: ‘Outwardly it was Roman, inwardly it remained Celtic; yet it would be wrong to suppose an inner conflict between the two aspects.’¹⁹ This is not to say, however, that he felt that the adoption of some aspects of Roman material culture was at all superficial on the part of the inhabitants of Britain. Particularly pertinent to this thesis are his comments on the adoption of Roman dining equipment:

¹³ Collingwood 1932, 94.

¹⁴ Perhaps most succinctly summarised in Hegel 1956, 103-104.

¹⁵ Whittaker 1997, 143-144; Hingley 2004, 64-67.

¹⁶ Freeman 1997, 27.

¹⁷ Legg 1983, 168-175.

¹⁸ Laurence 1998, 95; Grahame 1998, 159; Malkin 2002, 151-159.

¹⁹ Frere 1967, 342.

‘The great variety of plates, dishes, bowls and cooking vessels which were now available, far in excess of anything known in the Iron Age, and many of them of local British manufacture, bears witness to a complete revolution in manners. The widespread use of *mortaria* for preparing food similarly points to changes in diet, and the vast increase in amphorae shows that wine-drinking was now a luxury not confined to the houses of the aristocracy.’²⁰

Millett introduced a more complicated and nuanced view concerning the development of power structures and the acceptance of Roman material culture in *The Romanization of Britain*.²¹ Neither adopting a model based upon complete assimilation nor a model of overt separation, Millett’s argument was based upon the willingness of the local aristocracy to take part in the new Roman system as a means of securing their own traditional hold on power as well as to facilitate the development of a greater level of authority. Millett sees the advent of Roman hegemony not so much as a dramatic shift in power structures so much as a re-organization of these same power structures in accordance to Roman systems and structures that precipitated an integration into the wider Roman political and economic world by these tribal elites. Millett specifically emphasises continuity between pre and post-conquest systems of governance and power structures in Britain, as well as the active participation by and benefits to the local elites, when he states:

‘The application of the system to Britain means that the incorporated tribal elites transformed themselves into the *decuriones* of the *civitates*. In this way they were rewarded by retaining power, control of their tribe and wealth, thus continuing a de facto hereditary system.’²²

The physical residue of this acceptance by the native aristocracy is evident in the architecture as well as the material culture, such as ceramic forms adopted following the conquest.²³ In Millett’s framework, the fact that the local elites benefited in some ways from Roman-overlordship and desired association and incorporation within the Roman system would seem to be evident in the acceptance of many of the trappings of Roman material culture. Roymans offers similar perspective to Millett, using examples of the incorporation of tribal elites

²⁰ Frere 1967, 344.

²¹ As controversy over the term developed after the book’s publication, as discussed later in this section.

²² Millett 1990, 66.

²³ Millett 1979, 35-48; Millett 1990, 157-174; Mattiungly 2011, 234.

in Gaul within the system of the Roman auxiliaries as a means of maintaining pre-Roman customs of aristocratic martial achievement within an integrated Roman system of power. The adoption of sedentary agricultural values evidently played an important role in the construction of elite identity in *Gallia Belgica* during this time, as indicated by the representations by provincial elites of the Roman values of farming and agriculture on their funerary monuments.²⁴ Woolf emphasises the allure that integration into Roman society likely had for many Gallic provincial elites, emphasizing the economic benefits of peace and the role that classical education and the notions of *paideia* and *humanitas* had on the development of Roman Gaul.²⁵ The work of Millett and others at the close of the twentieth century implies that there tended to be incorporation and compromise between the indigenous British and imported Roman cultures and power structures, with particular emphasis on the role of local elites in the process of the dissemination of Roman political and cultural influence.²⁶ While not as dramatic as Collingwood's comment that 'the Britons became Roman',²⁷ this model of indigenous acceptance and collaboration favoured by Millett *et al.* does assert that the Britons, or at least their elites, were receptive to adopting the Roman system as it was often to their own benefit. This sentiment is perhaps best summed up by Miles when he writes, 'Romanization does not represent a complete takeover of local cultures and languages which were used to articulate them. Rather, it was a process that involved appropriations by both rulers and ruled in the creation of new imperial narratives.'²⁸

This system of inter-cultural developmental exchange is also put forward by the creolization theory of Webster, in which she makes comparisons between Caribbean Creole cultures and the colonial environment of the Western Roman Empire in an attempt to understand how culture may have developed there. Her argument takes into account not only the presence of Romans and Britons, but also the diverse cultures from across the Empire which would have been present in Britain for military or commercial endeavours and how these cultures and peoples would have mixed. She characterises her views on inter-cultural syncretism thusly:

²⁴ Roymans 1996, 61-72.

²⁵ Woolf 1998, 48-76.

²⁶ Mattingly 2011, 38-39.

²⁷ Collingwood 1932, 7.

²⁸ Miles 2000, 60.

‘First, no discourse is purely dominant or oppositional but is to some degree both, and that ought to be the starting point for any analysis of social action within the Roman hegemony. Second, where we do encounter acceptance of colonial concepts, beliefs and material culture, that acceptance requires neither consent nor belief but is often a tactical obedience.’²⁹

There is a distinct difference between the syncretism of Millett and the creolization of Webster: Millett’s requires the acceptance of the Britons of ‘Roman’ culture while Webster’s view emphasises the existence of diverse cultural values competing with each other in a shared landscape, the coloniser and colonised in a sort of cultural negotiation as they both attempt to define and assert their own identities within the greater society.

It is the development of such theories of cultural multiplicity which has led to the terms ‘Romanization’ and ‘Romanized’ to fall out of favour with scholars during the final years of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century as this phrase was viewed as too simplistic to define the nuances of cultural development which occurred as a result of the interaction between Roman and indigenous cultures of the west, not to mention the cultural pluralism experienced across the entire Roman world, as well as being a term that may have inherent modern political prejudices.³⁰ In many ways, the ‘Romanization’ argument encapsulates the development of the theoretical debate within Roman studies in Western Europe over the past 20 or so years.³¹ Much of this debate centres on how active a role the indigenous population played in ‘joining in’ on the Roman system, both culturally and politically, and how disenfranchised and subjugated the indigenous populations under Roman authority may have been. There also developed theories concerning the meanings and associations which may have developed concerning ‘Roman’ objects culminating in Barrett’s assertion that there is a distinct problem with trying to understand relations between ‘Roman’ and ‘native’, as there is no clear definition of what either of these terms actually represents in terms of individuals or groups.³²

David Mattingly’s concept of Roman Britain is one of pure colonial exploitation and is developed principally from the current state of world affairs with ‘the end of the Cold War and

²⁹ Webster 1997, 181-182.

³⁰ Webster 2001, 216-217; Lyons & Papadopoulos 2002, 7; Mattingly 2011, 39.

³¹ As may be witnessed developing in the annual installments of the *Proceedings of the Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference*, recently summarised in Heeren 2014, 159-161.

³² Barrett 1997, 51.

the emergence of the United States as a solitary superpower'.³³ More to the point, his definition of 'empire' is the non-consensual rule of territories and peoples over a large landscape.³⁴ His emphasis on imperial power being characterised as inherently non-consensual underscores his view of power relations and what the application of power structures means. He does agree with previous scholars in classifying Roman Britain as being a 'colonial' environment, but states 'Colonialism is essentially about the operation of power in situations that necessarily created or reinforced large inequalities within territories subject to exterior rule'.³⁵ This emphasis purposefully downplays any positive effects of empire, asserting that economic and social exploitation lay behind the motivations and practices of empire in all its incarnations throughout time.³⁶ He downplays the importance of native elites in the imperial process, stressing instead the importance of 'discrepant experiences' between different social classes in different areas of the empire.³⁷ Mattingly also emphasises the locals' subordinate role in the imperial administration and infrastructure to that of colonisers,³⁸ as well as the omnipresent and intimidating threat of force against those not willing to be compliant with the new system of authority which is inherent in imperial systems.³⁹ Most explicitly, he states: 'The Roman Empire was not run on altruistic lines: it developed mechanisms for the exploitation of land and people'.⁴⁰

Mattingly also attacks the theory of cultural or social integration by stating that the way land use and settlement has been traditionally approached by scholars directly impacts the conclusions that researchers are able to reach. Arguing that the emphasis placed on towns puts a bias into the understanding of how settlement actually occurred in Britain during this time, he states that what is represented is 'Roman Britain' as opposed to 'Britain in the Roman Empire', a distinction which characterises his view of how the territory and people of Britain were viewed and treated under Roman rule.⁴¹ Mattingly's approach has struck a powerful chord with the contemporary scholarly community and epitomises a widely held view.

³³ Mattingly 2011, xvii.

³⁴ Mattingly 2011, 75.

³⁵ Mattingly 2006, 13.

³⁶ A similar opinion of the imperial process in Roman Britain may be found in Hingley 1982, 17-52.

³⁷ Mattingly 2011, 206-236.

³⁸ Mattingly 2006, 355.

³⁹ Mattingly 2006, 90.

⁴⁰ Mattingly 1997, 134.

⁴¹ Mattingly 2006, 357.

Within the greater historiographic and theoretical debate on Roman Britain, little space is given to the study of small finds, which is all too often regarded as a subsidiary study within the field.⁴² Of the reports mentioned above, only in Millett and to a lesser extent Mattingly does small finds data play a significant role in the discussion and in both these cases it is used primarily as supporting evidence for landscape, architectural or other data. A recent publication by Gerrard also incorporates a great deal of small finds data into its argument, but its emphasis is focused principally upon Late Antiquity and does not cover the entire Roman period in as much detail.⁴³ This is not to say that small finds have not been applied to the arguments of cultural development and identity in Britain during the Roman period. The work of Swift across objects of dining, grooming and personal adornment has also proved very influential in drawing the study of small finds into the general nexus of debate concerning culture change and adaptation during the Roman period in Britain.⁴⁴ Another notable work that applies small finds data to identity is Eckardt and Crummy's recent monograph on toilet instruments in Late Iron Age and Roman Britain, which illustrates specifically British trends in personal grooming such as the prevalence of nail cleaners in the province throughout the Roman period.⁴⁵ Walton's monograph on coin loss in Roman Britain brings this group of objects into the study of regional and temporal change in culture practice in the province, indicating varying acceptance and use of coinage as a means of monetary exchange from the Iron Age through to the Anglo-Saxon period.⁴⁶ Brooches have also received significant scholarly attention and their typologies are often used to track cultural movement and change in the Romano-British landscape.⁴⁷ The current thesis sits within this tradition of such focused artefact studies.

Over the past century of scholarship, the development of how Britain during the Roman period is understood and perceived has been a dynamic process reflecting the ideas and the prejudices of the times in which the theories have been constructed. As it is true that researchers into antiquity are forced to overlay their own views and prejudices upon it,⁴⁸ this process will continue in the future and will be informed by new developments, discoveries and writings. While rarely integrated into the same investigation, the relationship between historical theory

⁴² Cooper 2007, 35-53; Johns 2007, 29-34; Swift 2007a, 18-27.

⁴³ Gerrard 2013.

⁴⁴ Swift 2007a; Swift 2007b; Swift 2009.

⁴⁵ Eckardt & Crummy 2008, 69-72.

⁴⁶ Walton 2012.

⁴⁷ Collins 2010, 64-74; Mackreth 2011; McIntosh 2011, 155-182; Gerrard 2013, 198-203 & 221.

⁴⁸ Mattingly 2006, 3-4; Gerrard 2013, 2.

and artefact studies is reciprocal: one provides perspective within which to characterise finds while the other provides hard data with which to test intellectual paradigms. While informed by the developments in historiographic study outlined above, this thesis contributes to the development of the theoretical debate by offering a focused finds study which is then critically applied to the larger paradigm of the cultural development of Britain during the Roman period. Copper alloy vessels prove especially fruitful for this application, as they are both objects of pragmatic use as well as objects for the transmission of art through decoration and display. Their use both as functional objects and concentrations of wealth adds further layers of how these objects may be understood and interpreted. Finally, their use in the construction and display of cultural identity through table-practice and decoration provides fresh insight into the development of culture change across time and space in Roman Britain. All of these perspectives for viewing copper alloy vessels as cultural objects in Roman Britain will feature throughout this thesis, particularly in Section 1.5 and Chapters 7 & 8.

1.3 Review of previous archaeological investigation relating to copper alloy vessels

While the previous section was concerned with the theoretical frameworks constructed within the academic community on how to view Britain during the Roman period, the present section will review the key archaeological investigations that form the foundation upon which the current thesis is constructed. It is important to have knowledge of the previous scholarship in order that the contribution that the present work makes is understood.

The principal starting point for the study of copper alloy vessels in Britain is Eggers' 1968 article. While principally serving as a catalogue, Eggers offers some discussion of the contexts of these objects as well as highlighting some trends in their deposition, such as grave goods and aquatic deposits.⁴⁹ Though ambitiously expansive in its scope, much of the data in Eggers' article comes from military contexts, particularly from Hadrian's Wall and the frontier forts of Wales. This may have been a result of a depositional bias in the material, as it could be expected that the army was more inclined to use Roman material than the indigenous population or that their material practices might be representative of the importation of other customs from elsewhere in the Empire.⁵⁰ Also, there are notable omissions in Eggers' catalogue as well as

⁴⁹ Eggers 1968.

⁵⁰ Cool 2006, 179-180.

discrepancies between his report and other reports of certain objects, which put extra importance on the cross referencing of objects in the catalogue during the process of data collection. Nonetheless, the data collected by Eggers in his study is extensive and proves invaluable to the foundational work of this thesis.

In 1971, Kennett published a complimentary article to Eggers' which focused specifically on Late Roman copper alloy vessel hoards in Britain. His study is comprised of six hoards across Britain, which he inventories and offers brief descriptions of before outlining his theories in their manufacture and possible deposition. Importantly, he identifies several forms using accepted classifications for continental examples: the *basin à bord godronné* (impressed continuous oval design), *Perlandbecken* bowl (individual spherical designs), *basin festonné* (scalloped etched lines along rim), and *basin uni* (out turned rim).⁵¹ Kennett's article is principally a catalogue with some chronological explanation; it does not attempt to make associations between vessels and how they may have been used together or functioned. His work nevertheless is invaluable in developing the understanding of the repertoire of British vessels as well as indicating how these vessels may be related to trade and the economy of the province.

Though it does not deal directly with Britain, another important study by Eggers to consider when developing an understanding of Romano-British copper alloy vessels is his study on Roman vessels found beyond the northern boundaries of the Empire in Free Germany.⁵² His classification of vessel types is extensive and proved to be highly useful for this study, as it is widely used and accepted within the scholarly community. Eggers' typology is the system most commonly referenced in academic literature to this day. Radnoti's work on Roman copper alloy vessels in Pannonia is also a useful interpretative catalogue of material with much comparison of vessel forms across the empire and proposals on production centres for specific vessel types.⁵³ The two catalogues of copper alloy vessels in the museum collection of Nijmegen are useful resources for the understanding of the repertoire of copper alloy vessels from the Roman period and they are often referenced by scholars for comparisons when describing copper alloy Roman vessels from excavations or museum collections.⁵⁴ Though they prove to be a large sample

⁵¹ Kennet 1971, 138.

⁵² Eggers 1951.

⁵³ Radnoti 1938.

⁵⁴ den Boesterd 1956; Koster 1997.

group, the uncertainty of the context for many of the pieces in the first volume severely limits their usefulness to understanding their function and their relation to other dining objects. Den Boesterd provides a very useful synthesis of the previous, predominantly German, scholarship of copper alloy vessels in the introduction to her volume,⁵⁵ which remains the principal source for identifying dates, function and place of manufacture in English scholarship. Also, as a collection of continental material it proves useful for comparison with the data-set developed in this thesis and helps to orient it within the wider western Roman world.

Tassinari's catalogue of material from Pompeii is also a key text in understanding copper alloy vessel material, as she also provides a discussion of their possible functions as well as methods of manufacture.⁵⁶ She also includes information on findspots, when such information is known. Of course, the objects in her catalogue would have all been manufactured prior to the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 CE and her catalogue is therefore only directly coeval to the first few decades of the Roman period in Britain. This is, however, some of the most comprehensive evidence available to us for the variety of vessels used at an urban site during the Roman period and must be utilised as far as possible without falling into the assumption that Roman-Britons invariably viewed material culture in the same way that Pompeians did. Tassinari also has a further catalogue of copper alloy vessels from Gaul which proved highly useful for comparative purposes for this thesis, especially as the material within it covers a chronological span more closely comparable to the Roman period in Britain than the material from Pompeii.⁵⁷

Cool's recent work is the most comprehensive archaeological study of the subject of dining in Roman Britain to date and is the foundational text for any current study of the subject.⁵⁸ The scope of evidence is wide, including osteological, archaeo-botanical, and literary sources in order to develop an understanding of the various developments in British dining practice during the Roman period. When she discusses dining-ware as a source of evidence, she utilises grave good assemblages as her principal (though not only) source for discussing them, which could have biased her interpretation as grave contexts are ritual and not necessarily representative of the normal use-life of an object. Cool makes the notable observation that from the Late Iron Age to the Roman period there is a decline in the use of jars and large communal dishes and the

⁵⁵ den Boesterd 1956, XIX-XXXI.

⁵⁶ Tassinari 1993.

⁵⁷ Tassinari 1975.

⁵⁸ Cool 2006.

adoption of individual sized bowls and plates in the ceramic record, this she attributes to a greater acceptance of Roman dining in much the same way as she does with the differentiation between cooking and dining vessels.⁵⁹ This is a very useful observation and was valuable for reference when comparing copper alloy vessels over time through the Roman period. As the majority of her study was concerned principally with ceramics and glass, there is not a great deal on copper alloy vessels specifically to be gleaned from the pages as there would have been both cultural as well as practical differentiations between the utilization of earthen ware as opposed to copper alloy vessels,⁶⁰ though some critical discussion of vessel use and context is offered and is cited in the following discussion. Additionally, Cool's over all observations are useful for comparison with this thesis's findings concerning copper alloy vessels.

Lee recently published a detailed investigation on the production, use-life and deposition of pewter vessels in Roman Britain. One of his most intriguing observations is that prior to the 3rd century CE, London seems to have possessed a near monopoly on the distribution of pewter tableware whereas after 200 CE it begins to appear in respectable quantities outside of this city, particularly in *civitas* capitals.⁶¹ This he ascribes to the increase in supply of this alloy through increased production and recycling as well as a shifting trend in elite fashion as pewter replaced ceramic and silver in some forms of vessels. This is plausible and further research in the distribution patterns of these materials comparatively could help to further clarify this theory. It is also worth noting that there is an uneven distribution of forms among pewter ware vessels, particularly that cups seem under represented as a whole among the finds.⁶² It would appear that these smaller tableware forms were more often constructed of glass or ceramic. This is a healthy reminder that different materials could have different uses and significance attached to them and that materials are not directly comparable across forms and functions. A vessel may be chosen to be constructed out of ceramic, glass or metal based upon the design and function of the vessel as opposed to the social status of the buyer and the cultural capital invested in different materials.⁶³ This proves important when considering objects composed of a specific material, such as copper alloy.

⁵⁹ Cool 2006, 54.

⁶⁰ Cool 2006, 47-50; Hurcombe 2007, 109-118 & 190-208.

⁶¹ Lee 2009, 75.

⁶² Lee 2009, 63.

⁶³ Hurcombe 2007, 109-118.

Allison's work on the household assemblages in Pompeii is of particular use in this study as her approach incorporates material culture studies and uses domestic small finds as a lens with which to understand the larger culture concerned.⁶⁴ In these works, Allison develops groupings and associations between objects from Pompeian houses, a context which gives us a rare collection of assemblages of household items in their 'original' location, ready for 'normal' everyday use. While these reviews and collections are of great use in developing our understanding of how individual vessels may have related to each other and what one might expect of a vessel assemblage from an elite household, the use of her material also has some important limitations in its applicability to our study. The geographic difference between Italy and Britain may have had a much larger effect on what dining equipment might be present than simply the willingness of one group or another to absorb or adapt the practices of another culture group. To briefly summarise how the geographic and cultural landscape could have led to differing patterns in the use of copper alloy vessels in these two areas, Pompeii itself was a colony of Rome which was established over a previous Greek colony in an Oscan speaking part of Italy, and therefore was itself something of a palimpsest of cultures.⁶⁵ Also, as Pompeii was a maritime Mediterranean city, it might be expected that a comparatively large amount of fish and other seafood was consumed at this city as opposed to more land-locked centres. This would be more a reflection of the functionality of available food sources and less subject to the influence of outside cultures. As it so happens, it does not appear that fish was consumed on any great scale in Britain during the Roman period.⁶⁶ Climate itself also likely played a part in how social customs, such as dining and bathing, may have been performed. As Allison herself suggests, there could have been great variability in how different items would have been used in different parts of the Empire.⁶⁷

One of the most important aspects to Allison's work is her research perspective. Allison views the objects as evidence of domestic consumption.⁶⁸ She seeks to compare these objects to where they are found in relation to their architectural surroundings as well as with other objects

⁶⁴ Allison 1992; Allison 1999; Allison 2004.

⁶⁵ Malkin 2002, 151-181; Beard 2008, 26-52.

⁶⁶ Cool 2006, 104-105.

⁶⁷ Allison 2004, 61.

⁶⁸ Allison 2004, 4.

in order to develop a better understanding of how these objects may have been used or related to one another.⁶⁹ As Allison states:

‘Few studies use provenance artefact assemblages to better understand the consumption of Roman material remains. A lack of concern for specific artefact contexts in the published finds catalogues from quite recent excavations makes such studies extremely difficult to pursue.’⁷⁰

The most recent publication directly concerned with copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain is the volume edited by Breeze which deals with a specifically Romano-British tradition of enamelled copper alloy vessels and other objects.⁷¹ The various papers in this volume deal with objects included in the data-set of this thesis as well as offering insight into the distribution and cultural significance of these objects. Understandably, this volume is regularly referred to in this thesis when dealing with enamelled vessels in Britain and also proved useful in characterising how vessels may more generally be used as objects of cultural consumption and corporate identity as these vessels reflect a merging of cultural traditions into a new art form.⁷² The recent Breeze volume is also the only study of copper alloy vessels in Britain thus far produced to devote considerable attention to decoration and how it may reflect function and identity. While previous work has used decoration on copper alloy vessels as supporting points to wider arguments of art and decoration in the province during the Roman period,⁷³ decoration has not featured largely in the study of Romano-British copper alloy vessels themselves.⁷⁴ This is one of the gaps in the research that this thesis seeks to rectify.

These above sources form the basis of current understanding of copper alloy vessel use in the western empire and in Roman Britain. Though a comprehensive synthesis of this information to offer a unified understanding of copper alloy vessels has not been established prior to this thesis, a negotiation of theories harvested from these previous authors does characterise the basic consensus of scholarly opinion at the inception of this thesis project. A

⁶⁹ Allison notes that it appears that most dining may have taken place in or near the garden areas of the house and that this may also reflect seasonal dining practice here as some believe that the eruption of Vesuvius took place during summer (2004, 132).

⁷⁰ Allison 2004, 6.

⁷¹ Breeze (ed) 2012.

⁷² Künzl 2012, 9-22; Hunter 2012, 98-105; Breeze 2012, 107-111.

⁷³ Henig 1995.

⁷⁴ Toynbee 1964, 317-327 being a notable exception.

brief summary of this broad understanding is offered below in order to ‘set the scene’ for the reader and put into perspective the contribution of the current thesis to the scholarship.

1.4 Current understanding of Copper Alloy vessels in Roman Britain

With the previous literature of immediate relevance to this thesis having been reviewed, it is now possible to comment on the current state regarding the understanding of copper alloy vessels in Britain during the Roman period. Since Eggers’ 1968 article, there has been no effort to provide a synthesis of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain; part of the purpose of this thesis is to rectify this gap in the scholarship. Current understanding of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain is dependent largely on continental literature, the principal authors being Eggers, Radnoti and den Boesterd. These three authors remain the principal sources for finds researchers, providing much of the basis for statements in finds reports on manufacture, origin and dating for this material. There remains no consistent terminology beyond Eggers’ typology for labelling copper alloy vessels, which is not universally applied.

Den Boesterd’s synopsis of vessel function and origins remains the basis for most English scholarship on the matter, especially as she provides a synthesis of much of the German scholarship on the subject. Additions and supporting material have been incrementally offered piecemeal in the meantime, but these three authors form the principal basis of what is currently understood and believed about copper alloy vessels across the Western Empire, including Roman Britain.

Copper alloy vessels would appear to have been unusual commodities in pre-conquest Britain,⁷⁵ and their advent in the archaeological record may be seen to a greater or lesser extent as a sign of Roman influence much in the same way as *mortaria* often are.⁷⁶ Throughout the Roman period, vessels are seen largely as import commodities, with Italy and Gaul being the principal areas of manufacture,⁷⁷ though some objects seem to have come from as far away as Alexandria.⁷⁸ The principal exceptions to this rule are Late Roman hanging basins, such as the Irchester bowl, believed to have a British origin.⁷⁹ Exact provenance of manufacture centres is not an immediate concern of this thesis, especially as the theories of provenance are often based

⁷⁵ Eggers 1968, 67-69; Carver 2001, 2-3, 27 & 37.

⁷⁶ Carver 2001 32-34; Cool 2006, 42-43.

⁷⁷ den Boesterd 1956, XIX-XXX.

⁷⁸ Radnoti 1938, 14-25; den Boesterd 1956, XIX-XX; Kennett 1971, 137-138.

⁷⁹ Kendrick 1932, 161-184; Kennett 1971, 147-148.

solely on stylistic grounds that are difficult to substantiate empirically. This may best be illustrated by vessels from the river deposit at Neupotz that are believed to be from a workshop in Gaul,⁸⁰ but match very close in form and decorative style copper alloy vessels from Pompeii and elsewhere that are believed to be of Italian manufacture.⁸¹ Stylistic similarity with objects elsewhere in the Roman world does prove to be useful for analysing culture change and adaptation; this decorative or art historical approach therefore features much more prominently in the discussion of this thesis and in its conclusions than theories of manufacturing centres. Theories on vessel function applied to this material are almost exclusively based on the work of den Boesterd and it is indeed difficult to offer a discussion of this without simply paraphrasing her treatment.⁸² Den Boesterd's influence is perhaps best demonstrated in regards to a vessel type she refers to as a 'bath saucer',⁸³ which has come to characterise the understanding of this vessel type's function despite there being little supporting evidence outside of an example found in the Forum Bath at Pompeii.⁸⁴ She describes other handled pans as 'sauce pans' and asserts that they were used mostly for the serving of wine.⁸⁵ An accepted amendment to this is a specific variety of handled pan,⁸⁶ which Nuber has convincingly argued was used for ritual ablutions associated with sacrifice and burial.⁸⁷ The terminology for these various vessels which resemble modern day frying-pans is confused in the scholarly literature, with terms like 'sauce pan', 'skillet', *trulla* and *patera* being used interchangeably in the literature without any consistency between authors.⁸⁸ Discrepancy in how some terms are used in the literature has led to a loss of clarity in the reporting of copper alloy vessels. Some have argued that a *patera* has a handle,⁸⁹ while others contend that a *trulla* has a handle and that a *patera* inherently lacks one.⁹⁰ These debates in the literature are fuelled by ancient documents making passing references to these objects, such as RIB 2415 and Vindolanda Tablet 596, which are not conclusive. This has led to a muddled and confused terminology in scholarly usage. This thesis proposes a new

⁸⁰ Bakker *et al.* 2006, 62-183.

⁸¹ den Boesterd 1956, ix-xx; Tassinari 1993, 17-24.

⁸² den Boesterd 1958, XIX-XXX.

⁸³ Tassinari 1993 I1110-I2400; den Boesterd 1958, XXI; Künzl 1993, 381-382.

⁸⁴ Kohlert-Németh 1990, 81-82.

⁸⁵ den Boesterd 1958, XIX-XXI; Carver 2001, 15-22 & 32-33.

⁸⁶ Eggers 154-155; referred to in this thesis as Handled Pan 1, see Chapter 2.

⁸⁷ Nuber 1973, 1-232.

⁸⁸ Compare Toynbee (1964, 317-327), Henig (1984, 131 & 193) and Philpott (1991, 25) on their usage. Boon (1988, 525) attempted to argue for a consistent definition for these terms, but the use in present literature remains confused.

⁸⁹ Henig 1984, 131, 193.

⁹⁰ Boon 1988, 525.

terminology for these vessels and a new framework within which to consider them, as discussed in Section 2.1. At present, to help clarify the confused state of the terminology, Table 1a illustrates some the more common ways that handled and un-handled pans have been described.

Latin Term	English Substitutes	Neutral term used in this thesis (approximated, as consensus does not exist in Latin or English terms)
Patera	Skillet, sauce pan, bowl, cup, libation bowl, basin, pan	Handled Pan 1, Bowl
Trulla	Skillet, sauce pan, bath saucer, pan	Handled Pan 2, Handled Pan 3

Table 1a: Examples of usage for Latin terms *patera* and *trulla* and their equivalences in this thesis.

There has been no collective discussion of vessel function in English since den Boesterd and comments about possible vessel function are dispersed in the literature, often as side-notes or supporting statements to other studies. Cool makes a convincing argument that Eggers type 128 & 128a jugs may be considered as having been used predominantly for water due to lime-scale residues and artistic representations.⁹¹ While Pompeian contexts inform us little more than copper alloy vessels are generally associated with kitchen and dining gear, Allison has shown a plausible relation between Eggers type 98-104 vessels, often referred to in the Italian scholarship as *pasticcherie*, with water and probably personal ablution.⁹² While early interpretations of hanging basins, such as Irchester type bowls, suggested their use as ritual water-clocks,⁹³ they are much more convincingly argued presently to have been used as part of a dinner service, perhaps also for hand-washing and ablutions.⁹⁴

Copper alloy vessels remain largely understood through their appearance in Structured Deposits and Grave Deposits,⁹⁵ as these are the objects most likely to appear in publication or on display in museums. This has a large impact on how these objects are perceived by researchers and what objects, and by association activities, are associated with them. As such, they are viewed as something of an elite luxury in Britain and almost exclusively associated with wine-

⁹¹ Cool 2006, 137.

⁹² Allison 2004, 55; Cool 2006, 138 concurs.

⁹³ Smith 1916, 77-95.

⁹⁴ Hawkes 1951, 172-199; Kennett 1971, 147-148; Harris & Henig 2010, 25-38.

⁹⁵ Defined in Section 1.5.

drinking and high dining display.⁹⁶ Apart from Eggers, no work has been done to systematically compare copper alloy vessels across depositional circumstances nor widely across geographic or chronological distribution in Britain. This forms one of the principal aims of this thesis, as discussed in further detail in Section 1.5.

To date, there has been no attempt to develop a comprehensive understanding of the place of copper alloy vessels within Romano-British society as functional objects nor how they were utilised as objects of cultural definition and display. There has also been no discussion of how copper alloy vessels themselves may provide insight into developmental changes in the cultural life and the construction of identity in Britain during the Roman period. This in turn forms the basis and principal aim of the current thesis, as addressed by the research aims in the following section.

1.5 Research Questions

With the aim of making the most comprehensive and innovative use out of the copper alloy vessel material assembled in this thesis in its relation to understanding material culture in Britain during the Roman period, the following research questions form the basic interpretative framework within which the data will be analysed and understood. After expository review and discussion of the material in Chapters 3-6, these questions will be individually addressed through a synthesis of the data in Chapters 7 and 8.

How can individual depositional contexts be characterised and interpreted?

As has been stated earlier in this chapter, there has been no effort in previous scholarship to examine the depositional circumstances of copper alloy vessels comparatively across Roman Britain to determine patterns in the archaeological record. To clarify what this means and how fundamental it is to the new contributions to the scholarship offered by the current thesis, it is worth explaining what ‘depositional context’ means and how this relates to our understanding of the material in this thesis.

In the following thesis, the term ‘deposition’ will be applied to the circumstances by which an object has entered the archaeological record. This is a key component of the data related to an object in this thesis as the method by which a metal vessel enters the archaeological

⁹⁶ den Boesterd 1958, XIX-XXX; Carver 2001, 15-22; Cool 2006, 136-140.

record differs significantly from the way in which a stone or ceramic object may. First, a discussion of object biography and the depositional processes which are relevant to copper alloy vessels will be offered followed by an explanation of the depositional categories used in this thesis: Structured Deposits (SD), Grave Deposits (GD), Site Finds (SF) and Single Finds reported through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS).

To understand how representative the material which occurs in the archaeological record is and what it may be able to tell us about those who first used and deposited the material, we have to examine the processes by which an object enters the archaeological record, making it available for our study, and how its contextual circumstances can inform us of its use-life and deposition.⁹⁷ All artefacts that become part of the archaeological record have undergone a process from manufacturing to reporting and recording which we may define as the ‘use life’. This covers the broad phases of an object’s existence, namely that it had to have been manufactured, utilised, deposited, recovered and subsequently recorded if it is to become part of the archaeological record and available for academic study.⁹⁸ The life-cycles of objects can be quite complex, especially if the objects bear intrinsic or artistic value.⁹⁹ Schiffer divided the life of objects between ‘Systemic Context’ and ‘Archaeological Context’ to differentiate between the influences they would be subject to between their pre and post-depositional existences, dividing the essential stages an object would undergo in the ‘Systemic Context’ to pass to the ‘Archaeological Context’ as procurement, manufacture, use, maintenance, and discard.¹⁰⁰ While both of these concepts prove to be useful tools in conceptualizing the processes by which an object enters the archaeological record by broad-strokes, they do not go very far in informing us of the particular variables which a specific artefact group may have been subject to which led to its deposition into an archaeological context. The material an object is composed of has key importance in how the object will be treated and how it might enter the archaeological record.¹⁰¹ This is based upon the material’s cultural significance, economic importance and the recyclability and/or reusability of the material in question. Glass often disappears from the archaeological record since it is not easily repairable, yet is easily recyclable.¹⁰² An object made

⁹⁷ Hurcombe 2007, 14-53; Swift 2012, 167-168 & 202-204.

⁹⁸ Hurcombe 2007, 38-41.

⁹⁹ Swift 2012, 167-215.

¹⁰⁰ Schiffer 1972, 158.

¹⁰¹ Rissman 1988, 216; Hurcombe 2007, 111-112.

¹⁰² Prior 2014, 105-121.

of stone is difficult to repair if it is damaged beyond viable use for the purpose which it was made. Unless the object is recycled into blocks of masonry for later constructions, as happened with many Roman funerary monuments during Late Antiquity,¹⁰³ it is often reduced to lime and therefore the original object does not pass into the archaeological record.

Ceramics are similarly difficult to repair or recycle and are often discarded after they have been broken, allowing them to be preserved for archaeological study. The lifecycle of Roman pottery has been extensively covered previously¹⁰⁴ and need not be further detailed here. Suffice to say, Peña divides the lifecycle of Roman pottery into 'Primary Use-life' and 'Reuse use-life' to differentiate between periods of primary use of the objects for their manufactured purposes, reclamation after discard and residual use.¹⁰⁵ This complicates the circumstances by which an object may enter the archaeological record, especially as its reuse may remove it from the cultural and economic circumstances that previously governed the use-life of the object. The life cycle of copper alloy vessels preceding their emergence in the archaeological record could be exceedingly complex involving primary use as dining or bathing vessels, repair, refitting/reuse, discard and recycling into raw metal for manufacture or trade just to name the most evident uses of these objects. These many factors contribute to copper alloy vessels being rare archaeological finds in comparison to pottery.¹⁰⁶ For example, metal vessels being easily repaired with soldering and patches, they are more likely to have a longer use life and less likely to be discarded upon breaking.¹⁰⁷ Most important for our consideration of the objects entering the archaeological record is the ease with which metal is recycled, thereby removing the object from the material record of the past and distorting our image of what objects may have been comprised of this material and our perception of the prevalence of these objects in daily life. Additionally, the potential prestige value of metal objects and the economic value of the metal itself, as well as its practical utility, increased the likelihood for the objects to be sold for scrap or to otherwise circulate within the active economy as opposed to being discarded, and being therefore available for current archaeological study. Conversely, the prestige of metal will at times directly lead to its deposition, as may be seen in the hoarding behaviour which appears to have led to many of the Structured Deposits in this study as well as in the inclusion of copper

¹⁰³ Espérandieu 1913; Renard 1959, 22-25; Terrisse 1982, 10.

¹⁰⁴ Tite 1999, 181-233; Arthur 2002, 331-355; Peña 2007; Hurcombe 2007 166-182.

¹⁰⁵ Peña 2007, 9-11.

¹⁰⁶ Cool 2006, 47.

¹⁰⁷ den Boesterd 1956, XIX; Hurcombe 2007, 190-208.

alloy vessels in Grave Deposits.¹⁰⁸ This in turn provides its own bias for our understanding of the place of these vessels within society, as material intentionally deposited for a ritual function is likely to have been influenced by this ritual purpose and may not be reflective of the normal use-life of the object in question.¹⁰⁹ Though it is impossible to fully counteract these factors which influence object deposition and therefore cause the formation of a bias affecting our perspective of the objects under study, it is important to understand them in order to make best use of the material. The objects comprising this data-set are categorised within one of the following four categories: Structured Deposits, Grave Deposits, Site Finds and Single Finds reported through the PAS. A brief description of these categories is offered below.

Structured Deposits: The term ‘Structured Deposit’ was introduced into archaeological literature during the latter half of the twentieth century in reference to pre-historic assemblages in Britain of what appeared to be intentionally grouped, or ‘selectively deposited’,¹¹⁰ objects and has since gained some level of acceptance as a comparatively value-neutral term for groups of objects that may otherwise have the value-laden descriptions of ‘hoards’ or ‘ritual deposits’.¹¹¹ ‘Structured Deposit’ is used in this thesis to describe an object or assemblage of objects that was collected and interred through direct human agency and thus found its way into the archaeological record. Sometimes the term ‘special deposit’ is preferred in the literature,¹¹² but ‘structured’ is a preferable term for the material treated in this thesis as it reflects the process by which deposition occurred. This need not only be large hoard assemblages, but may also consist of small groups or even singular objects left at probable votive sites, such as aquatic settings or in temples. Detailed discussion of these practices and how they relate to the material in this thesis may be found in Chapter 3. For the purposes of this thesis, Structured Deposits reported through the PAS are qualified as Structured Deposits and considered in this data-set.

Grave Deposits: ‘Grave Deposits’ are defined in this thesis as an object or group of objects interred with the deceased that would appear to have formed part of the burial ritual. Grave Deposits have their own set of issues that differentiate them from the broader category of other

¹⁰⁸ See Chapters 3 and 4 for further discussion.

¹⁰⁹ Needham 1988, 229-248; Hatzaki 2009, 19-30.

¹¹⁰ Needham 1988, 229-248.

¹¹¹ Richards & Thomas 1984, 189-218; Hill 1993, 57-75; Hill 1995a, 53; Hill 1995b; Hingley 2006, 213-257; Hatzaki 2009, 19-30.

¹¹² Hill 1996, 17-32; Hamerow 2006, 1-30.

deliberate deposits and justify their consideration individually.¹¹³ As objects that are interred with the dead, there is specific ritual intent involved in their deposition that may have influenced which vessels were selected for interment and which vessels were excluded.¹¹⁴ Grave material was collected together for a specific purpose and interred as such and therefore holds clues to uses and associations between vessel forms. The practice of funerary ritual is also important for the construction of social identity and defining cultural allegiance and hierarchy, making Grave Deposits very useful in examining changing concepts of culture and identity. That the ritual context may be somewhat better defined in graves as opposed to the processes leading to the deposition of Structured Deposits, as at least mortuary significance is understood for the rites involved in grave deposition.¹¹⁵ This allows more specific scrutiny of their greater significance within that practice, as well as more focused discussion on matters such as ritual use of vessels and the role of iconography in objects included in grave assemblages. For the purposes of this thesis, objects identified as burial assemblages reported through the PAS are qualified as Grave Deposits.

Site Finds: This category comprises all of the objects which do not easily fit into the previous two categories (and not reported through the PAS), most specifically settlement contexts and occupation deposits, and in large part represents objects which likely entered the archaeological record through accidental or indifferent loss and includes objects both from excavations as well as chance finds which cannot be given a specific immediate context or findspot. As such, this category covers a diverse range of objects that likely experienced diverse processes of deposition. It is important to specify that a sole metal object could have been deposited by itself as a votive offering or buried for safe-keeping as a Structured Deposit.¹¹⁶ As Paul Rissman explains, 'It may be expected that valuable objects would be guarded against loss and discarded relatively infrequently'.¹¹⁷ This sentiment would lead one to believe that most objects of a valued nature, such as complete and intact copper alloy vessels, are very unlikely to have entered the archaeological record through discard or accidental loss. Even damaged objects may be suspected of having undergone a ritually structured process of deposition,¹¹⁸ further

¹¹³ Pearce 2000, 1-8.

¹¹⁴ Pollard 2001, 315-333.

¹¹⁵ Pearce 2000, 2-5.

¹¹⁶ Such as DUR0001; Burnham 2007, 264-266.

¹¹⁷ Rissman 1988, 216.

¹¹⁸ Bendann 1930, 115-120; Hobbs 2006, 7; Swift 2012, 182-185.

complicating how to interpret objects of such a functionally valuable material as copper alloy occurring in circumstances suggesting discard and abandonment at occupation sites. However, it is often simply impossible to prove incontrovertibly if an object entered the archaeological record through a direct process of intended or ritualised deposition or if it is simply the result of lost and forgotten property or even simple refuse. For this reason, any object found without other objects directly associated with it that cannot be clearly shown to belong to a Structured Deposit or Grave Deposit will be classified as a Site Find and approached accordingly in this thesis.

Single Finds Recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS): Objects reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme that cannot be clearly identified as Structured Deposits or Grave Deposits are considered in their own depositional category for the purposes of this thesis. This decision was taken because the process of discovery, recording and reporting these objects differs from that used in more traditional scholarly publications and validates the consideration of this data-set separately.¹¹⁹ The PAS has opened up a vast amount of new data that would otherwise likely have been lost to scholarship, most specifically material from rural areas of the province that traditionally have been less extensively investigated. This thesis is the first focused work on copper alloy vessels to incorporate this data in a systematic fashion and this results in significantly different interpretations in the use of copper alloy vessels and a much wider perspective on their distribution and availability across the province during the Roman period than would have been available without this wealth of material.

The division and interpretation of data into these contextual categories allows for the focused analysis of trends and the comparison of patterns between them. This has been the most fundamental aspect of the methodology of this thesis, guiding the discussion in Chapters 3-6 as well as defining how many of the conclusions offered in Chapter 7 and 8 were arrived at. The choice to adopt a context driven methodology builds upon previous work on small finds which have also put an emphasis on context¹²⁰ and proves to be an instrumental part in developing an understanding of finds data. While Depositional Context plays a key role in the research approach and discussion throughout the thesis, this thesis question is directly addressed in Section 7.1.

¹¹⁹ This is further explained and elaborated in Chapter 6.

¹²⁰ Allison 2004; Cool 2006; Eckardt & Crummy 2008.

What is the distribution of copper alloy vessels across time and space?

For the purposes of this thesis, distribution will refer to both the geographic area and site type¹²¹ where an object was found. The geographic location simply means where in Britain this material was found. This includes the greater geographical region, county, parish, site or even specific location within a site depending upon how detailed of context information is available for the object or assemblage in question. The more specific social distribution relies upon recorded find-spot data available in the report. Specific location within an excavation site, or within the natural environment, can be of great importance also in patterning social distribution. For example, the deposition of objects in aquatic environments such as wells, rivers and springs proves of immediate relevance to the interpreting of some of the Structured Deposits in this thesis.¹²² All of this distribution data reflects upon who may have used the object, how it may have been used, how the object was perceived by those who used it and how it was incorporated into the cultural construct of those to whom it was a part of everyday life. Understanding the distribution patterns is instrumental to understanding the use of different forms of material culture by different socio-economic groups in Britain during the Roman period, as it is differences between these patterns which indicate difference in use and availability of material. Distribution forms a key part in the discussion of copper alloy vessels by Depositional Context in Chapters 3-6 as well as features in each of the synthetic discussions. This thesis question is addressed specifically in Section 7.2.

How do copper alloy vessels reflect use and consumption?

This question aims to investigate how copper alloy vessels were perceived as a consumable commodity and how these objects were utilised to varying degrees across the province during the Roman period. While not an economic investigation in earnest, this problem does have an economic aspect as to how the material was distributed and consumed by those who used it, if not specifically how it was quantified and precisely valued in a modern economic sense. One aim is to understand how patterns across Depositional Contexts, site types¹²³ and broad regional geographic distribution may indicate perceived cultural value in these objects as

¹²¹ Definition of Site Types used in this thesis may be found in Section 2.2.

¹²² As detailed in Section 3.3.

¹²³ Depositional Contexts are explained earlier in this section, Site Types are explained in Section 2.2.

commodities and social capital as opposed to their place within gross economic trade networks as a specific medium of exchange. The functionality of these vessels in their pre-deposition use-life also features in this question, as the normal day-to-day use of these vessels had a direct bearing on their cultural significance and offers insight into the spread of customs in the province over time. The analysis of context plays a key role in understanding the perception of these vessels and how they may have functioned within the greater material practice of British society during the Roman period. How these objects were consumed and used played a key role in the manner in which they were deposited in the archaeological record and influences the interpretations offered in the focused depositional discussions of Chapters 3-6. This thesis question is specifically addressed in Section 7.3.

How can copper alloy vessel material from Roman Britain be applied to the study of cultural identity and culture change in Britain during the Roman period?

This question is the principal research aim of the study of copper alloy vessels in this thesis and is used to characterise the patterns in use and consumption discernible between Depositional Contexts and how this related to the cultural activity associated with the construction and display of identity surrounding their deposition. As such, the synthetic discussion of the material in this thesis in regard to this question comprises the closing chapter of this thesis. It is apparent that varying culture practices and methods of creating and asserting identity would in turn have led to the differing depositional practices across time and space in the province, reflecting different uses of the objects by specific social and economic segments of society that varied and changed depending on time and space. Practice is inherently and problematically linked with identity,¹²⁴ allowing for the focused study of a functional commodity like vessels or brooches to be of particular use in analysing developing concepts of identity.¹²⁵ Copper alloy vessels are particularly useful for such a focused study as they were not widely used prior to the Roman period,¹²⁶ and their varied forms and functions can indicate progressive change through depositional practice and associated objects. Decoration can also prove to be highly informative in developing theories on identity and cultural construction, offering suggestions to the specific tastes and cultural associations the owners of the objects wished to

¹²⁴ Pitts 2007, 693-713.

¹²⁵ Mackreth 2011, 234-242; McIntosh 2011, 155-182.

¹²⁶ Eggers 1968, 67-69 ; Cool 2006, 49.

construct for themselves. This could include figural representation of characters or creatures from Classical mythology as well as more subtle floral and geometric designs which could descend from British or Mediterranean artistic traditions. An examination of the use of these different decorative motifs, with particular care as to how their depositional patterns vary across Britain, helped to illuminate how the construction and expression of identity varied over time and across groups within British society. Inscriptions are also considered in this question, as the epigraphic habit is reflective of linguistic and cultural ties between Britain and the rest of the empire. The comparison of objects between Depositional Contexts is particularly useful in developing arguments of identity, as it allows patterning between divergent cultural practices leading to object deposition and reflecting differing acts in culture practice as used in the process of constructing identity. This thesis seeks to prove how valuable this understanding of contextual variability is in the study of small finds, allowing insight into cultural associations and the development of identity across time and space in Roman Britain. This question proved particularly relevant to understanding the content of each Depositional Context within its own right throughout the thesis, as well as interpreting the comparative evidence from across Depositional Contexts.

These questions aided in structuring the analysis and discussion of material in this thesis. The expository discussion of separate Depositional Contexts in Chapters 3-6 offer specific interpretation of controlled data-sets of material in order to better characterise and understand how each of these Depositional Contexts aids in our understanding of the use of these objects during the Roman period. Chapter 7 will integrate all of the material from the four Depositional Contexts of this thesis to extrapolate information in regards to the first three thesis questions. Chapter 8 will be a concluding assessment of how the material between Depositional Contexts can inform our understanding of material culture in Britain in response to the fourth thesis question, culminating not only in a greater understanding of copper alloy vessels and their place within the material culture of Roman Britain, but also in the application of context specific analysis to the study of finds and the use of this material to the fuller discussion of the cultural landscape of Britain throughout the Roman period.

Chapter 2: Materials, Methods and Approaches

2.1 Definition and Parameters of Material under Investigation

The following chapter defines and explains the key terms used in identifying and classifying the data-set as well as explaining the methodology behind the research. Section 2.1 is concerned with the material that is under study and how it is defined while Section 2.2 details how this material was quantified. Section 2.3 discusses how this material was researched, offering a brief overview of the principal sources to gather material and the obstacles encountered in the gathering of data. The intent of this chapter is to offer transparency in the research undertaken during this thesis and to offer the reader the opportunity to retrace the steps taken in the course of data collection and analysis, as well as to familiarise the reader with how the data is presented and interpreted throughout the remainder of the thesis.

The research methodology of this study is principally concentrated on context, as this provides the best means for answering the Research Questions outlined in Section 1.5. The contextual emphasis framed the ways in which material was conceptualised and recorded, first through the division of material by the Depositional Contexts outlined in the previous chapter and then in regards to the recording of geographic distribution, chronology and site type data which plays a fundamental role in the interpretation of these objects and their relation to culture change in Britain over the three and a half centuries of Roman rule.

It proves immediately useful to define ‘vessel’ as it will be understood in this thesis. A ‘vessel’ is an object made for the containment and serving/dispensing of a commodity. Most often, this commodity is a solid food or liquid. Objects used to contain water or oils for bathing and ablutions are also considered vessels. Boxes, caskets or any other objects that do not appear to have been used in these ways are not considered ‘vessels’, either generally in the scholarship or in this thesis. The above definition offered may seem straightforward and possibly unnecessary, but such distinctions must be clearly understood as definition inherently leads to exclusion. Several mounts and fittings were excluded from the data of this thesis because they appeared to more probably represent casket fittings and furniture mounts than parts of vessels.¹²⁷

¹²⁷ Discussed later in this section.

Boxes, such as a cylindrical example from Crundale in Kent¹²⁸ or the so-called *Modius Claytonensis* with a deleted inscription of the emperor Domitian from Carvoran in Northumberland,¹²⁹ were similarly excluded from the data of this thesis as they seemed more representative of storage containers or devices of measurement than functional vessels and would have their own cultural relevance that is best understood separately from the current survey.

For the purposes of this thesis, the term ‘repertoire’ is used to define the various forms and types of vessels which compose the data-set, along with their decoration. The need for understanding the differences between vessels and being able to assign a usable term by which to reference them is a fundamental part of the research strategy of this thesis and its goal in providing a useful source of reference for future researchers. For this purpose, a list of important vessel forms and types associated with this study along with a short definition and description is provided in this section.

First, it is important to differentiate what the terms ‘form’ and ‘type’ mean as they are used in this thesis, as this distinction is instrumental to the treatment of the data therein. ‘Form’ refers to the basic shape of a vessel (bowl, cauldron etc.) and is used as a general guide to indicate possible functionality and associations it may have with other objects. This is based on similar distinctions established for distinguishing broad functional categories for the quantification and study of Romano-British ceramics,¹³⁰ as well as being used for understanding broad functional groups of copper alloy vessels in continental studies,¹³¹ and it was found applicable for the purposes of this thesis. ‘Type’ is used in the normal typological sense of the word and refers to the stylistic attributes of an object, including decorative motifs and minor shape variations, which are more indicative of particular tastes than to the integral construction of the vessel. ‘Form’ is therefore concerned with the basic functional shape of a vessel and ‘type’ reflects the stylistic tastes and choices of the manufacturer and/or consumer. It will be important to understand this difference throughout this thesis, as changes in function and changes in style do not inherently synchronise.

¹²⁸ Hassall & Tomlin 1985, 328 (25).

¹²⁹ Haverfield 1916, 85-102; RIB II 2415.56.

¹³⁰ Millett 1979, 35-48; Tyers 1996, 43.

¹³¹ Particularly den Boesterd 1956.

Form is the base-line categorization used in this thesis, from which further classifications based on decoration and design follow. This allows for broad patterning in the repertoire to be analysed and variances across space and time to be recognised. While most previous studies on copper alloy vessels have used typology as their base-line distinction between varieties of vessels, the use of more general form classifications to recognise patterns is not without precedent. Cool used a classification of broad vessel forms in analysing metal vessel distribution across different kinds of sites in Roman Britain,¹³² and den Boesterd's terms for describing general vessel forms and typological groups remains the standard terminology used in much English language scholarship today.¹³³ What has not been previously done is using a systematic classification of forms and types to analyse broad distribution patterns in Britain, as is done in this thesis.

While it has been argued that divisions between functional and stylistic traits in the classification of objects is not useful as it is 'at best an educated guess based on the gut feelings and experience of the archaeologist... and at worst an unnecessary impediment that systematically prevents an accurate evolutionary understanding of the archaeological record',¹³⁴ this distinction is seen as valuable in analysing the data-set of this thesis as it classifies the data into comprehensible and manageable groups that can be logically associated and compared. These data-groups are then available for separate comparison and analysis. This is not so easy to do with typologies alone which combine functional and stylistic characteristics, such as those of Eggers and Tassinari. This division in the data-set has been lacking in previous studies. This facilitates tracing patterns in deposition and distribution, helping to recognise trends in consumption patterns.

The terms used to define objects within these two distinctions are offered and briefly defined below.¹³⁵ These definitions were developed by the author to suit the needs of the study

¹³² Cool 2006, 138-140.

¹³³ den Boesterd 1956.

¹³⁴ VanPool 2001, 120.

¹³⁵ Handled Pans are differentiated in this report by form, as opposed to previous literature which differentiated them by type, implying that the differences between these vessels were stylistic as opposed to functional. This thesis disagrees with this assumption, as will be discussed later in this chapter.

material, though originated from the terminology already in use for vessels of this period¹³⁶ and adapted to fit the functional attributes of the specific material under current study.

Forms:

Bowl: Open rimmed (neckless/untapered) basin with a height less than the radius of the vessel at its rim (Figure 2.01).

Bucket: Open rimmed (neckless/untapered) basin whose height is greater than the radius of the vessel at its rim. Often has handles, but not essential for classification (Figure 2.02).

Cauldron: Basin greater than 30 cm in diameter with vertical body coming up from base which is greater than one third the diameter of the rim (Figure 2.03).

Handled Pan 1: A basin with a rounded cylindrical horizontal handle (often fluted). This vessel is often decorated with the head of an animal at the end of its handle, most often as the head of a ram. cf. Eggers 154-155 (Figure 2.04).

Handled Pan 2: A basin with a flat horizontal handle. While the handle terminals can vary significantly in this form, from flat terminals (Eggers 147) to elaborate zoomorphic suspension loop terminals (Eggers 131-133), the principal shape of the vessel's basin and handle indicates that these vessels shared a functional continuity. The most common type of Handled Pan 2 from Roman Britain has a concentric circle suspension loop on its handle (Eggers 139-144). Rudge Cup type handled pans are considered as this form for the purposes of this thesis, though their function may indeed have been somewhat different than other handled pans.¹³⁷ cf. Eggers 131-153 (Figure 2.05).

¹³⁶ Most notably from den Boesterd 1956, Millet 1979 & Cool 2010.

¹³⁷ Breeze 2012, 109-111.

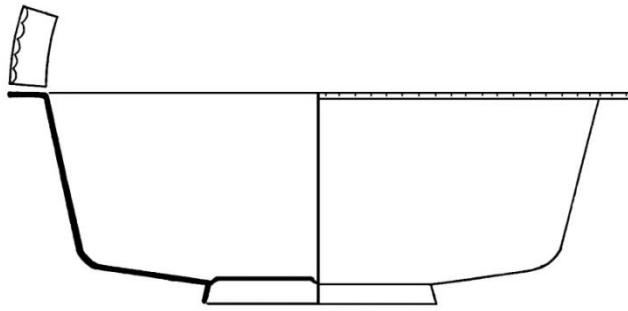


Figure 2.01: Bowl (Kennett 1971, 126 Fig.1, Scale 1:5)

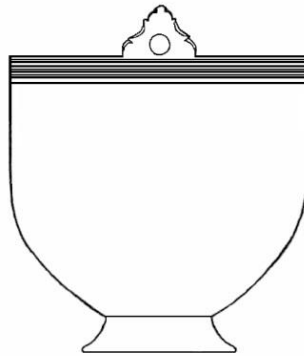


Figure 2.02: Bucket (Eggers 1951, Tafel 7 Fig.58, Scale 1:5)

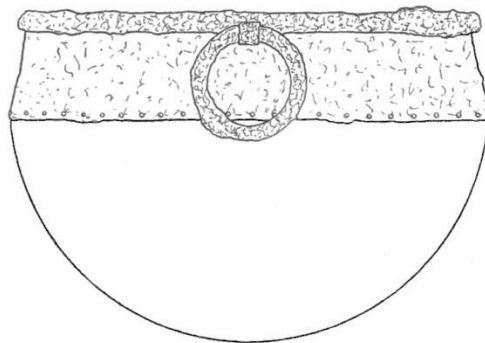


Figure 2.03: Cauldron (Eggers 1951, Tafel 2 Fig.5, Scale 1:12)

Handled Pan 3: A basin with a flat hilted horizontal handle. cf. Eggers 159-161 (Figure 2.06).

Handled Pan 4: A large, square or oblong basin with a hinged and folding horizontal handle. It is also sometimes referred to as a Coptic type, as several examples are known from Egypt and it is believed to be of Late Roman date (Figure 2.07).¹³⁸

Handled Pan 5: A basin with a long horizontal handle with hooked terminal, often in the shape of a swan or duck's head. cf. Eggers 130 (Figure 2.08).

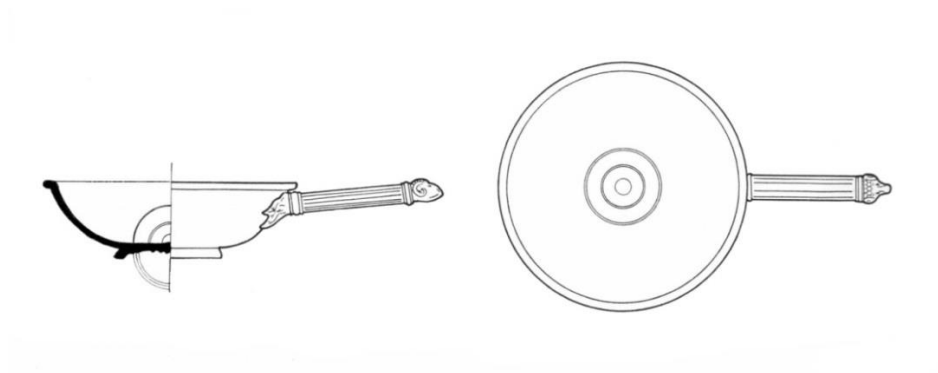


Figure 2.04: Handled Pan 1 (Radnoti 1938, Tafel VI Fig.29, Scale 1:7)

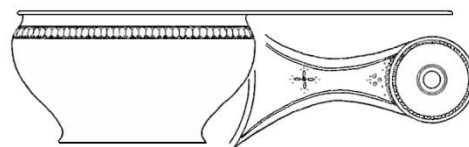


Figure 2.05: Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 1951, Tafel 12 Fig.144, Scale 1:10)

¹³⁸ Harcum 1921, 44-46; Kennet 1971, 137-138.

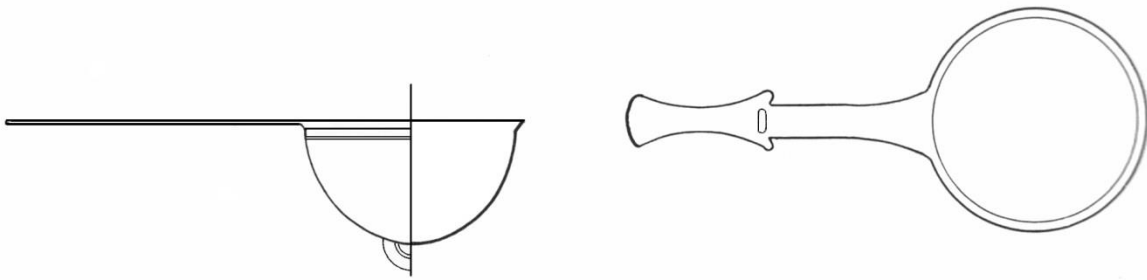


Figure 2.06: Handled Pan 3 (Radnoti 1938, Tafel V Fig.24, Scale 1:10)

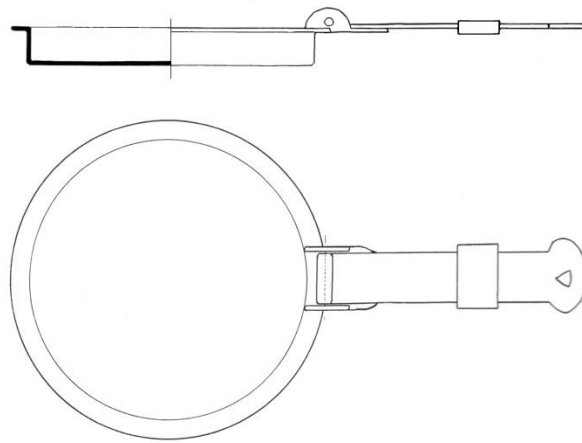


Figure 2.07: Handled Pan 4 (Radnoti 1938, Tafel V Fig.21, Scale 1:11)

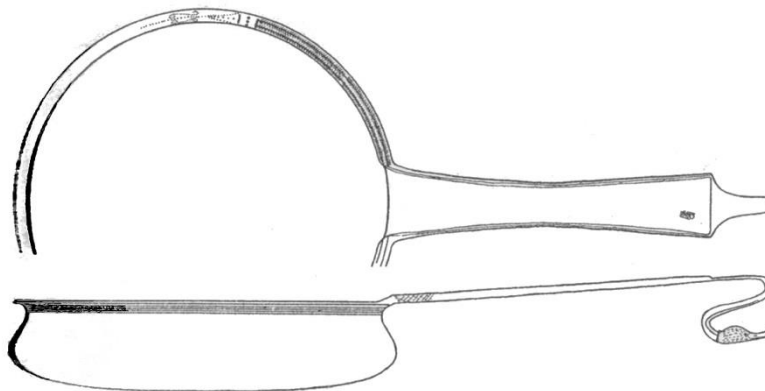


Figure 2.08: Handled Pan 5 (Eggers 1951, Tafel 12 Fig.130, Scale 1:7)

Jar: A cylindrical vessel form which tapers at the rim. If the vessel has a neck, its height is less than one third the height of the whole (Figure 2.09).

Jug: Necked vessel with a neck height greater than one third the height of the whole. These vessels are almost ubiquitously handled (Figure 2.10).

Strainer: A basin with perforations designed to allow liquid to pass through, commonly believed to be used for the straining and flavouring of wine or other beverages during the Roman period.¹³⁹ This theory is supported by the remains of artemisia found in a strainer from Stanway,¹⁴⁰ though it must be remembered that the vessel could have had multiple purposes. The design of this vessel could vary significantly from resembling a bowl to resembling a handled pan, though the functional utility of this form of vessel may be presumed to have remained the same (Figure 2.11).

Den Boesterd and Cool provide the general consensus view on the use of different forms of vessels.¹⁴¹ Almost all forms of copper alloy vessels are believed to be associated with wine-drinking,¹⁴² bowls and the various handled pans being the principal exceptions, as these are sometimes associated with hand washing and ablutions. Nuber argues on the basis of exhaustive iconographic analysis and contextual association that jugs were used with handled pans in hand washing,¹⁴³ while Allison indicates the use of bowls for the same purpose.¹⁴⁴ Of course, vessel use is likely to have varied over the some four hundred years under investigation in this thesis and it is not wise to seek a synthetic unified theory of form functionality to fit all vessels in all circumstances. However, the current consensus offers a baseline understanding for contextualizing the vessels and suggesting interpretation.

¹³⁹ Cool 2006, 143-146.

¹⁴⁰ Crummy *et al.* 2007, 207.

¹⁴¹ den Boesterd 1956; Cool 2006.

¹⁴² Carver 2001, 38.

¹⁴³ Nuber 1973, 7-28.

¹⁴⁴ Allison 2004, 55.

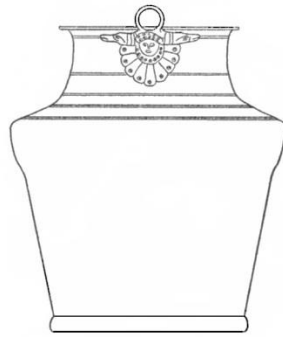


Figure 2.09: Jar (Eggers 1951, Tafel 4 Fig.25, Scale 1:7)



Figure 2.10: Jug (Eggers 1951, Tafel 11 Fig.124, Scale 1:10)

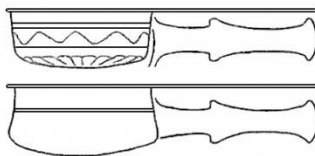


Figure 2.11: Strainer (Eggers 1951, Tafel 13 Fig.161, Scale 1:10)

Types: In the course of this thesis, typology plays a much lesser role in the identification and charting patterns in deposition and distribution than form. Nonetheless, it is important to understand the typologies in use and the terminology as it is applied in this thesis and the greater scholarship as reference is made to specific types and they do prove to be useful in characterising use and distribution patterns in the British provinces during the Roman period.

Bassin á bord godronné: A bowl with a flat, out-turned rim with a series of oval impressed decorations, which Kennet refers to as *godrons* or *repoussé* bosses, along its perimeter (Figure 2.12).¹⁴⁵

Bassin festonné: This is a bowl with a flat, outturned rim with a series of engraved half-circle grooves as decoration.¹⁴⁶ This decoration is engraved and does not affect the shape of the rim itself (Figure 2.13).

Bassin uni: This type resembles the *bassin á bord godronné* and *basin festonné*, though with plain, outturned rim with no necessary decorative motifs (Figure 2.14).¹⁴⁷

Hemmoor Bucket: This bucket has a globular body and is footed. It will either have a handle loop as part of its body or will have a separately cast looped mount for the attachment of a handle (Figure 2.15).¹⁴⁸

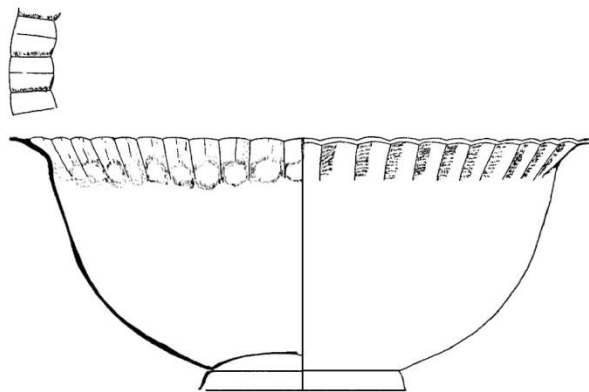


Figure 2.12: Bassin á bord godronne (Kennett 1971, 130 Fig.7, Scale 1:5)

¹⁴⁵ Kennett 1971, 138.

¹⁴⁶ Kennett 1971, 142.

¹⁴⁷ Kennett 1971, 138.

¹⁴⁸ Eggers 1951, 55-63.

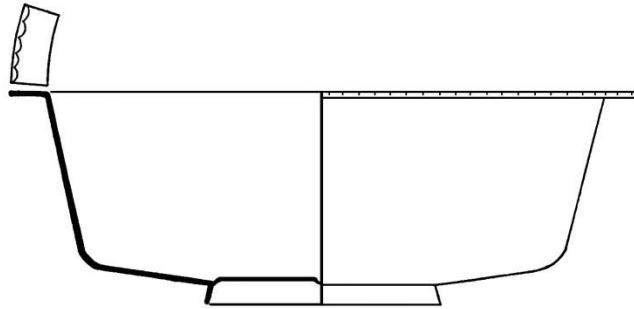


Figure 2.13: Bassin festonné (Kennett 1971, 126 Fig.2.1, Scale 1:5)

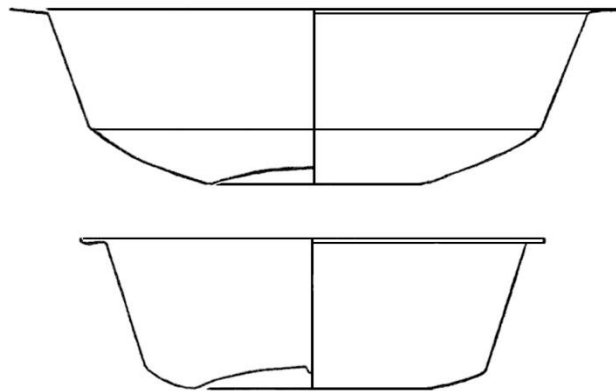


Figure 2.14: Bassin uní (Kennett 1971, 128 Fig4.6-7, Scale 1:5)

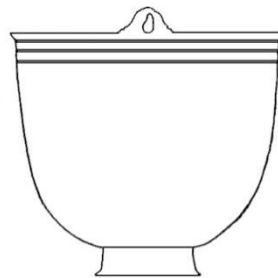


Figure 2.15: Hemmoor Bucket (Eggers 1951, Tafel 7 Fig.56, Scale 1:7)

Irchester Bowl: This is a large bowl or basin with an in-turned rim and a rounded body. This vessel often has three escutcheons by which it may have been suspended and is believed from the depositional contexts in which it occurs to be of 4th-5th century manufacture.¹⁴⁹ It has also been suggested that the uniformity of design of the vessel type implies that these are the products of one or more centralised or associated workshops (Figure 2.16).¹⁵⁰

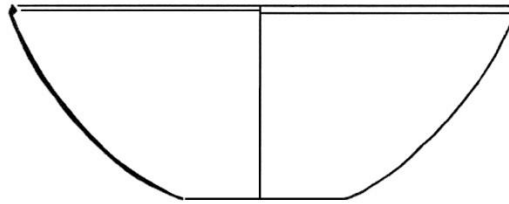


Figure 2.16: Irchester Bowl (Kennett 1971, 127 Fig.3.1, Scale 1:12)

Perlrandbecken Bowl: This bowl is characterised by an out-turned rim with a pearl or beaded decoration along its perimeter (Figure 2.17).¹⁵¹

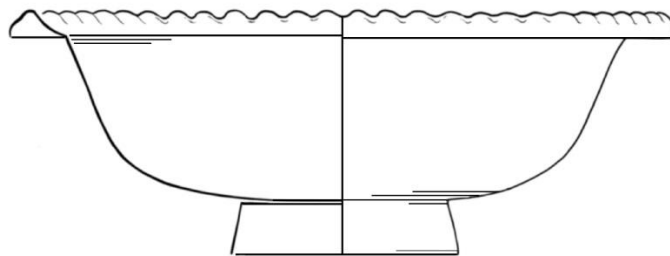


Figure 2.17: Perlrandbecken Bowl (Gerrard 2014, 110 Fig.3.17, Scale 1:6)

Rudge Cup Type: This is a small type of Handled Pan 2 with enameled decoration, generally of floral, geometric or architectural nature. As several examples carry depictions of Hadrian's Wall¹⁵² along with labelled references to military forts along it (including the Rudge Cup, Ilam Pan, and Amiens Patera) this type is believed to be associated with the military (Figure 2.18).¹⁵³

¹⁴⁹ Kendrick 1932, 162.

¹⁵⁰ Farley *et al.* 1988, 363.

¹⁵¹ Kennett 1971, 140.

¹⁵² Cowen & Richmond 1935, 317-318.

¹⁵³ Breeze 2012, 109-110.



Figure 2.18: Rudge Cup Type (Breeze 2012, 1 Fig. 1.1)

In addition to the type categories just listed, typology numbers from other catalogues will be provided where appropriate to aid in the classification and understanding of the material under discussion. This will most frequently be Eggers' numbers, both because it is the common convention and because his typological catalogue remains the most comprehensive and functional for the purposes of identification and classification.

2.2 Recording Frameworks Explanatory Notes

What follows is an overview and explanation of the research methods used for selecting and recording the copper alloy vessel material for this thesis and a justification for the decisions made during the course of the research. This is offered as a guide to the reader to allow for a better understanding of the methodology of the research as well as enable readers to determine for themselves the relevance of the biases which may or may not have affected the research.

Only material which is deemed diagnostic enough to be identified unequivocally as having consisted as part of a vessel¹⁵⁴ dating to the Roman period during its pre-deposition use life will be included in the data-set. To be diagnostic, a fragment has to have enough of the body, rim, handle or an identifiable vessel mount surviving to indicate that it originated from a vessel of Roman date as compared with known examples from datable contexts or the object must originate from a stratigraphically datable context itself. Sheet bronze will not be considered diagnostic enough to be considered in this report. This practice differs from some

¹⁵⁴ As defined in Section 2.1.

site reports, such as that for the Roman cemetery at Brougham,¹⁵⁵ which choose to include this undiagnostic material in their quantification of vessels. The inclusion of such material leads to an over-representation of copper alloy vessels in these reports at the expense of other objects which were also constituted of copper alloy such as furniture fittings, decorative leaf, sheeting and jewellery. Additionally, to justify the decision to define this material as undiagnostic for attribution to a vessel, it is worth noting that undiagnostic sheet bronze is a not uncommon find. It would seem likely that some of this material may have at one time constituted parts of vessels, though unfortunately it is not possible to discern what sort of object sheet bronze constituted upon deposition. It is possible that sheet bronze may have been deposited simply as sheet bronze or scrap metal without being further worked or incorporated into any other form of object. Therefore, the inclusion of sheet bronze in this data-set would prove unrepresentative of the deposition of copper alloy vessels during the Roman period in Britain.

Also as a result of the necessity to exclude undiagnostic material, some other groups of data have been omitted. This is most evident in the case of drop-loop handles. Though it is true that several vessel forms possessed drop handles as a normal part of their construction, especially Italic designs as represented in the repertoire of Pompeian material,¹⁵⁶ a drop-loop handle alone is not diagnostic enough to necessitate that it originated from a vessel as it may in fact have been a furniture or casket fitting. An example of such a case may be found in the Roman burial discovered near Radnage, Buckinghamshire where a pair of drop-loop handles and several other copper alloy mounts which could have been interpreted as vessel trappings were in fact part of the fittings of a still recognizable wooden box.¹⁵⁷ More recently, excavations along the A2 in Kent produced a similar casket with drop-loop handles as part of a burial.¹⁵⁸ Another such box with elaborate copper alloy fittings, including medallion busts and drop-loop handles, is attested from Eigeltingen.¹⁵⁹ Several other examples are also known and well documented from Augst and Mainz.¹⁶⁰ Other objects may also have used drop-loop handles, as their presence on a gaming board from the ‘Warrior’s Burial’ in Stanway, Essex demonstrates.¹⁶¹ This evidence being considered, only drop-loop handles which are directly associated with other fragments of a

¹⁵⁵ Cool 2004.

¹⁵⁶ Tassinari S2122-4400, for example.

¹⁵⁷ Skilbeck 1923, 335.

¹⁵⁸ Allen *et al.* 2012, 381.

¹⁵⁹ Kohlert-Németh 1990, 9.

¹⁶⁰ Kohlert-Németh 1990, 40-44; Riha 2001, 23-33.

¹⁶¹ Crummy *et al.* 2007, 186-193.

vessel will be included in this data set as vessel material. This may lower the quantitative representation of this variety of handled vessel, but its inclusion would prejudice against the other applications of this type of handle and therefore skew the data as to make it unreliable and unrepresentative. While Riha's discussion of drop-loop handles is very detailed in their relation to varying types of boxes, chests and caskets,¹⁶² there has yet to be an analysis of how drop-loop handles designed for use as casket fittings and those designed for use with vessels typologically relate to each other and if there is significant variation between them or a reliable means to differentiate between handles used for these different purposes. Without such foundational research being available, it proved impossible to reliably and systematically assimilate drop-loop handles into the data-set of this thesis, which led to their omission.

Careful examination of the data was crucial before it was included within the data-set. To be included in this thesis as vessel material of Romano-British origin, the following criteria must have been met by each object:

1. *Its provenance and find circumstances must be known.*
2. *It must have analogous examples which are datable and identifiable as Roman vessels, or be stratified in association with material of Roman date.*

Though seemingly straight forward, these criteria have led to the exclusion of some material from the data-set and therefore they require explanation and justification.

The first criterion regards location and is absolutely necessary in a study which has a finite geographic boundary.¹⁶³ It is important for the integrity of the study that the object in question exited normal use-life and its deposition into the archaeological record occurred in Britain during antiquity. This, of course, does not exclude material manufactured elsewhere. What is of importance is that the object was used and fell out of regular use in Britain, and for that reason the findspot must be recorded in order for the material to be provably of British archaeological provenance and therefore included in this data-set. Having accurate findspot information also proves instrumental to tracing patterns in depositional practice and for addressing the research aims and thesis questions outlined in Chapter 1.

The second criterion is a temporal criterion and is therefore of prime importance in a study with finite chronological perimeters. Material in this survey is limited to objects that fell

¹⁶² Riha 2001.

¹⁶³ In the case of this thesis, England and Wales.

out of normal use-life and were deposited into their archaeological context within the Roman period of Britain, which for the purposes of this thesis is defined as between 43 and 410 CE. This excludes material interred during the Late Iron Age as well as material reused and deposited during the Anglo-Saxon period. This distinction can be difficult to make in some instances, most particularly with Conquest Period burials that have a date range that straddles the 30s to 50s CE. For this reason, material datable to the Conquest Period will be reviewed also in this thesis. By excluding material which would reflect different use-life and depositional patterns, it allows this thesis to more clearly focus on the patterns which develop during the Roman period without distraction and therefore to be able to have a more detailed analysis of this particular material. Of course, unstratified finds are impossible to date on anything besides stylistic grounds and it may be very problematic to determine when an object may have entered the archaeological record, regardless of its date of manufacture.¹⁶⁴ For this reason, unstratified finds not associated with features of later dates which are stylistically datable to the date range of the Roman Period are included in this report.¹⁶⁵ It was important also to make sure that objects post-dating the Roman period were not included, this being most problematic for fragmentary and undiagnostic objects from unstratified or poorly dated contexts. Metal working techniques varied relatively little over time prior to the Industrial Revolution and often the most diagnostic assessment for a fragment of undecorated copper alloy may be ‘pre-Industrial’. This means that style and form are the key indicators of date, with manufacture method used for specification and authentication of the object. This was particularly applicable to fragmentary material recorded through the PAS, some of which could only be datable to the ‘pre-industrial’ period. While some of this fragmentary material could well have been of Roman date, lack of stylistic or stratigraphic evidence to indicate this led to exclusion of such objects from the data-set.

The location from which an object has been found is recorded in five different categories (County, Site, Site type, Feature, Context). While these categories may be somewhat artificial, they are valuable in organizing the data into manageable geographic and depositional groups to allow comparisons to be carried out in a variety of different formats in order to trace patterns and study variations in depositional practice. The modern boundaries and place names help to place the objects in an identifiable location and provide a consistent and comparable means by which

¹⁶⁴ Gerrard 2013, 9.

¹⁶⁵ Such as material reported through the PAS, further detailed in Chapter 6.

to record the find-spots of the objects under study in this thesis. Of course, the site location and context upon deposition (i.e. the ancient context) is of chief importance in this thesis and this location data is included in the recording and presentation framework. For the sake of clarity, a brief definition of each of the categories of location data follows.

- County- Current county boundaries (as of the principal research phase)¹⁶⁶ within which the object was found, as defined by the boundaries used by the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
- Site- The site name or modern parish within which the object was found. Parishes are defined by the boundaries used by the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
- Site type- The site as it related to the ancient landscape from the evidence currently available to archaeological study. The choice was made to avoid some of the traditional categorizations used to characterise sites, such as ‘villa’, ‘small town’ or ‘rural shrine’, as they are unlikely to accurately or consistently reflect the perception of these sites to ancient eyes. Also, a divide between ritual and secular space in characterising sites is often used but again does not necessarily reflect how space was qualified in antiquity and is therefore a problematic means by which to characterise sites. For this reason, value neutral distinctions based upon the architectural remains of a site were used as the means to qualify site types. There are four site types used in this thesis. *Urban* refers to sites that have evidence for three or more features of monumental architecture extant including triumphal arches, amphitheatres, forums, temples, monumental inscriptions, etc. *Military* refers to a site that can be identified as of principally military function, such as a fort or a fortress, and its surrounding features such as a *vicus*. *Rural Settlement* refers to any site which has evidence of settlement that falls outside of the previous two categories, notably including villas and rural shrines, but also including small towns and farmsteads. *Rural Unknown* refers to sites where there is presently no direct evidence for structures or habitation during the Roman period, though it is understood that such evidence from timber or mud-and-thatch structures may have disappeared through the forces of time and the plough.
- Feature- Specific contextual data of an object within a site upon deposition (i.e. well, cremation pit, house cellar, etc.).

¹⁶⁶ End of 2012.

- Context- The context classification, which in this report is divided into the four categories of ‘Structured Deposit’, ‘Grave Deposit’, ‘Site Find’ and ‘Single Find recorded through the PAS’.

Chapters 3-6 are divided based upon depositional context. Within these chapters, the treatment of material is presented initially in geographic terms using approximately the regional distinctions utilised by the journal *Britannia* in its annual ‘Roman Britain in...’ column. This regional division provides a well-established framework within which to present and consider the material and allows for larger regional patterns to be recognised and compared. During the writing of this thesis, it was found that depositional trends would often cross borders between these regions. For this reason, the boundaries of regions and counties are not strictly adhered to in the analysis and discussion of the data-groups; they are instead used as loose guide-lines in which to present the data. The larger regional variations that were identified during the course of this thesis prove key in addressing the thesis questions offered in Section 1.5.

As many of the objects were highly fragmentary, decoration proved highly important for identification of objects belonging to this data-set. All decoration is divided into four categories: anthropomorphic, zoomorphic, floral, and geometric. ‘Anthropomorphic’ refers to humanoid or figural representation, ‘zoomorphic’ refers to any representation of animals, ‘floral’ refers to any depiction of vegetation, and ‘geometric’ is used for abstract shapes, designs and patterns. Decoration has also been recorded separately for the vessel body and the vessel handle. This is because in the course of the research and data collection of this thesis, it was found that often the decorative motifs on these two parts of the vessel would differ significantly. Dividing the data between body and handle during the recording process also allows for more detailed reporting and comparison of decoration between objects. Inscriptions were not common, being present on some 62 objects in the data-set. This information was also recorded as occurring either on the body or the handle of the vessel. Inscriptions will be discussed individually as they occur throughout the thesis and a synthetic analysis of them will be offered in Section 8.3.

Chronological data for objects is divided into two categories: date of manufacture and date of deposition. As copper alloy vessels are durable objects and may have an extensive use-life, objects may well be deposited long after their manufacture and objects of divergent manufacture dates may be deposited together.¹⁶⁷ For this purpose, date of manufacture and date

¹⁶⁷ As is the case with Draper’s Gardens (Gerrard 2009; L0001-L0015; Section 3.2).

of deposition were recorded in the cases where approximate date of deposition (beyond that of its known manufacture period) is recorded, i.e. when there is other evidence (such as stratigraphically associated numismatic or ceramic evidence) for the date of deposition; this is the case with a number of Structured Deposits and Grave Deposits, though not common among Site Finds and inapplicable with the disturbed contexts of PAS material.

Objects were assigned catalogue numbers consisting of an abbreviation for the modern county they were found in (K for Kent, MON for Monmouthshire, etc.) followed by a numerical designation. These are the numbers that are used to identify and reference the objects in this thesis. The full catalogue of objects is collected in Appendix I, with subsidiary groupings by Depositional Context (Appendices II-V) also offered. These appendices offer full data entries for the objects that were not always prudent or possible to include in the body of the thesis text.

2.3 Data Collection and Analysis

What follows is a brief discussion of the resources reviewed in the course of data collection of this thesis. While the data collection phase of this thesis¹⁶⁸ attempted to be as inclusive as possible within the time and monetary restraints of a doctoral thesis, discrepancies in reporting and the availability of data will inevitably have affected the data-set of this thesis. This problem faces any scholar attempting to undertake a materially based study as the quality and accuracy of reporting will inevitably vary widely from publication to publication. A good example of how accuracy of reporting may be an issue with even a well-publicised group of objects may be found in the Ribchester Hoard. Found in 1796, it consists of various copper alloy objects, most famously a near complete Roman cavalry helmet.¹⁶⁹ Among the objects possibly associated with this hoard are three Handled Pan 2s.¹⁷⁰ While all three would appear to have been purchased by Charles Townley along with the rest of the Ribchester Hoard,¹⁷¹ Eggers records two of the Handled Pan 2s as being a separate aquatic deposit¹⁷² and it may well be that these two or all three Handled Pan 2s actually do not originate from the rest of the hoard

¹⁶⁸ The principal data collection phase of this thesis project was undertaken from August 2011 to September 2012, with minor corrections and amendments added until the submission of the thesis.

¹⁶⁹ Smith & Shortt 1890, 32; Jackson & Craddock 1995, 75; Edwards 2000, 95.

¹⁷⁰ LAN0001, LAN0002, LAN0004.

¹⁷¹ Smith & Shortt 1890, 32; Jackson & Craddock 1995, 75.

¹⁷² Eggers 1968, 107 (57a & b).

assemblage.¹⁷³ This specific instance is highlighted as only one example of how data could be confused and misreported, even in a group of objects that has received considerable popular and scholarly attention. This made cross-referencing information particularly important in cases where multiple sources were available. Under-reporting is also a significant issue with any study of archaeological material, particularly with single finds from excavations or as chance finds by the public that may not be published widely or published at all. For this reason, the data-set comprises of data available through print or online publication including journal articles, published site reports, print and online museum catalogues as well as scholarly publications. The choice to rely on these source materials for this thesis was made principally to help ensure the veracity and quality of the data collected while also providing the widest and most inclusive method for collecting data in order to minimise mistakes and omissions. What follows is a brief description of the source material used to gain data on the various depositional contexts of copper alloy vessel material for this thesis.

Structured Deposits

The starting point for the gathering of material on Structured Deposits for this report was a combination of two reports, the first by Eggers and the second by Kennett, in 1968 and 1971 respectively. Between these two articles, the principal hoards of copper alloy Roman vessels known in Britain up to 1971 are listed, though some of the data proved to be inaccurate or incomplete and was corrected in the current thesis. These articles also provide sources for cross referencing, which sometimes have greater amounts of detail. Consultation of journal reports also showed some significant omissions from the catalogues of Eggers and Kennett. Individual site reports and the county archaeological journals were referenced for any new finds, as were the pertinent scholarly journals (i.e. *Britannia*, *Antiquaries Journal*, etc.). The Portable Antiquities Scheme also proved useful in illuminating this category, from groups of objects either brought in by a finder or collected through excavation when a site has been reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer. Each object in a Structured Deposit was individually recorded and identified as comprising a group with any other vessels associated with it. Other associated finds were also recorded, though with less detail given than the copper alloy vessels. Associations

¹⁷³ Edwards 2000, 69. As discussed in Section 3.2, it is the opinion of the author that this group of objects is composed of more than one act of deposition.

between vessels, as well as other objects in these Structured Deposits, aided in determining possible depositional processes and patterns between groups of Structured Deposits as detailed in Chapter 3.

Grave Deposits

Philpott's comprehensive survey of Roman period graves in Britain provided a suitable point of reference to begin this segment of the research. This report detailed the known Romano-British graves as of 1991, along with accounts of their burial method and grave goods. Egger's 1968 article proved useful in amending the Philpott report. For more recent discoveries, review of *Britannia* and county archaeological journals was necessary. Site reports and monographs were also of invaluable use for the collection of data, as several large cemetery sites of Roman date have been excavated across Britain in the intervening decades and been published as independent monographs. It was imperative to accurately record the finds associated with Grave Deposits as they often proved to be highly variable and complex assemblages. Associated finds also provided a further method to gauge patterns in depositional practice, indicating likely perceived associations between the objects held by those performing the interment.

Site Finds

The primary source for Site Finds was within the specific excavation reports themselves, when these included finds reports. Particularly unusual or noteworthy finds may also be published in their own rights in applicable journals. Associated finds did not figure heavily with Site Finds, as associated finds almost always indicate some level of intentionality in the depositional process and would therefore be more suggestive of a Structured Deposit. As discussed in Chapter 5, patterns did emerge in the synthesis of this material and proved that Site Finds can be very instructive in our understanding of the use and spread of material culture across Britain.

Single Finds reported through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)

The PAS database contributed over 200 objects to the data-set for this report, more than any other single source. Nevertheless, the data from this source had to be sifted and re-examined

before being included in this study and the steps taken in the utilization of this data-group are explained here.

The PAS database is a means for recording the objects which are processed through the PAS for identification in accordance with the Treasure Act 1996. While projects have been in place to record finds in various parts of England and Wales since 1997, it was only in 2003 that all of England and Wales were incorporated within the Scheme.¹⁷⁴ Objects are found and collected by the public at large, mostly by metal-detectorists and hobbyists, from across England and Wales and taken to their local Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) for recording. They are identified and recorded on an online database available to the public. The objects are then usually returned to the finder, though some are donated or purchased and find their way into museum collections. The open nature of the PAS allows for much more data to be acquired for scholarly research than would be available through more traditional means, but also leads to a great deal of variation in the quality and quantity of recorded material. This will inevitably have an effect on any study which utilises this resource.

A number of biases influence the material which is entered onto the Portable Antiquities Scheme database. First and foremost, it relies on public interest and vigilance to bring objects in to be identified and recorded. Primarily, it is likely that more decorative and ornate objects will be far more often recorded than plain, unadorned or simple objects. This would indeed appear to be the case, as in the PAS data-set used here some 80% of the material has iconographic elements whereas non-PAS data has iconography or decoration on approximately 10%. There is also a geographic bias in this collection method, as objects will be found and reported in greater volume in areas where people expect to find objects. This is predominantly in the east Midlands, East Anglia and the south eastern counties of England, as this area is more intensively frequented by metal detector hobbyists searching for finds in the plough-soil.¹⁷⁵ This geographic bias was anticipated in the collection of data, though in practice it does not appear to have provided any greater geographic bias to the south east than other sources of data and in fact the PAS data

¹⁷⁴ Worrell 2004, 317.

¹⁷⁵ Brindle 2011, 21-24 & 69-71.

helped to illuminate several parts of Britain which had practically no copper alloy vessels recorded in traditional archaeological reports.¹⁷⁶

The second principal variable is the ability of the Finds Liaison Officer to identify and subsequently record an object once it has been reported by a member of the public. As FLO's have to record objects that span a history of some 500,000+ years, it is not surprising that not all of them are Roman Finds specialists.¹⁷⁷ With this in mind, careful scrutiny was used in qualifying the PAS data to be included in the data-set. To the credit of the PAS, misidentification did not seem to play any major part in the objects included in this thesis.¹⁷⁸

These two variables require that each report is individually reviewed before its inclusion in the data-set for this study. The criteria used for qualifying material for this report was outlined previously in this chapter. No source can indeed be taken for granted, however, and it proved necessary to scrutinise and cross-reference scholarly publications with the same level of vigilance as was necessary for the PAS data.

2.4 Closing

Now that the framework for the data collection has been explained, it is possible to turn to the material itself. The following chapters will deal in depth with the data collected and are grouped by their depositional categories (i.e. Chapter 3-Structured Deposits, Chapter 4-Grave Deposits, Chapter 5- Site Finds, Chapter 6- PAS). Data synthesis and overall thesis results will be offered in Chapters 7 and 8.

¹⁷⁶ As discussed in Chapters 6 & 7.

¹⁷⁷ Brindle 2011, 70-71.

¹⁷⁸ Discussed in Section 6.1.

Chapter 3: Structured Deposits

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels from Roman-Britain will be reviewed. The purpose of the present chapter is to critically analyse this group of data in isolation to determine patterns in object selection and depositional process across time and space in Britain. The expository discussion of the material review will be organised by region, beginning in Wales and then turning north to Hadrian's Wall before progressing south. Discussion of the assemblages within each given region will then be offered. Patterns in deposition for Structured Deposits across Britain will be outlined in Section 3.3, while discussion of patterns observable in the forms and types deposited will be presented in Section 3.4. It is worth noting at the outset of this chapter that while Structured Deposits of materials are well known in Western Europe and Britain dating back as far as the Neolithic period,¹⁷⁹ there does not appear to have been a widespread tradition for Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels in Britain prior to the Roman period.¹⁸⁰ Its ready visibility during much of the Roman period, then, must be seen as a change and adaptation of culture practice. This will be further considered throughout this chapter and in Chapters 7 and 8.

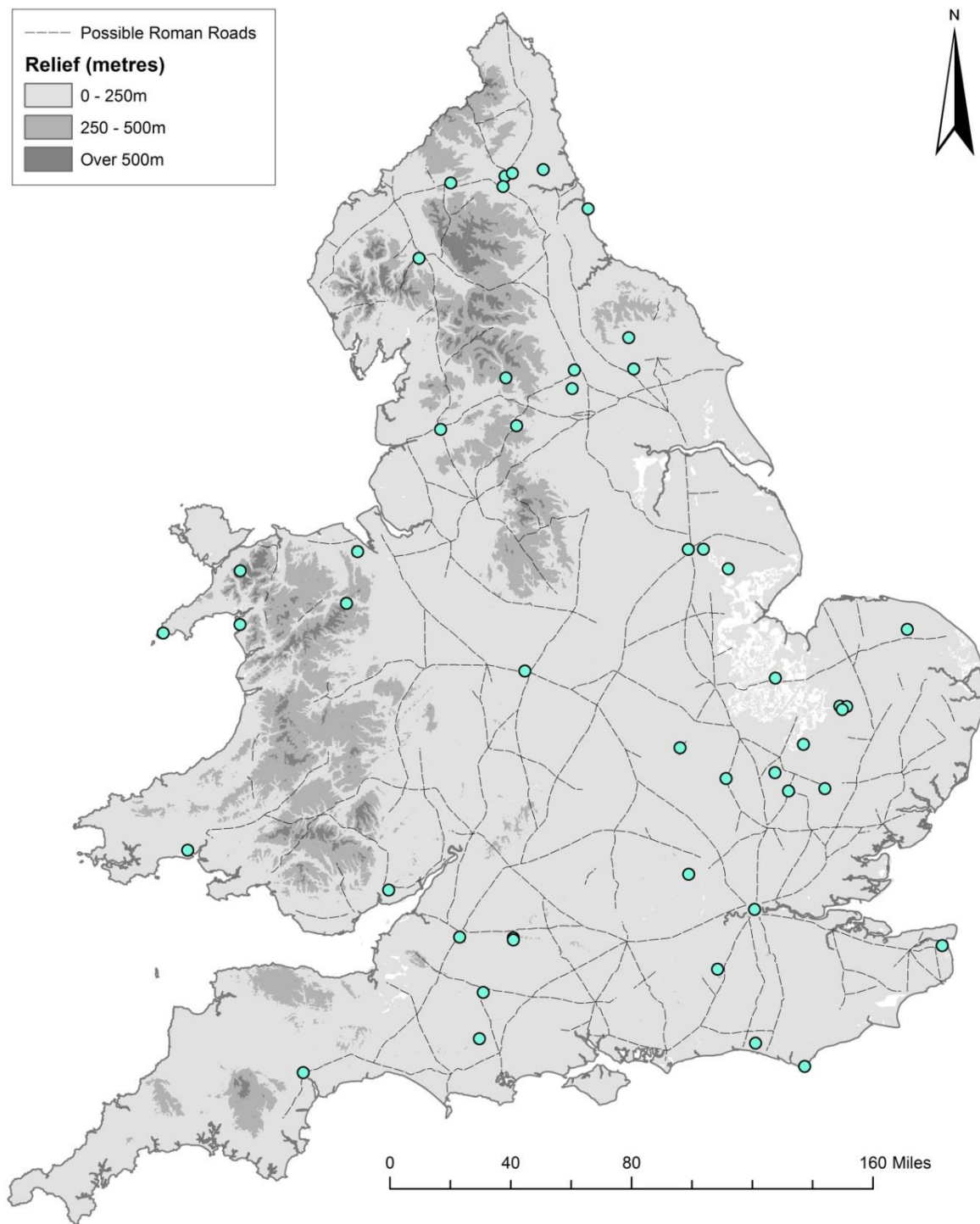
3.2 Geographic Survey of Structured Deposits

Find Location	Catalogue Numbers
Coygan Cave, Kyngadl (Carmarthenshire)	CAR0001-CAR0002
Glyn Dyfrdwy (Denbighshire)	DEN0001-DEN0004
Plas Uchaf, Abergele (Denbighshire)	DEN0008-DEN0016
Halkyn Mountain, Halkyn (Flintshire)	F0001-F0008
Ynys Gwrtheyrn (Gwynedd)	GWY0001-GWY0003
Harlech (Gwynedd)	GWY0004-GWY0008
Llanberis (Gwynedd)	GWY0009-GWY0012
Langstone (Newport)	NE0007-NE0008

Table 3a- Structured Deposits from Wales.

¹⁷⁹ Bradley 1990; Hill 1993, 57-75; Hill 1995a, 47-98; Hill 1995b; Hill 1996, 17-32.

¹⁸⁰ Carver 2001, 37.



Map 1: Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain (K. Robbins)



Figure 3.01: Structured Deposit from Langstone (PAS NMGW-9C0216)

Map 1 illustrates the findspots of Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain. Though found across Britain, several geographic trends are immediately apparent; a preference to the east and north of England and a marked absence from the centre of the province being two of the most important. The following discussion will detail the individual assemblages from each region and then discuss regional trends in deposition.

There are 8 Structured Deposits from Wales (Table 3a). The Structured Deposit from Langstone, Newport was discovered in 2008 and processed as Treasure through the PAS (Figure 3.01). The group comprises three vessels: two 'Rose Ash' type bowls and a single flange rimmed strainer with a 'triskele' geometric strainer dot pattern of similar design to that found on some Late Iron Age vessels.¹⁸¹ The bowls could be of either Late Iron Age or Roman period manufacture, as the namesake vessel of this type discovered at Rose Ash in Devon is thought to have been interred prior to the Claudian invasion.¹⁸² A wooden tankard of indigenous manufacture with copper alloy fittings was found 12.8 meters away from this Structured Deposit and is likely to have been intentionally deposited in much the same manner, the date of manufacture is believed to be Romano-British due to a parallel example found from a Roman

¹⁸¹ Wainwright 1967, 88; Laing 2000, 10-14; Worrell 2009, 286-287.

¹⁸² Fox 1961, 186-198.

fort in Swansea; Worrell therefore suggests a late 1st century CE date of deposition for all these objects.¹⁸³ The strainers are likely of continental import, indicating their owners had cross-channel contacts. All three vessels have hanging vessel mounts and suspension loops. The hanging vessel mounts of the bowls are decorated by being divided into several separate lobes with insets of red glass.¹⁸⁴ The objects were deposited in a bog, reflecting a wider trend of vessels deposited in aquatic environments that will be further discussed in Section 3.3.

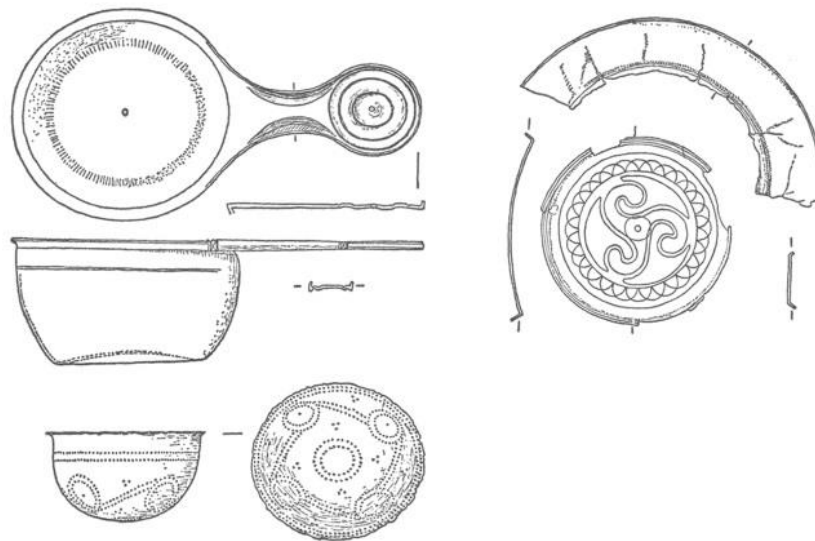


Figure 3.02: Structured Deposit from Coygan Cave (Eggers 1968, 147 Abb. 47)

The Structured Deposit from Coygan Cave in the parish of Kyndgatl in western Wales provides a useful parallel to this group from Langstone (Figure 3.02). It consists of a Handled Pan 2 and a flange rimmed strainer similar to that from the Langstone group. Found in the early 19th century, the Structured Deposit was also stated to have contained 60 coins of the emperor Carausius. Unfortunately, these coins are non-extant and the association cannot therefore be substantiated. A hoard of counterfeit coins dating to roughly the same period found nearby¹⁸⁵ could help support the claim of these vessels originally containing a coin hoard. The possible association with Carausius indicates that the late 3rd century would be the earliest that this group

¹⁸³ Worrell 2009, 285-287.

¹⁸⁴ PAS NMGW-9C0216.

¹⁸⁵ Wainwright 1967, 85.

could have been interred. While of likely 1st century CE manufacture, the Handled Pan 2 shows extensive signs of use as a result of repair and/or customization. Its original base plate was removed and replaced with a base decorated with a ‘triskele’ design,¹⁸⁶ similar to the decoration of the Langstone group mentioned above.

A further Structured Deposit from Roman Wales comprising a strainer and several basins was found in 1862 at Abergele in Denbighshire.¹⁸⁷ This group is significantly larger than the Coygan Cave or Langstone groups, comprising some nine extant vessels and believed to have originally contained more, but its composition of a strainer coupled with a collection of Handled Pan 2s and bowls is notably similar to other Structured Deposits from the 1st-2nd centuries in Wales and elsewhere in Britain.¹⁸⁸ Two of the bowls in the Abergele assemblage bear etched inscriptions on the interior of their basins.¹⁸⁹ They both have ‘INDVS’ etched legibly followed by an uncertain combination of letters or symbols that have a confused interpretation, perhaps labelling objects in a numbered set.¹⁹⁰ The name ‘Indus’ most likely represents an ownership label, as it would be unusual for this to be a votive inscription as it lacks an apparent reference to a deity. Such etched inscriptions are rare on copper alloy vessels, and the purpose of this graffiti must remain somewhat obscure given the current level understanding. The punch-dot pattern of the handled strainers is paralleled by Pompeiian examples,¹⁹¹ and the manufacture of all of the objects could easily fall within the 1st century CE, suggesting a date of deposition analogous to the Langstone group.

These three Structured Deposits exhibit very similar features. All three contain basins and strainers. Both the Langstone and Coygan Cave groups exhibit geometric and triskele decoration which could indicate cultural interchange and hybridization between Roman and indigenous artistic traditions while the presence of what are likely Iron Age vessels in the assemblages of Abergele and Langstone show the persistent use of indigenous forms and the incorporation of Roman forms with them following the conquest. While the manufacture date of all the vessels from all three groups would appear to date to the 1st century CE or earlier, the degree of wear on the Handled Pan 2 from Coygan Cave, as well as the possible association of

¹⁸⁶ Wainwright 1967, 88.

¹⁸⁷ RCAHM 1914, 7-8; Wright & Hassall 1972, 363.

¹⁸⁸ See later in this section.

¹⁸⁹ DEN0008 & DEN0009.

¹⁹⁰ RIB II 2415.61-62.

¹⁹¹ Tassinari 1993 (1347).

Carausian coins, indicate a possible 3rd-4th century CE or later date of deposition. Langstone and Abergele lack further contextual data to date their deposition beyond their date of manufacture, though they may or may not have been deposited significantly later than this. According to the general consensus regarding vessel use, the strainers suggest that these sets were intended for the drinking of wine or beer.¹⁹² However, the evidence for Handled Pan 2s having any specific association with wine-drinking is not very strong across the evidence offered in this thesis and it is likely that strainers had uses outside of wine and beer drinking. This will be discussed in further detail in Chapters 7 and 8 after evidence from across other Depositional Contexts is considered.

The Structured Deposits from Llanberis and Glyn Dyfrdwy are unusual as they comprise only Handled Pan 2s, and in the case of Llanberis both specifically of Eggers type 142. One of the Handled Pan 2s of Eggers type 131 from Glyn Dyfrdwy is the most richly decorated item to come from any Structured Deposit in Wales.¹⁹³ The suspension loop at the terminal of the handle is moulded from a design of dual swan's heads, which den Boesterd suggests indicates northern Italian manufacture.¹⁹⁴ The handle is also stamped with two legends: 'S MERCV' at a 45 degree angle across the handle just beneath the suspension loop and 'CIPINICOMA' in line with the handle.¹⁹⁵ 'CIPIN' is a well attested stamp across the western Roman world and refers to a family of copper alloy manufacturers who were operating in the 1st-2nd centuries CE, most likely in Capua or southern Italy.¹⁹⁶ The 'MERCV' legend could be read as '[*sor*]*s* Mercur[*i*]', or 'Mercury's lot', which was used to label goods of high quality.¹⁹⁷ Additionally, one of the Handled Pan 2s from the Structured Deposit at Llanberis also bears a maker's mark: 'ABVCCV[...].'¹⁹⁸ Makers' marks are not common on copper alloy vessels, though are far more common on Handled Pan 2s than other vessel forms, these two particularly suggesting that the objects were manufactured in southern Italy.¹⁹⁹ A useful parallel may be drawn between these two Structured Deposits and two other Welsh assemblages found not far distant, those from

¹⁹² Cool 2006, 143-146.

¹⁹³ DEN0001.

¹⁹⁴ den Boesterd 1956, xx.

¹⁹⁵ Eggers 1968, 104 (19a); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (9).

¹⁹⁶ Bennett & Young 1981, 39-43.

¹⁹⁷ RIB II 2415.16.

¹⁹⁸ GWY0009; Eggers 1968, 104 (21); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (1); RIB II 2415.1.

¹⁹⁹ McPeake & Moore 1978, 331-334; Bennet & Young 1981, 37-44.

Harlech²⁰⁰ and Yns Gwrtheryw,²⁰¹ which both contain a number of Handled Pan 2s combined with bowls.

The Structured Deposits from Roman Wales thus far discussed have consisted of relatively few numbers of comparatively small vessels such as Handled Pan 2s, bowls or strainers. In contrast to these assemblages, the Halkyn Mountain group is large and diverse. This group consists of eight vessels: three Irchester type bowls, one *Bassin Uní* type bowl, one shallow bowl, two buckets and one cauldron. This larger assemblage is unusual in Wales and is far more characteristic of large vessel hoards in eastern England, as will be discussed later in this chapter. Unfortunately, this Structured Deposit was lost soon after its discovery and recording,²⁰² so it is not possible to comment further on wear patterns or decoration. Also, its specific findspot was not recorded. Mining settlements (mostly lead) are well known in the areas of northern Wales around Flint and Halkyn.²⁰³ This could indicate that the owner of these vessels was affiliated with the mining operations, or perhaps that the objects were a dedication to the gods of the area in exchange for the mineral resources extracted. The vessel forms would appear to be of multiple manufacture dates with the buckets having the earliest date of manufacture (2nd century CE) and the Irchester bowls and *Bassin Uní* representing vessels of certain Late Roman manufacture. Such large deposits from the Late Roman period occur throughout Britain, Halkyn Mountain being the western-most example in this data-set. Their composition will often reflect vessels of various manufacture dates and include large basins, such as the Irchester type bowls found here. Further discussion of such large Late Roman Structured Deposits will be offered in Sections 3.3 and 3.4 of this chapter, as well as in Chapter 7.

Taken as a group, the Structured Deposits from Wales show a general patterning in the vessel forms selected for deposition. With the exceptions of Langstone and the Halkyn Mountain assemblages, the regularity of Handled Pan 2s across the Welsh Structured Deposits is a noteworthy pattern. The Structured Deposits from Llanberis, Harlech, Yns Gwrtheryw, Glyn Dyfrdwy and Kyngadl all contain Handled Pan 2s and none of the larger vessels often found in Structured Deposits elsewhere, such as cauldrons or Irchester bowls. The similarity between these deposits would indicate that they were likely related to each other by having been

²⁰⁰ GWY0004-GWY0008.

²⁰¹ GWY0001-GWY0003.

²⁰² Kennett 1971, 128.

²⁰³ Webster 1953, 3-15; O'Leary *et al.* 1989, 2-62.

assembled by individuals with similar culture practices, or at the very least all sharing ready access to Handled Pan 2s. The military had a high presence in Wales, as is attested by the number of forts, marching camps and other military sites.²⁰⁴ The concentration of the Roman military could be the cause of these vessels' presence in the region, especially as comparison between Map 1 and the OS Historical Map for Roman Britain indicates that most of the Structured Deposits are within 3-5 miles of a known military installation, with none further than 10 miles from a military site. However, whether the deposits were made by soldiers themselves or not is more difficult to assert. Further discussion of the probable influence of the Roman military on the material culture of Wales will be discussed in Chapters 5 and 7. The Langstone and Halkyn Mountain groups appear to be related to two depositional trends prevalent elsewhere in Britain, namely aquatic deposition and large Late Roman assemblages, and will be further discussed in comparison with them later in this chapter.

Find Location	Catalogue Numbers
Clifton (Cumbria)	C0029-C0030
Aesica Roman Fort, Great Chesters (Northumberland)	NU0003-NU0005
Prestwick Carr, Ponteland (Northumberland)	NU0019-NU0025
Whittington (Northumberland)	NU0029-NU0030
Corbridge (Northumberland)	NU0035
Ingoe township, Matfen (Northumberland)	NU0050-NU0051

Table 3b- Structured Deposits from Hadrian's Wall and environs.

Moving to the counties of Northumberland and Cumbria, there are six Structured Deposits that feature in this thesis (Table 3b). A copper alloy jug of Eggers type 128a was found buried immediately north of the Stanegate Roman Road in Corbridge on September 4th of 1911 (Figure 3.03). This vessel contained 160 gold *aurei* with a coin of Marcus Aurelius as the latest issue and two bronze coins of Trajan and Hadrian respectively acting as a stopper in the neck of the jug.²⁰⁵ This is slightly unusual as coin hoards are not often interred in copper alloy vessels and most often occur in organic sacks, ceramic vessels, or wooden chests. In this thesis, there are only six coin hoards that are associated with copper alloy vessels.²⁰⁶

²⁰⁴ Haverfield 1910, 20-123; Manning 2001, 44-53; Arnold & Davies 2000, 58-59; Davies & Jones 2006.

²⁰⁵ NU0035; Forester *et al.* 1912, 210; Abdy 2002, 35.

²⁰⁶ Roundway Hill (WIL0023) & Bishop's Cannings (WIL0013-0022), Wall (STA0008), Corbridge (NU0035), Bullock Down Farm in Beachy Head (ESUS0004) and possibly Coygan Cave (CAR0001-CAR0002).



Figure 3.03: Structured Deposit from Corbridge on display in the British Museum
(photo by author)

The depositional circumstance of this group proves problematic to discern. It has been suggested that the numismatic evidence indicates that the group was interred around the same time as a possible attack on the site around 160 CE.²⁰⁷ Though there are certainly much larger coin hoards than this known from Roman Britain,²⁰⁸ the wealth represented by this number of gold coins would not have been discarded lightly and it would be fitting if this was an evacuation hoard, plunder or an assemblage lost in the chaos of an attack. The numismatic evidence conveniently coincides with such a theory. However, the surrounding features associated with the hoard may contradict a 2nd century date of deposition. The jug was found less than two feet below the modern surface and associated with a layer of gravel and a drain of probable later Roman date.²⁰⁹ It is possible the group was rediscovered after initial deposition and then redeposited sometime in the late 4th century CE.²¹⁰ Be this as it may, this does not change the circumstances of its original collection and interring, which numismatically dates to the late 2nd century CE.

²⁰⁷ Forester *et al.* 1912, 156.

²⁰⁸ Abdy 2002, 25-66.

²⁰⁹ McDonald 1912, 1-20; Abdy 2002, 35.

²¹⁰ Forester *et al.* 1912, 157.

The Structured Deposit from Great Chesters was found during excavations of a Roman fort and comprises two handled strainers and one Handled Pan 3, all of Eggers type 161.²¹¹ Though somewhat fragmentary, there is no reason to assume that the objects were damaged prior to internment. This is particularly true of the strainers, as their fragility makes them prone to breakage and erosion. This assemblage is similar to several found in Wales, though substituting a Handled Pan 3 for the Handled Pan 2s.

The Structured Deposit from the parish of Ponteland consists of seven vessels of varying type interred in a swamp at Prestwick Carr.²¹² It is unclear as to whether this assemblage is the product of a single votive offering, or accumulated through multiple acts of deposition. This group is the second largest Structured Deposit found in aquatic circumstances currently known after the Structured Deposit of 15 vessels from Drapers' Gardens in London.²¹³ The findspot was in a boggy and waterlogged area that drained into the River Pont before the entire area was drained over a century ago.²¹⁴ The vessels which comprise this group are also note-worthy: three Handled Pan 2s of likely 1st century manufacture and three large bowls and a cauldron which would appear to be of Late Roman date. One of the Handled Pan 2s²¹⁵ has a maker's mark of 'DRACCIVS F'²¹⁶ stamped onto the handle.²¹⁷ Tassinari notes several examples of this stamp on the continent and based on form and distribution believes him to be a manufacturer in Gaul of roughly contemporary or slightly later date to C. Cippius Polybius,²¹⁸ whose material is well known from the Pompeian destruction layers,²¹⁹ as well as appearing in Britain. This would indicate that these objects were likely at least 200 years old at the time of their deposition. A series of punch dot inscriptions on one of the bowls proves of great use for understanding this group, indicating that it was owned by at least three different men in succession (Crescens, Senecio and Vannus) from two different troops of soldiers (those of Tiro and Kandianus) during its use-life.²²⁰ This contextualises this group within a military setting, which is not surprising considering the concentration of Roman forces in northern England. Other objects are currently

²¹¹ NU0003-NU0005; Eggers 1966, 108 (59 c-e).

²¹² NU0019-NU0025; Eggers 1968, 108 (65).

²¹³ L0001-L0015, discussed later in this section.

²¹⁴ Harbottle 1995, 1.

²¹⁵ NU0019.

²¹⁶ 'Draccius f(ecit)', or 'Draccius made it'.

²¹⁷ Bennet and Young 1981, 43.

²¹⁸ Tassinari 1975, 29-30 (13).

²¹⁹ Tassinari 1993.

²²⁰ NU0023; RIB II 2415.63.

unknown from the site and there is no reason to believe that this particular bog had a continuous tradition of structured deposition. While Handled Pan 2s do not commonly feature in Late Roman Structured Deposits with large basins and cauldrons, it is common for vessels of wide manufacture dates to be interred together in the Late Roman period.²²¹ Their presence is particularly intriguing when considered with the military inscriptions, as Handled Pan 2s are commonly found on military sites in Britain.²²²

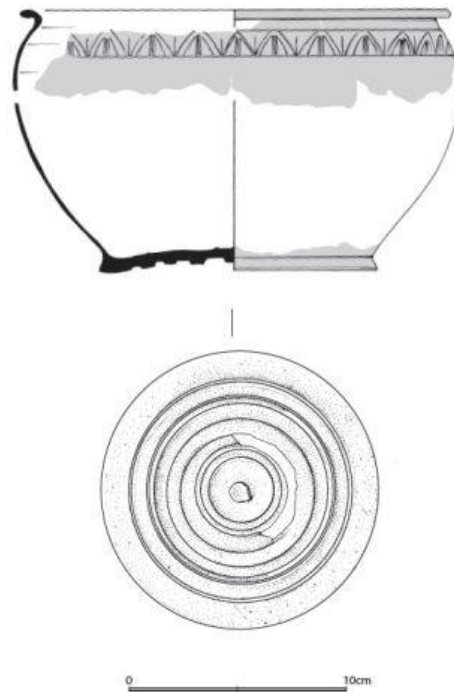


Figure 3.04: Jar from Structured Deposit at Whittington (PAS NCL-33CC76)

The three remaining Structured Deposits from this region also contain Handled Pan 2s. The Whittington assemblage reported through the PAS contains a Handled Pan 2 and a jar, which is not a common pairing in the Structured Deposits of this data-set (Figure 3.04). The objects are highly fragmentary and incomplete, it is indeed difficult to discern if they were interred in a damaged state or if they were damaged after deposition.

Two Handled Pan 2s of Eggers type 139-144 were found in Ingoe township in Matfen and are particularly noteworthy as they both not only bear maker's marks,²²³ but also have etched

²²¹ Such as Drapers' Gardens (Gerrard 2009; L0001-L0015).

²²² As further discussed in Chapter 7.

²²³ 'SABIANVS F' & 'MAXIMINVS F' respectively.

inscriptions on the underside of their handles which could be numerals.²²⁴ This could perhaps be interpreted as identifying these handled pans as part of a numbered set in much the same way seen on the assemblage from Abergele in Wales,²²⁵ inviting probable military association. The assemblage from Clifton in Cumbria also has a Handled Pan 2 with a maker's mark and was found paired with a strainer,²²⁶ a combination that is repeated elsewhere in Britain.²²⁷

The presence of the army would have undoubtedly influenced the vessels which were to be found in the area of Hadrian's Wall and also most likely influenced the circumstances of their deposition. As cumulative evidence from this thesis shows, this could explain the presence of Handled Pan 2s in four out of six of the Structured Deposits of the region. The sample group from this area is rather small, however, and may not be adequate to indicate such patterning.

Find Location	Catalogue Numbers
Sedgefield (Durham)	DUR0001
South Shields Roman Fort (Tyne and Wear)	DUR0005
Upper Weardale (Durham)	DUR0006-DUR0008
Ribchester (Lancashire)	LAN0001-LAN0002, LAN0004 ²²⁸
Lincoln (Lincolnshire)	LIN0028
River Witham, Fiskerton (Lincolnshire)	LIN0029-LIN0030
River Witham, Kirkstead (Lincolnshire)	LIN0031
River Witham, Fiskerton (Lincolnshire)	LIN0032
Linton (North Yorkshire)	NYR0003-NYR0004
Knaresborough (North Yorkshire)	NYR0008-NYR0028
Beadlam Roman Villa (North Yorkshire)	NYR0037
Stittenham (North Yorkshire)	NYR0040-NYR0044

Table 3c- Structured Deposits of the northern counties of England.

The remaining counties of northern England contain 12 Structured Deposits (Table 3c). A preferential distribution across the north east, 11 out of 12 assemblages, is visible in these Structured Deposits. Although this could reflect a somewhat the higher level of population settlement and greater ease of movement and communication networks as opposed to the west,²²⁹ the north west of England was well populated, particularly with military garrisons. The possible

²²⁴ Wright 1969, 1-5; McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (30); RIB II 2415.40 & RIB II 2415.44.

²²⁵ DEN0008-DEN0016; see earlier in this section.

²²⁶ 'Talio F'; RIB II 2415.47.

²²⁷ Discussed further in Section 3.4.

²²⁸ This group could be either one or two different Structured Deposits, see discussion.

²²⁹ Margary 1967, 400-401.

cultural and economic mechanisms which could have influenced this are discussed in Chapter 7 after material from other Depositional Contexts is reviewed.

The Stittenham assemblage is noteworthy for comprising only Handled Pan 2s of Eggers type 142, two of which bear the maker's mark of P. Cippius Polybius,²³⁰ who is believed to have been active in the second half of the first century CE.²³¹ The uniformity of this group is striking and begs explanation. The Roman military again provides a plausible candidate for an organization whose purchasing power and uniformity of material could account for such an assemblage, though other scenarios, such as the vessels being lost in shipment, should not be discounted.

The Knaresborough group of vessels,²³² numbering some 21 vessels, is the largest single Structured Deposit of copper alloy vessels currently known from Britain. It is likely that what is extant is only a fraction of the original size of the hoard. Discovered in 1864, when originally found it was said to be enough to 'have filled a cart' and it would seem that the majority of the hoard was melted down for reuse shortly after discovery.²³³ Nevertheless, the scale and variety of vessels still extant is unprecedented in Britain, consisting of one bucket of Eggers type 37-40, six strainers, 12 bowls of varying size and type, a handle fragment from a Handled Pan 5 and an undiagnostic rim fragment.²³⁴ The strainer-dot patterns on the strainers are particularly ornate, including flower patterning,²³⁵ vine leaf designs framing swastika patterns,²³⁶ and elaborate geometric swirl patterning.²³⁷ Handles survive on three of these strainers, making them recognisable as Eggers type 161. It is likely that the three other strainers also had handles of this type.

²³⁰ Eggers 1968, 107 (54); RIB II 2415.19 & 2415.26.

²³¹ Bennet & Young 1981, 37-44.

²³² NYR0008-NYR0028.

²³³ Kennett 1971, 132.

²³⁴ Eggers 1966, 107 (55).

²³⁵ NYR0013.

²³⁶ NYR0014.

²³⁷ NYR0009-NYR0011.

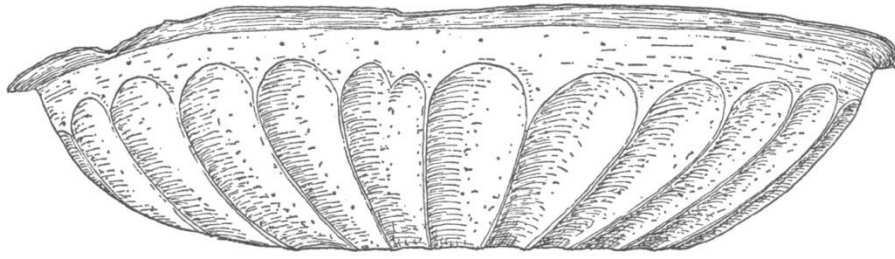


Figure 3.05: Fluted Bowl from Knaresborough (Eggers 1968, 142 Abb. 42.8, Scale 1:7)

Most of the bowls are fairly common types: there are two *Bassins à bord godronné* types and six Irchester types. However, there is also a bowl with a fluted body which is of unusual type (Figure 3.05).²³⁸ Fluting is not known elsewhere among copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain and is indeed better paralleled with objects of other materials, such as several silver fluted bowls from the Roman hoard at Traprain Law, Scotland²³⁹ or in the Sutton Hoo burial from the early Medieval period (Figure 3.06).²⁴⁰



Figure 3.06: Fluted Bowl from Sutton Hoo Anglo-Saxon Burial (© the British Museum)

²³⁸ NYR0015.

²³⁹ Curle 1923, 36-41.

²⁴⁰ Bruce-Mitford & Raven 2005, 16; BM 1939,1010.77.

Irchester bowls are of late Roman manufacture,²⁴¹ implying a probable 4th-5th century CE date for the deposition of this group. The size of this assemblage, as well as its varied composition, makes it comparable to the Neupotz group and other large assemblages from southern Germany,²⁴² though the Knaresborough hoard would post-date these 2nd-3rd century groups. The 4th-5th century date of its deposition does suggest this group could be associated with some kind of Late Roman crisis response. However, if this assemblage does represent stored wealth or plunder, it would seem unusual that there are only copper alloy vessels interred and not any other forms of portable wealth that one might expect to find in such a group, such as jewellery or coinage. This implies a highly selective process involved with the deposition of this assemblage, arguing against hasty assemblage and abandonment that might associate it with a response to immediate danger or indiscriminate looting. This is a conundrum encountered in several Late Roman Structured Deposits and will be discussed further in Section 3.3. The size of this assemblage, as well as its proximity to a trunk route, is intriguing and it remains unfortunate that we are unlikely to have the full assemblage available for current study. A hoard of 283 bronze radiate coins of the late 3rd century CE found nearby is an intriguing discovery,²⁴³ though there is no evidence that these two deposits are related.

A further Structured Deposit of Late Roman vessels from North Yorkshire was discovered in the parish of Linton and processed through the PAS. The assemblage consists of two vessels: one is a Handled Pan 2 of unusual type (Figure 3.07) and the other a bowl of late Roman manufacture.²⁴⁴ The Handled Pan 2 appears to have been sheet hammered, whereas solid body casting with lathe finishing was the conventional method of manufacture of similar vessels during the Roman period.²⁴⁵ The functional relation of these two objects is uncertain, though perhaps it may be related to ablutions.

²⁴¹ Kendrick 1932, 162-163.

²⁴² Bakker *et al.* 2006.

²⁴³ Barclay 1997, 279-283.

²⁴⁴ NYR0003, PAS SWYOR-E51F57; NYR0004, PAS SWYOR-E4D7D0.

²⁴⁵ Radnoti 1938, 9-67.



Figure 3.07: Handled Pan 2 from Structured Deposit at Linton (PAS SWYOR-E51F57)

A Structured Deposit of metal scrap comprising some 59 objects, including two vessels, was found on a villa site near Beadlam, North Yorkshire.²⁴⁶ The scrap included jewellery and toilet items in various states of fragmentation. Associated copper alloy vessel material associated with this assemblage comprised a strainer²⁴⁷ and a Handled Pan 2 of Rudge Cup type,²⁴⁸ both in highly fragmented states. The Rudge Cup type vessel fragment is enamelled with geometric zig-zag and lines and waves with a broken inscription reading '[...] ICITR' for *feliciter*, meaning 'good luck'.²⁴⁹ This deposit reflects the transition of a villa site into an industrial site, a process common in the fourth and fifth centuries in England,²⁵⁰ and almost certainly represents scrap from a metal-smith's workshop. This makes the Beadlam group particularly interesting, as it is the assemblage in this thesis that most clearly appears to be a scrap or metal worker's hoard.²⁵¹

²⁴⁶ Wright & Hassall 1973, 334 (38); Neal 1996, 49.

²⁴⁷ NYR0036.

²⁴⁸ NYR0037.

²⁴⁹ Neal 1996, 49.

²⁵⁰ Gerrard 2013, 255.

²⁵¹ Though the Santon Downham group (SUF0003-SUF0004 & SUF0051) could also represent such an assemblage.

There are three Structured Deposits from county Durham, two of which are composed of single vessels. The large bowl from the Roman fort at South Shields deserves special recognition, as it is specifically labelled as a votive offering with its inscription *M. A. SAB. APOLLINI ANEXTIOMAROM*, which should be read as ‘to Apollo the Great Protector (Anextiomarus) from Marcus Antonius Sabinus’ (Figure 3.08).²⁵² Although there was an active tradition for the votive deposition of vessels carried out through the Iron Age and Roman Periods.²⁵³ Votive dedicatory inscriptions are not common on copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain. This example from South Shields is the principal exception, a further example from Bath being the only other known example from Roman Britain.²⁵⁴ The form of this vessel is similar to vessels found in Pompeii,²⁵⁵ indicating a likely 1st or 2nd century date of manufacture.



Figure 3.08: Votive Bowl from South Shields (Henig 1984, 133 Fig.56)

The jug from Sedgfield was found complete in the same refuse fill as a complete ceramic jar, implying that these vessels are best interpreted as Structured Deposits.²⁵⁶ The jug itself is adorned with a gorgon head handle medallion and zoomorphic aquatic bird’s heads framing the rim of the vessel where the handle connects. The type and decoration for this vessel places its date of manufacture in the 1st-2nd centuries CE and is comparable to examples believed to have been manufactured in Italy and Gaul.²⁵⁷ This is an unusual addition to the Structured Deposit material for this thesis, as jugs are not common in this depositional context.

²⁵² DUR0005; Henig 1984, 132; RIB II 2415.55.

²⁵³ Henig 1984, 145-152; Bradley 1990; Bradley 2000.

²⁵⁴ AV0002; Cunliffe 1988, 14-16 (23); Hassall & Tomlin 1981, 381 (20); RIB II 2415.60.

²⁵⁵ Tassinari 1993 (S1300).

²⁵⁶ DUR0001; Burnham 2007, 264 (5).

²⁵⁷ Tassinari B1261 & E3000; Tassinari 1975, 66-67 (171).

Additionally, highly decorated vessels as a whole are not commonly interred as Structured Deposits. Finally, Structured Deposits of single copper alloy vessels are a rarity, though this could be influenced by the stringent classification criteria used in this thesis.²⁵⁸ While the jug from Sedgefield was found with a complete ceramic jar nearby, it would not appear that the two objects are part of the same depositional act. However, some association may be drawn between them in that they were both selected to be deposited in this location in complete form, perhaps indicating that they served similar ritual functions that could, by extension, be associated with their practical functions.

The third Structured Deposit from county Durham was found in a peat bog in Upper Weardale and is composed of three Handled Pan 2s of Eggers type 142.²⁵⁹ In addition to its aquatic deposition and its narrow composition, this assemblage is also noteworthy as two of the vessels bear inscriptions.²⁶⁰ While both bear maker's marks for the workshop of the family of Polybius,²⁶¹ the personalised punch-dot inscription of 'LICINIANI' on the handle of DUR0007 is indicative of ownership.²⁶² The placement of this group of imported vessel forms in an aquatic environment reflective of indigenous votive practice²⁶³ is particularly interesting and implies a level of cultural interchange and amalgamation, or 'syncretisation' between imported and indigenous ritual practice,²⁶⁴ taking place.

The three remaining Structured Deposits from northern England all appear to be aquatic votive deposits. In 2001, work on Depot Street in Lincoln led to the discovery of a late Roman Irchester type bowl²⁶⁵ and a glass vessel in the same area along what would have been the riverside during the Roman period.²⁶⁶ The presence of the glass vessel makes this deposit particular interesting, as glass is not commonly found interred with copper alloy vessels in Britain outside of burial contexts.²⁶⁷ However, there is no need to assume that the two were deposited together in the same ritual act, but could indeed represent two independent votive acts.

²⁵⁸ See Section 2.2 and 2.3.

²⁵⁹ DUR0006-DUR0008; Egglestone 1915, 9-11.

²⁶⁰ DUR0006 & DUR0007.

²⁶¹ 'P. CIPEPOLI' & 'POLIBI.M' respectively.

²⁶² Egglestone 1915, 9-11; Bennet & Young 1981, 43 (40 & 42); RIB II 2415.20 & 2415.27.

²⁶³ Bradley 1990, 1-42.

²⁶⁴ Webster 1997, 165-182.

²⁶⁵ LIN0028.

²⁶⁶ Burnham *et al.* 2002, 305.

²⁶⁷ See Chapter 4.

In either case, the presence of the glass vessel strengthens the claim that this is a votive offering made in an aquatic environment.

The site of Fiskerton, Lincolnshire provides us with much more contextual data than is often present for aquatic votives. At the site of a Late Iron Age timber causeway which extended into the River Witham, many objects (including jewellery fragments, tools, and coins) ranging from Late Iron Age to Early Medieval date have been found.²⁶⁸ Among the various finds are two Irchester bowls²⁶⁹ and a Handled Pan 2 with the maker's mark 'FLORVS F'.²⁷⁰ The existence of a causeway here, seemingly specifically designed to facilitate the votive deposition of material in the river, reveals the importance felt for the location and the care taken to prepare and maintain it. A similar causeway with an even greater variety of votive offerings was recently discovered near modern day Piercebridge in Durham²⁷¹ and it is likely that these two locations served much the same purpose. The River Witham would appear to have served a ritual purpose of some significance as is evidenced by an additional deposit made in this same river at Kirkstead which is composed of a single Handled Pan 2 of Eggers type 139-144 with a maker's mark 'C.ARAT' stamped onto the handle.²⁷²

A Structured Deposit of two Handled Pan 2s of Eggers type 150, commonly referred to as 'bath saucers' in the literature,²⁷³ was discovered in the wetlands of the parish of Ribchester, Lancashire.²⁷⁴ A third Handled Pan 2 of Eggers type 140-144 in a fragmentary state of preservation with a partially legible stamped inscription on its handle reading '[...]CONP[...]' was also found in the vicinity,²⁷⁵ though it may be instead associated with the more famous Ribchester Hoard (Figure 3.09). The Ribchester Hoard consists of several objects of Roman date, both of ceramic and metalwork, and is most famous for its near complete Roman cavalry helmet.²⁷⁶ The hoard is also noteworthy for its military horse trappings including an anthropomorphic copper alloy mount of Minerva.²⁷⁷ It is worth noting that the objects are said to have been discovered in the late 1700s near a house 'on the western side of the main street

²⁶⁸ Field & Pearson 2003.

²⁶⁹ LIN0029 & LIN0030; Field & Pearson 2003, 118 (1 & 2).

²⁷⁰ LIN0032; McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (26); RIB II 2415.35.

²⁷¹ Walton 2012, 152-166; Walton forthcoming.

²⁷² LIN0031; McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (6); RIB II 2415.12.

²⁷³ den Boesterd 1956; Cool 2006.

²⁷⁴ LAN0001 & LAN0002; Eggers 1968, 107 (57a&b).

²⁷⁵ LAN0004; Jackson & Craddock 1995, 87 (24-25).

²⁷⁶ Smith & Shortt 1890, 32-35; Jackson & Craddock 1995, 75-102; Edwards 2000, 65-72.

²⁷⁷ Smith & Shortt 1890, 32-35; Jackson & Craddock 1995, 81-82.

leading down to the river'.²⁷⁸ While it would seem that LAN0001, LAN0002 and LAN0004 were all purchased by Charles Townley synchronously along with the Ribchester Hoard,²⁷⁹ it remains unclear which, if any, of these Handled Pan 2s is directly associated with the Ribchester Hoard and which may have been independently found.²⁸⁰ The various military objects would prove likely to have been deposited together, and this could perhaps include LAN0004 as this type of Handled Pan 2 appears to have military associations in Britain.²⁸¹ Presence of a crest which was not likely attached to the helmet in this assemblage has led to speculation that the majority of the objects could come from a scrap hoard,²⁸² though the circumstances and recording of the find makes any such assertion difficult to prove. However these objects are divided or grouped into individual assemblages, all of the objects were deposited near the River Ribble and likely reflect similar depositional processes behind their interment. All three Handled Pan 2s from Ribchester are of 1st century manufacture, the proposed early 2nd century CE date of deposition for all of the material conveniently coincides with a rise in coin hoards in the immediate area, perhaps suggesting possible social disruptions or increased military activity in the Ribble Valley during this time.²⁸³

The Structured Deposits from the northern counties of Britain are diverse, but largely follow some patterns evident elsewhere across the province. This is most prominent in the presence of large Late Roman Structured Deposits and aquatic votive deposits, both of which will be considered in greater detail in Section 3.3. There is no clear patterning in the Site Types where Structured Deposits are found in this region. Unlike Wales and the Hadrian's Wall region, the Structured Deposits for this area do not appear to be necessarily associated with the Roman military specifically (with the notable exception of the Ribchester objects). This could help explain the lesser representation of Handled Pan 2s in these assemblages compared with Wales and the hinterland of Hadrian's Wall, though this may also be a reflection of chronological variance as most of the assemblages from this area would appear to be of 3rd-5th century date.

²⁷⁸ Jackson & Craddock 1995, 75; Edwards 2000, 65.

²⁷⁹ Smith & Shortt 1890, 32; Jackson & Craddock 1995, 75.

²⁸⁰ Edwards 2000, 69; Eggers records LAN0001 and LAN0002 as an isolated Structured Deposit and makes no record of LAN0004.

²⁸¹ As discussed later in this Chapter and in Chapter 7.

²⁸² Breeze & Edwards 2012, 65-69.

²⁸³ Jackson & Craddock 1995, 99.



Figure 3.09: The Ribchester Hoard (© the British Museum)

Find Location	Catalogue Number
Sandy (Bedfordshire)	BE0001-BE0003
Amersham (Buckinghamshire)	BUC0001-BUC0011
Coldham, Elm (Cambridgeshire)	CAM0001-CAM0002
Burwell (Cambridgeshire)	CAM0010-CAM0024
Irchester (Northamptonshire)	NH0001-NH0009
Wall (Staffordshire)	STA0008

Table 3d- Structured Deposits from the Midlands.

There are six Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels of Roman date from the Midlands that feature in this thesis (Table 3d). Irchester type bowls derive their name from the Structured Deposit found in the town of Irchester. Discovered in 1874, it contains nine vessels,²⁸⁴ four of which are Irchester type bowls.²⁸⁵ The bowls are all of similar size, ranging between 23 and 28.8 centimetres rim diameter. Also in the group is a rim fragment of what would seem to be a very large bucket or cauldron, with an approximate rim diameter of 42.3

²⁸⁴ NH0001-NH0009.

²⁸⁵ Kennett 1971, 128.

cm.²⁸⁶ As there are several examples of Irchester type bowls being deposited with cauldrons,²⁸⁷ the presence of such a vessel would be expected. Also in the group are a single Handled Pan 2, a *bassin á bord godronné*, and two strainers. The strainers have elaborate geometric strainer-dot patterns which incorporate wave patterns as well as cruciform motifs (Figure 3.10).²⁸⁸

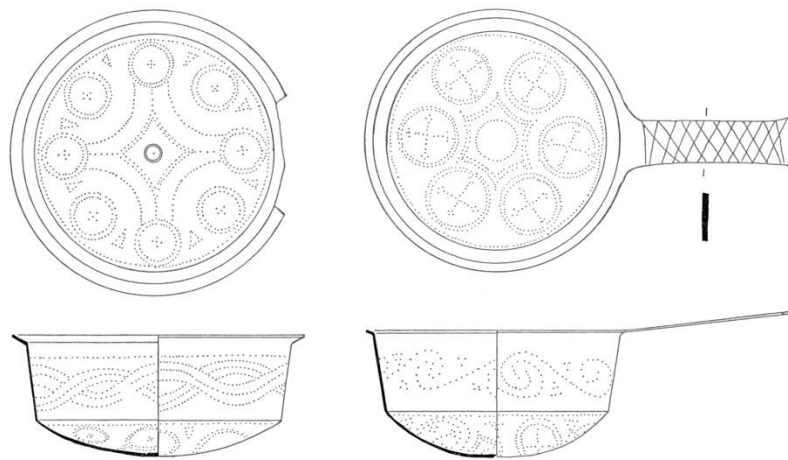


Figure 3.10: Strainer from Irchester (Kennett 1971, 133 Fig.10)

The 4th-5th century date of this deposit makes it probable that the owners and manufacturers of these vessels were at least aware of Christianity, if not necessarily adherents; though the vessels are a bit early in date to assume that the crosses have inherent Christian significance. The wave patterns on the strainers also suggest the possible spiritual metaphor of the passing from one life to another, as a journey across waters is often used metaphorically for this journey. This association is played out perhaps most elaborately in the famous silver Great Dish from the Mildenhall Treasure (Figure 3.11).²⁸⁹ In this platter, a central bust of the god Oceanus is ringed by registers depicting the sea before concluding in a scene of Bacchic revelry. As this same combination of aquatic motifs and Bacchic ecstasy occur together often on

²⁸⁶ Ibid.; NH0001.

²⁸⁷ Such as those from Burwell (CAM0011-CAM0024) and Halkyn Mountain (F0001-F0008).

²⁸⁸ NH0008-NH0009.

²⁸⁹ Hobbs 2012, 19-28; BM 1946.10-7.1.

sarcophagi, it is likely to represent ‘the journey of souls across the ocean to the after-life’.²⁹⁰ The presence of spoons in the Mildenhall Treasure decorated with the *chi-rho* and inscribed with Christian blessings suggests the owners of the group were likely Christian themselves, or at least comfortable appropriating Christian ideas.²⁹¹ It would not be difficult for a Christian to use such a pagan scene as a metaphor for the Christian journey through death and rebirth,²⁹² and the connection between Bacchus and Jesus both being gods from the east who died and were resurrected is not a difficult one to make. This connection could be useful in interpreting the strainer from Irchester, especially as aquatic motifs appear to have particular importance in burial ritual.²⁹³



Figure 3.11: Great Dish from Mildenhall (© the British Museum)

²⁹⁰ Toynbee 1964, 309.

²⁹¹ Hobbs 2012, 38-39.

²⁹² Painter 1977, 18.

²⁹³ As discussed in Section 4.4.

A further Late Roman Structured Deposit with possible Christian significance was discovered in Wall in Staffordshire during an unrecorded excavation and may have originated from a cemetery.²⁹⁴ This assemblage is unlikely to have been a Grave Deposit, though, as the bowl contained some 31 coins dating mostly to the 4th century CE. This number of coins would be an unusual inclusion as a grave offering and depositing copper alloy vessels in graves is also highly uncommon by the 4th century CE in Britain.²⁹⁵ The bowl is decorated with a *chi-rho* and it has been suggested that this could represent church treasure.²⁹⁶ This group could represent a secular coin hoard just as easily, and it would be unhealthy to jump to conclusions on way or another.

The Structured Deposit from Sandy, Bedfordshire consists of three footed bowls with out-turned rims of *bassin festonné*, *bassin á bord godronné*, and *bassin uní* type respectively.²⁹⁷ These types of bowls are well represented in the archaeological record from the 4th century on into the Merovingian and Anglo-Saxon periods, though more commonly associated with graves in the medieval period.²⁹⁸ As these are not believed to be part of a grave assemblage and their date of manufacture and principal use is generally believed to be Late Roman, it is likely that this was deposited in the late 4th century or early 5th century. Unfortunately, as the find occurred in 1856,²⁹⁹ detailed archaeological context data is wanting.

A Structured Deposit of six copper alloy bowls³⁰⁰ nesting inside of each other was found near a known Romano-British site in the Misbourne Valley within the parish of Amersham, Buckinghamshire in 1982.³⁰¹ In the vicinity were found several unstratified coins, the latest identifiable coin being a *FEL TEMP REPARATIO* type of the House of Constantine dating to between 348-360 CE.³⁰² The manufacture date of the bowls themselves also indicates a Late Roman date of deposition, as four of the six are Irchester bowls, all of which also show significant signs of wear and repair. One of the Irchester bowls has the letters 'X' and a sideways 'A' stamped on the side.³⁰³ Also nearby were found two anthropomorphic terminal

²⁹⁴ Mawer 1995, 19.

²⁹⁵ Philpott 1991, 222-226; See Chapter 4.

²⁹⁶ Mawer 1995, 19.

²⁹⁷ BE0001-BE0003.

²⁹⁸ Kennett 1971, 138-141.

²⁹⁹ Kennett 1971, 124.

³⁰⁰ BUC0006-BUC0011.

³⁰¹ Farley *et al.* 1988, 357.

³⁰² Farley *et al.* 1988, 363-364.

³⁰³ BUC0006.

busts, which may have originally come from sceptres or furniture. The busts likely depict gods, and seem to be indigenous syncretisation with Classical deities.³⁰⁴ While located in a valley which leads into the Thames, the finds themselves do not appear to be closely related to any known water feature. It is believed that the find spot is on the periphery of what was once a villa complex, perhaps with industrial features, and it is suggested that the finds in question could have been associated with a shrine or cult location associated with the complex,³⁰⁵ though direct evidence for this is lacking. A hoard of some 1,500 bronze coins was also found in the vicinity, apparently deposited around 380 CE.³⁰⁶ The presence of these several finds lends credence to the assertion that the area had ritual significance, which suggests a ritual function for the vessels found on the site. This assemblage helps to further clarify the use and ritual significance of such basins in the late Roman period, offering insight into the possible depositional circumstances of other such Structured Deposits.

A large Structured Deposit of some 15 vessels stacked inside each other was discovered in Burwell, Cambridgeshire in 1967 during the levelling of a natural lime knoll.³⁰⁷ The Burwell assemblage consists of one heavily worn and patched sheet bronze cauldron, a Handled Pan 2, and some 13 bowls of varying size.³⁰⁸ Of these bowls, seven are of Irchester type.³⁰⁹ This is a particularly large Structured Deposit, and there is the likelihood that it represents the possessions of more than one individual, likely being the assemblage of a temple, guild or extended household. It was deposited in association with a natural landmark and it is possible that such natural topographic features may have held ritual significance.³¹⁰ However, further excavation of the area around the findspot could find no archaeological evidence to imply spiritual significance to the location or imply habitation of the site during the Roman period,³¹¹ it is just as likely that the landmark was used as an easy point to identify for the retrieval of objects stored for safe-keeping.

³⁰⁴ Farley *et al.* 1988, 366.

³⁰⁵ Farley *et al.* 1988, 358.

³⁰⁶ Bland 1997, 410.

³⁰⁷ Wilson 1971, 270; Gregory 1976, 63.

³⁰⁸ Gregory 1976, 63-77.

³⁰⁹ MAA 1994-11-11; CAM0012-CAM0018.

³¹⁰ Yeates 2006.

³¹¹ Browne 1965, 81-92.

Two Handled Pan 2s of Eggers type 140³¹² and 144³¹³ were found at Coldham in the parish of Elm.³¹⁴ They are of 1st-2nd century date, making this Structured Deposit the only assemblage not of Late Roman date to come from the Midlands. In fact, this group was discovered in the far eastern part of Cambridgeshire, and therefore may be more closely related to finds from western East Anglia discussed below.

The Structured Deposits of the Midlands are almost ubiquitously large Late Roman assemblages of large basins. The high concentration of Irchester type bowls, 15 in total, from these Structured Deposits signifies a specific social imperative to inter these sorts of vessels in this region. This pattern is particularly significant as this preference for Late Roman material in the Midlands is not reflected in the other depositional contexts of this thesis,³¹⁵ indicating a shift in depositional practice here in the Late Roman period that is not necessarily reflective of the wider consumption patterns of this time. This indicates that these Irchester bowls may well have had a ritual significance that led to their preferential selection for interring in these Structured Deposits. This helps to indicate the depositional circumstances of these large Late Roman assemblages, as discussed in Section 3.3.

Find Location	Catalogue Numbers
Sturmere (Essex)	EX0008-EX0014
Bors Field, Chesterford (Essex)	EX0022-EX0023
Weeting (Norfolk)	NOR0033-NOR0040
Outlon (Suffolk)	SUF0001-SUF0002
Santon Down (Suffolk)	SUF0003-SUF0004, SUF0051
Brandon (Suffolk)	SUF0043-SUF0046

Table 3e- Structured Deposits from East Anglia.

As Table 3e illustrates, there are six Structured Deposits from East Anglia. The group from Weeting, comprising 8 vessels, is the largest Structured Deposit yet found in East Anglia and its composition matches closely with the large assemblages known from the Midlands and elsewhere in Britain, indicating a 4th-5th century date of deposition. Within one large cauldron were found two smaller cauldrons, a *bassin á bord godronné*, a *bassin uní*, a Helmsdale type bowl, and two Irchester type bowls.³¹⁶ Two Iron Age brooches and a group of pewter plates

³¹² CAM0001.

³¹³ CAM0002.

³¹⁴ Eggers 1968, 106 (40).

³¹⁵ See Chapters 4, 5 and 6 for further discussion.

³¹⁶ Gregory 1977, 265-272; NOR0033-NOR0040.

have also been found at the site,³¹⁷ indicating a possible tradition for the votive deposition of metal material at this site. One unusual addition to this group is the presence of iron suspension equipment,³¹⁸ which is not recorded with other similar finds. Ferrous material being highly corrodible, it is likely that such material may have simply deteriorated beyond recognition in other Structured Deposits before retrieval. Additionally, as many of the large assemblages of comparable material were discovered in the 18th and 19th centuries, it is possible that corroded ironwork may have been simply discarded without recognition or recording.³¹⁹ It is worth noting that the recently discovered Structured Deposit of Late Roman copper alloy vessels from Drapers' Gardens in London was accompanied by ferrous material,³²⁰ perhaps increasing the precedence for this association with copper alloy vessel assemblages more generally.

The Structured Deposit of a Handled Pan 2 of Eggers type 150 and a strainer of Eggers type 161 from Chesterford included a coin hoard of 195 coins dating from Caligula to Commodus.³²¹ The numismatic evidence would indicate a late 2nd century CE date of deposition, which is appropriate for a handled pan manufacture in the 1st or 2nd century CE. The composition of this group is paralleled by the Coygan Cave assemblage from Wales with its purported coin hoard,³²² though of earlier date.

A Structured Deposit of nine copper alloy vessels was discovered near Sturmere in Essex, of which seven are currently extant.³²³ The group includes three Irchester type bowls and two *bassin uní*. An unusual addition to this group is the Handled Pan 4, or Coptic Pan.³²⁴ A Handled Pan 4 is also associated with the Structured Deposit from Wotton,³²⁵ which is similar to the Sturmere group also in containing mostly large Late Roman basins.³²⁶ Handled Pan 4s are otherwise rather uncommon for Britain, with only five included in the material of this thesis. The vessels comprising this group are all of Late Roman date and indicate a 4th-5th CE deposition.

³¹⁷ Grew 1980, 375.

³¹⁸ Gregory 1977, 265.

³¹⁹ Gregory 1977, 270.

³²⁰ Gerrard 2009; L0001-L0015.

³²¹ EX0032-EX0033; Eggers 1968, 106 (38).

³²² CAR0001-CAR0002.

³²³ Kennett 1971, 124; EX0008-EX0014.

³²⁴ EX0011.

³²⁵ SUR0010.

³²⁶ Section 3.8.

A cauldron containing a strainer, Handled Pan 2 and bucket were found in Brandon, Suffolk in 1979.³²⁷ The manufacture of all of the vessels is likely to be 1st or early 2nd century CE. The wear on the vessels is limited and there is no evidence of repair, suggesting that they were not antiquated at the time of their deposition. This implies that this group was probably deposited in the 2nd century CE; this is a time period with few Structured Deposits outside of coin hoards recorded in Britain, making this assemblage somewhat unusual. The Structured Deposit from Santon Downham was also contained in a 1st century cauldron,³²⁸ though its assemblage was far more eclectic in composition and would appear to represent a metalworker's hoard, including some of his tools.³²⁹ While most all of the material in the Santon Downham assemblage is in some degree of disrepair, a complete trefoil mouth copper alloy jug of Eggers type 125 was included in the group.³³⁰ The jug has canine iconography both on its thumb-rest and handled medallion, which may not seem immediately significant save that the handle fragment of a Handled Pan 1 that is included in the group is also decorated with a canine handle terminal.³³¹ The use of canine iconography could be of significance for understanding this assemblage, as dogs were believed to have had curative or purifying properties.³³² The combination of this handled pan and jug would be more characteristic of burial practice than of hoarding behaviour,³³³ as will be seen in Chapter 4. This group may have constituted a grave assemblage, though no body or cremation was recorded upon its discovery in the late 19th century.³³⁴ The assorted scrap material found in the cauldron also suggests that this is unlikely to be a grave, though if this is a simple metalworking hoard or if it was deposited with ritual significance is impossible at this point to determine.

³²⁷ Grew 1980, 376; SUF0043-SUF0046.

³²⁸ SUF0051.

³²⁹ Smith 1909, 146-163.

³³⁰ SUF0004; Eggers 1968, 106 (44b).

³³¹ SUF0003; Eggers 1968, 106 (44a).

³³² Plutarch *Roman Questions*, 68; Toynbee 1973, 122-124.

³³³ Nuber 1973.

³³⁴ Smith 1909, 146-147.

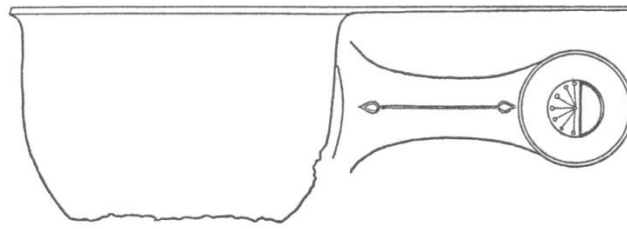


Figure 3.12: Handled Pan 2 from Oulton (Eggers 1968, 130 Abb. 26a, Scale 1:8)

A Structured Deposit of two Handled Pan 2s was found in a bog near Oulton in Suffolk.³³⁵ One of the pans, an Eggers type 137-138, has a handle decorated with a caduceus running down it terminating in a half sun-burst design beneath a half-circle handle loop (Figure 3.12).³³⁶ The other Handled Pan 2, Eggers type 144, is decorated with a floral leaf band around the exterior of its basin.³³⁷ It is likely that this is an intentional votive deposit of the aquatic type which shall be discussed in further detail in Section 3.3.

It is worth noting that while East Anglia would appear to have been a particularly active place for the hoarding of precious metal during the Iron Age and Roman period,³³⁸ it would not appear that this is particularly reflected in the depositional patterns of copper alloy vessels. On the contrary, while the Sturmere and Weeting assemblages are of Late Roman date, the remaining three assemblages would appear to have been deposited prior to the 3rd century. This clearly reflects a difference in treatment of copper alloy as opposed to precious metal in this depositional context and suggests that copper alloy may have been seen as a more utilitarian metal as opposed to a high end means of wealth concentration in East Anglia. The depositional practice for Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels in the southern Midlands and southeast is characterised almost exclusively by large Late Roman Structured Deposits, making the presence of these earlier assemblages in East Anglia even more significant.

³³⁵ Eggers 1968, 106 (45).

³³⁶ SUF0001.

³³⁷ SUF0002.

³³⁸ Hobbs 2006, 133.



Figure 3.13: Structured Deposit from Drapers' Gardens, London

(© Pre-Construct Archaeology)

There is only one Structured Deposit of copper alloy vessels so far known from Greater London, and that would be the group found during excavations undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at the site of Drapers' Gardens in the City of London in 2007 (Figure 3.13).³³⁹ This is the highest profile Structured Deposit of copper alloy vessels from Roman Britain found in recent years and proves to be one of the most informative, largely due to the excellent work done in its excavation, reporting and documentation of contextual material. The Walbrook valley was an area of mixed residential and industrial occupation during the Roman period,³⁴⁰ though significant ritual activity is attested as well by the presence of a Mithraeum as well as assemblages of ceramics and animal bone that are identified as Structured Deposits.³⁴¹

The Structured Deposit was found stacked at the bottom of a stone lined well and consists of 15 copper alloy vessels,³⁴² three lead alloy vessels, an iron tripod and an iron ladle.³⁴³ The copper alloy vessels in the Structured Deposit include an Irchester type bowl,³⁴⁴ three

³³⁹ L0001-L0015; Gerrard 2009, 163.

³⁴⁰ Leary & Butler 2012, 10-20 & 86.

³⁴¹ Toynbee 1986; Leary & Butler 2012, 84-86.

³⁴² L0001-L0015.

³⁴³ Gerrard 2009, 167-176.

³⁴⁴ L0001; Gerrard describes it as 'similar' to an Irchester type bowl.

Perlrandsbecken bowls,³⁴⁵ five buckets of various type,³⁴⁶ and two Handled Pan 2s.³⁴⁷ Found below these objects were two well preserved and apparently unworn coins struck by Gratian between 367-375 and 375-378 CE respectively, indicating a date of deposition after 375 CE.³⁴⁸ The Irchester type bowl from Drapers' Gardens³⁴⁹ has only one extant suspension ring and hanging vessel mount extant, but would have originally had three.³⁵⁰ The mount is of zoomorphic design, which Gerrard believes to be a lion,³⁵¹ though the mount is well worn and identification of the creature difficult beyond it being a beast with a maw (Figure 3.14). If the animal was accepted to be canine, it could indicate a possible cleansing association with this vessel as part of ritual ablutions.³⁵²



Figure 3.14: Zoomorphic mount from Drapers' Gardens, London (photo by author)

The composition of this assemblage is chronologically diverse, a characteristic shared by other large Late Roman Structured Deposits. The two *Hemmoor* buckets³⁵³ were probably antiques when they were deposited, being manufactured some two centuries before the numismatic evidence and Irchester bowl indicate the group was deposited.³⁵⁴ The incomplete

³⁴⁵ L0007-L0009.

³⁴⁶ L0002-L0006.

³⁴⁷ L0014-L0015.

³⁴⁸ Gerrard 2009, 166.

³⁴⁹ L0001.

³⁵⁰ Gerrard 2009, 168.

³⁵¹ Gerrard 2009, 169.

³⁵² As may be seen from discussions in Chapters 4 and 7.

³⁵³ L0002-L0003.

³⁵⁴ Gerrard 2009, 178.

skeleton of a juvenile red deer was interred just above the Drapers' Gardens assemblage and indicates that the entire group is part of a ritual deposit.³⁵⁵ This is especially true as red deer are known from other Structured Deposits in Britain, for example in wells at Baldock³⁵⁶ and Rudstone Roman Villa.³⁵⁷

While the Drapers' Gardens material would appear to be a ritual deposit, the date for its deposition would suggest that it was likely influenced by the late 4th-5th century political and social events in Britain that mark the end of the Roman period. The find is notable, not only being the only definite Structured Deposit of copper alloy vessels of Roman date yet found in London, but also by the ritual evidence provided by the red deer and the chronological frame offered by the numismatic material. The contextual information provided by the Drapers' Gardens assemblage proves of great use in understanding the probable depositional circumstances of other assemblages of similar date and composition.³⁵⁸

There are three Structured Deposits from the south eastern counties of England that feature in this thesis: one a large Late Roman Structured Deposit from Wotton, the second a group of 3rd century coins interred in a bucket found at Bullock Down Farm in East Sussex and finally a curious collection of objects found at Richborough Roman fort in Kent. Of these three, only Wotton fits into the wider patterns of Structured Deposition of copper alloy vessels in Britain, indicating that this region did not have the same cultural or political impetus that led to Structured Deposition of copper alloy vessels in other parts of the province.

The coin hoard from Bullock Down farm is composed of some 5,495 debased silver radiate coins of the 3rd century.³⁵⁹ The inclusion of this hoard in a copper alloy vessel is unusual, though not wholly without precedent in Britain. This group reflects more upon the processes of coin hoarding that were active in the province during the 3rd century and is best understood and discussed within that set of data as opposed to informing our understanding of the Structured Deposition of copper alloy vessels more broadly.

A very unusual collection of objects comes from the bottom of a pit at the Roman fort at Richborough where remains of a Handled Pan 1 were found with ten glass game pieces, two copper alloy spoons, one copper alloy rod, four blue paste beads, one bone spoon, 16 1st century

³⁵⁵ Gerrard 2009, 179-180.

³⁵⁶ Chaplin & McCormick 1986, 410-411.

³⁵⁷ Chaplin & Barneston 1980, 155.

³⁵⁸ Section 3.3.

³⁵⁹ Bland & Johns 1979, 61-107; BM 1973.0404.1.

CE *sestertii*, one amber bead, one set of iron shears, one bone comb, and various hobnails and iron nails and unknown iron fragments associated with the remains of a wood and iron box that may have originally contained them.³⁶⁰ As will be seen in Chapter 4, this would not be an unusual collection for a grave assemblage, but its placement at the bottom of a purpose dug pit without any human remains recorded is something of an enigma. All of the coins in this group were minted under the emperor Claudius,³⁶¹ suggesting a Conquest Period deposition to the group. The Handled Pan 1, decorated with a ram's head handle medallion, is well attested from Pompeii³⁶² and other first century contexts, especially funerary contexts.³⁶³ Though this group was professionally excavated and well documented, its depositional process is difficult to reconstruct, though some process of ritual deposition may be inferred. It does not coincide with other known patterns in the Structured Deposition of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain that are currently known and serves as a reminder of how complex and varied depositional processes may be, inevitably resulting in anomalous groups that defy simple explanation. The discovery during this same series of excavations (though not bearing a close spatial relationship) of a much larger coin hoard of circa 1,200 coins of largely 4th century date, with a minimum of issues dating as far back as the Republic, is worth mention as perhaps showing a long term continuity of the deposition of coinage at the site.³⁶⁴

The large Late Roman assemblage of ten vessels from Wotton in Surrey is the only such deposit from the south eastern counties of England currently known.³⁶⁵ It contains three cauldrons and several bowls, including two Irchester type bowls,³⁶⁶ as well as a Handled Pan 4 or Coptic Pan.³⁶⁷ A hand-written note by an anonymous hand stored with the Wotton assemblage in the archives of the British Museum mentions that the objects were stacked and residue of straw packing was evident when the objects were first examined,³⁶⁸ providing evidence of a careful deposition. One of the bowls is of quite unusual type,³⁶⁹ with 11 pairs of shallow channels decorating the walls of the basin (Figure 3.15). Its unusual form and the presence of a

³⁶⁰ Bushe-Fox 1928, 31.

³⁶¹ Bushe-Fox 1928, 32.

³⁶² Tassinari 1993 (H2311).

³⁶³ Nuber 1973, 38-50 & 144-188; See Chapter 4.

³⁶⁴ Bush-Fox 1932, 192-235.

³⁶⁵ Kennett 1971, 130-132 (5); SUR0001-SUR0010.

³⁶⁶ SUR0006-SUR0007.

³⁶⁷ SUR0010.

³⁶⁸ BM 1915.0406.5.

³⁶⁹ SUR0001.

lathe-stability perforation in its centre led Smith to count this as one of his proposed groups of waterclocks.³⁷⁰ A comparable example from Pannonia is noted by Radnoti,³⁷¹ but little is known of its probable place of manufacture or date. As the other vessels in this group are datable to the Late Roman period, it might be implied that this bowl is also of Late Roman manufacture.

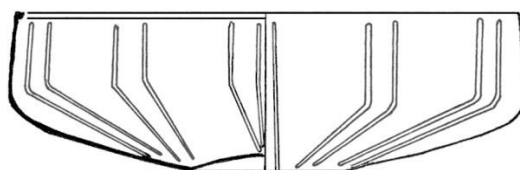


Figure 3.15: Bowl from Wotton (Kennett 1971, 135 Fig.12.1, Scale 1:7)

Find Location	Catalogue Number
Bath (Avon)	AV0002
Exeter (Devon)	DEV0003-DEV0004
Hod Hill, Cranbone (Dorset)	DOR0001-DOR0005
Kingston Deverill (Wiltshire)	WIL0004-WIL0008
Bishop's Cannings (Wiltshire)	WIL0013-WIL0022
Roundway Hill (Wiltshire)	WIL0023

Table 3f- Structured Deposits from the south west of England.

In the south west of England, six Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels from the Roman period are currently known (Table 3f). The Handled Pan 2 from Bath in Avon is of particular interest because it was found at a well-known temple site that has received a great deal of scholarly attention, the baths of *Sulis Minerva*.³⁷² This object was found in the reservoir spring which feeds into the main bath complex within a mixed and highly complicated context as wide as from the 2nd-5th century CE along³⁷³ with many other votive objects including other metal vessels (mostly of pewter, but also silver), a tin face mask, gemstones, jewellery, coins and hair combs.³⁷⁴ Of the 23 metal vessels recorded from the excavations undertaken during the nineteenth as well as during latter half of the twentieth century by Nigel Sunter and David

³⁷⁰ Smith 1916, 81-82.

³⁷¹ Radnoti 1938, 97 & Plate XXX (3).

³⁷² Cunliffe 1988, 14 (23).

³⁷³ Cousins 2014, 53-62.

³⁷⁴ Cunliffe 1988, 6-35; Gerrard 2005, 371-373.

Brown, only one is of copper alloy.³⁷⁵ This highlights the fact that copper alloy vessels are not common votive deposits at temple sites, a fact which is clearly made evident from the data-set of this thesis. This vessel also stands out as it is a Rudge Cup type. This particular vessel, though now missing its enamel, has clear depictions of crenulations around its body very much like those found on the Rudge Cup³⁷⁶ and the Amiens Patera.³⁷⁷ The argument put forward by Cowen and Richmond that these are an artistic representation of Hadrian's Wall itself,³⁷⁸ supported by inscriptions on other Rudge Cup type vessels of the names of forts along Hadrian's Wall,³⁷⁹ seems to be well founded and is the generally accepted view among the academic community. Even though the Handled Pan 2 from the sacred spring of *Sulis Minerva* lacks the place-names along Hadrian's Wall that the Rudge Cup and Amiens Patera have,³⁸⁰ it is almost without doubt a depiction of the same structure and should be considered to have the same cultural associations of these other vessels. On the underside of the handle, which is now broken roughly in half, is a punch dot inscription in two lines that reads DIISVM[...]/CODON[...]. This has been reconstructed as possibly reading *De[ae] Su(li) M[inervae]* followed by a probable Celtic name of the donor,³⁸¹ indicating this is clearly a votive offering made to the goddess at her spring.

Excavations carried out in 1981 at Friernhay Street in Exeter uncovered two Handled Pan 2s within a 2nd century CE stone-lined pit next to a timber building.³⁸² There is no evidence suggesting that there was any particular ritual significance to the pit or the building and the objects could simply be part of the goods of a private household, though as the full excavation report has not been published it is difficult to make many judgements regarding the immediate context of the vessels. The group of objects from Hod Hill proves equally enigmatic as it was found in a highly fragmented state and the inclusion of a Handled Pan 1 along with three Handled Pan 2s and a bucket fragment is rather unusual for the composition of Structured Deposits in Britain.³⁸³ The proximity of the finds to the Iron Age Hill fort and Roman military installations of Hod Hill indicates a likely military association, as does the presence of the

³⁷⁵ Cunliffe 1988, 9-21.

³⁷⁶ Cowen & Richmond 1935, 310-342; Allason-Jones 2012, 25-26.

³⁷⁷ Cunliffe 1988, 14-15 (23).

³⁷⁸ Cowen & Richmond 1935, 317-318.

³⁷⁹ Holder 2012, 65- 70.

³⁸⁰ Cunliffe 1988, 16 (23).

³⁸¹ Hassall & Tomlin 1981, 381 (20).

³⁸² Rankov 1982, 382; DEV0003-DEV0004.

³⁸³ DOR0001-DOR0005; Eggers 1968 103 (9).

Handled Pan 2s, though the exact nature of the hoard and if it was originally interred in a damaged state or not is impossible currently to say.



Figure 3.16: Structured Deposit from Kingston Deverill (PAS WILT-92B052)

The Structured Deposit discovered by metal detectorists and reported through the PAS from Kingston Deverill is well documented, but it proves difficult to fully understand the depositional circumstances (Figure 3.16).³⁸⁴ Containing three Handled Pan 2s and two strainers, this assemblage was discovered about half a meter below the plough soil within the remains of what has been described as a ‘large semi-circular feature’.³⁸⁵ Like the group from Exeter, it is unknown if any ritual significance was assigned to the structure. One of the Handled Pan 2s from Kingston Deverill bears the inscription P.CIPI.POLIBI,³⁸⁶ a maker’s mark that appears in Pompeii and would appear to have been in manufacture throughout the second half of the 1st century CE in Italy.³⁸⁷ The strainers from Kingston Deverill are of indigenous type and have

³⁸⁴ PAS WILT-92B052; WIL0004-WIL0008.

³⁸⁵ Worrell 2006, 458.

³⁸⁶ Worrell 2006, 458 (27); WIL0004.

³⁸⁷ Bennett & Young 1981, 39.

zoomorphic spouts that are possibly bovine or dragonsque, but are too badly damaged to be certain.³⁸⁸ Comparable vessels are known from the Iron Age, such as the ‘fish-headed’ strainer bowls from Felmersham in Bedfordshire found with other bronze objects and pottery in what the workmen who discovered the objects described as a ‘barrow’.³⁸⁹ A close parallel to these strainers is also included in the Turner’s Hall burial of early Roman date.³⁹⁰ Further afield, a vessel of similar design to these was found in a 1st century CE grave in Poland, hinting at extensive exchange of these vessels in northern Europe.³⁹¹ It is difficult to claim that the objects from Kingston Deverill are votive deposits with there being no direct evidence for ritual significance at the site and they may indeed just as easily be accidental losses, accidentally left behind or left for safe keeping with the intent of retrieval.

An elaborate Structured Deposit which included five copper alloy bowls was found at Blagan Hill within the parish of Bishop’s Cannings.³⁹² The contents of the assemblage, which were likely originally contained within a wooden chest or box, include beads of both glass and coral, jewellery, 5,535 bronze coins, 1,646 silver coins (mostly *siliquae*) and 1 gold *solidus*.³⁹³ The latest coin issue in the assemblage is dated to 402 CE.³⁹⁴ In date and composition, this group might easily be compared to the more famous Hoxne treasure which contained jewellery, silver bowls and spoons as well as some 24 bronze coins, 14,630 silver coins and 579 gold *solidi* whose latest issue is dated to 408 CE.³⁹⁵ Both the numismatic dating and the diversity of these assemblages suggest the hasty collection and hiding of portable objects of value from a wealthy household evading a threat at the beginning of the 5th century CE. Though it is unwise to attempt to link a Structured Deposit directly to a response to a particular event or crisis,³⁹⁶ it is indeed difficult to construct a depositional circumstance for these two groups that does not relate to the purported incursions and political instability of the late 4th and 5th centuries that led to the end of Roman administration in Britain. The jug from Roundway Hill is also purported to have contained a coin hoard, though unfortunately the number or dates of the coins were not recorded

³⁸⁸ WIL0007-WIL0008.

³⁸⁹ Watson 1949, 37-61; Kennett 1970, 86-88.

³⁹⁰ HER0031-HER0040; Burnham *et al.* 2003, 327.

³⁹¹ Megaw 1963, 27-37.

³⁹² WIL0013-WIL0017; Guest *et al.* 1997, 426-462.

³⁹³ Cleary 1994, 286.

³⁹⁴ Cleary 1994, 286.

³⁹⁵ Johns 2010.

³⁹⁶ Hobbs 2006; Gerrard 2013, 59-63.

and are now lost.³⁹⁷ This severely limits the scholarly value of this deposit, though the inclusion of an etched inscription reading ‘ASPAE[...]’ on the inside of the rim is worth noting.³⁹⁸

The Structured Deposits from the south west have parallels with elsewhere in England, but do not seem to follow some of the normal patterns that might be expected. For instance, while there is a Late Roman assemblage from Blagan Hill, it does not share characteristics with other Late Roman hoards of large vessels such as cauldrons and Irchester type bowls and is singular in the data-set for its eclectic composition of material. Also, while the votive offering at the spring of *Sulis Minerva* at Bath is an aquatic votive deposit, it was made at a temple site while the majority of the examples of copper alloy vessels interred as aquatic deposits in other areas of Britain are made in bogs and seemingly out-of-the-way places.

3.3 Patterns in the depositional circumstances of Structured Deposits

Before discussing patterns in depositional practice that are evident in the data-set of Structured Deposits, it is worth briefly mentioning some noteworthy absences that proves just as informative to understanding this material. While in the past it has often been assumed that hoarding reflects a crisis response, there is little evidence in the data-set of this thesis to support this claim in regards to assemblages of copper alloy vessels. There are a small number of Structured Deposits in this data-set that contain coin hoards that may be dated to periods or places of possible turmoil in the province. These include the groups from Corbridge³⁹⁹ and Chesterford⁴⁰⁰ in the late 2nd century, Bullock Down Farm⁴⁰¹ in the 3rd century and Blagan Hill in the early 5th century CE.⁴⁰² Of these, Blagan Hill is particularly likely to reflect the collection of household treasure in response to a crisis due to the variety of objects found and the numismatic evidence which dates it to after 402 CE.⁴⁰³ Even if all these examples are assumed to be evidence of crisis response, they comprise only a small amount of the data-set for Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels and cannot be used to justify any assertions for regular depositional practice. There could be an argument made for considering many Late Roman Structured Deposits as deposited in response to Germanic invasions of the province or internal

³⁹⁷ WIL0023; Taylor & Collingwood 1923, 283 (12).

³⁹⁸ RIB II 2415.8.

³⁹⁹ NU0035.

⁴⁰⁰ EX0022-EX0023.

⁴⁰¹ ESUS0004.

⁴⁰² WIL0013-WIL0022.

⁴⁰³ Guest *et al.* 1997, 427.

turmoil, though the depositional circumstances for these assemblages (and other 4th-5th century assemblages previously thought to be conflict related)⁴⁰⁴ complicate such an interpretation, as will be further discussed later in this section.

From his broad survey of precious metal hoarding behaviour in the Late Roman world, Hobbs concludes that it is impossible to develop anything akin to a ‘unified theory of hoarding’ simply because the depositional processes behind objects that enter the archaeological record as Structured Deposits are simply too diverse to make this exercise useful.⁴⁰⁵ This proves equally useful in theorizing the depositional processes of Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels in Britain as well and should discourage the search for any such ‘unified theory’ or simple explanation for what appear to be diverse reasons and practices resulting in the Structured Deposition of this material. Instead, the individual patterns that have emerged through examination of Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels in Britain will be discussed and possible explanations for their depositional processes put forth.

The geographic patterning of Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels reviewed in the previous section reflects a range of practices across the entire chronological span of the Roman occupation of Britain, but it would appear that Structured Deposition was practiced with varying frequency and method across the geographic and chronological span of the province. While there was a general preference for the practice in the east of Britain, areas of high military concentration such as the far north and Wales also had numerous Structured Deposits. Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels are not commonly found within urban centres, with Drapers’ Gardens being the most notable exception. This is in contrast to other votive deposit assemblages, notably of ceramics and animal remains, which are well attested in urban sites such as Silchester, London and Verulamium.⁴⁰⁶ It is possible that deposits of metals discovered in pre-modern times would have been plundered and recycled, while the chance find of ceramics or animals bones may have been ignored. It is also likely that most deposits of valuable material would be made in a location remote enough to reduce the chances of unintended discovery, leading to metal vessels and coin hoards being found predominantly in more remote locations. To better understand the practice of Structured Deposition of copper alloy vessels in Britain,

⁴⁰⁴ Gerrard 2013, 15-207 & 274-276.

⁴⁰⁵ Hobbs 2006, 134.

⁴⁰⁶ Fulford 2001, 201-216.

analysis of forms and depositional circumstances across the province must now be analysed in order to recognise patterns across geographic and chronological space.

Across the entire study area, two trends dominate the structured depositional behaviour. First, the deposition of copper alloy vessels in bogs, rivers or other aquatic environments is evident across Britain, with enough examples to indicate that this represents a consistent culture practice sustained over a long period of time. The second type is the large Late Roman Structured Deposits that date to the 4th and early 5th centuries CE.

The spiritual importance of water sources and rivers to Iron Age peoples in Western Europe is a well-documented phenomenon.⁴⁰⁷ The deposition of metal objects in water would appear to trace its origins at least back to the beginning of the *La Tene* period. At Lake Neuchâtel in Switzerland, for example, an Iron Age timber causeway was built out into the lake for the apparent purpose of facilitating the casting of metal objects of various kinds into the waters.⁴⁰⁸ Hundreds of wooden votive statuettes recovered from the source of the Seine and elsewhere in western Gaul attest to the importance given to aquatic environments there,⁴⁰⁹ and the deposition of military equipment in their thousands in wetland areas of Jutland⁴¹⁰ indicates similar ritual practice involved in these areas during the Iron Age and Roman periods.⁴¹¹ In England, ritual deposition in bodies of water may in fact pre-date the advent of metalworking, as flint and bone weapons dating as early as 1500 BCE have been found in sufficient quantities in bodies of water to suggest intentional interment.⁴¹² Copper alloy vessels were also interred as aquatic deposits during the Iron Age such as the groups containing cauldrons and hanging basins of continental import from Llyn Fawr in Glamorgan and Sompting in Sussex attest.⁴¹³ Vessels were also interred in the River Thames in the Late Iron Age, as extant examples from Hammersmith⁴¹⁴ and Battersea⁴¹⁵ attest. The practice of ritual deposition in water is also well attested in Ireland and Scotland.⁴¹⁶ The ‘Golden Bog of Cullen’ is likely the most prolific of

⁴⁰⁷ Bradley 1990, 1-42 & 155-190; Arnold & Davies 2000, 126; Bradley 2000, 23-54 & 132-146; Ingate 2013, 135-136.

⁴⁰⁸ Ross 1967, 22; Bradley 1990, 157.

⁴⁰⁹ Bradley 1990, 167-168.

⁴¹⁰ One of the most famous of which is the silver-gilt Gundestrup Cauldron (Aldhouse-Green 2004, 117-121).

⁴¹¹ Isserlin 2007, 189.

⁴¹² Hutton 1991, 184.

⁴¹³ Cunliffe 1974, 137-138; Green 1998, 68-74.

⁴¹⁴ BM 1862.0912.01.

⁴¹⁵ BM 1857.0720.01.

⁴¹⁶ Green 1998, 68-80.

such sites with cauldrons, weapons and jewellery all having been found in numbers so large as to remain unquantified.⁴¹⁷ This ritual practice proceeds through the Late Iron Age and is perhaps at this time associated with liminal regions and transitions between one territory and another.⁴¹⁸ Some of these continental sites of worship and internment of wealth were certainly known to the Romans, as Strabo comments on the extravagant wealth that could be interred in lakes and even cites a case where the Roman authorities auctioned off such a lake for the purpose of dredging the waters to recover the submerged treasures (Strabo 4.1.13). The above examples are by no means an exhaustive account of the practice of ritual deposition in watery environments in Europe, but simply set the stage by establishing how prevalent of a practice aquatic deposition appears to have been in Iron Age Western Europe and the British Isles in order to contextualise and explain the phenomenon as it persisted during the Roman period.

Though the advent of the Roman period appears to have resulted in a decreased use in such places of ritual deposition,⁴¹⁹ it would seem that many sites continued in use and that the practice was far from forgotten.⁴²⁰ Indeed, the Romans even seem to have founded new aquatic votive sanctuaries such as those of *Sulis Minerva* at Bath⁴²¹ and the well of *Coventina* in Northumberland.⁴²² The site of Piercebridge in Durham was evidently a site of aquatic votive deposition throughout the Roman period, containing objects ranging from coins and jewellery to statuettes and ‘curse’ tablets.⁴²³ The reverence that could be offered to bodies of water by the Romans is also demonstrated by the fact that personifications of rivers and other bodies of water was not uncommon in the Roman world,⁴²⁴ and is well represented in Roman art, the personification of the River Danube, bridged and defeated underfoot of the Roman army, at the base of Trajan’s Column being a prime example (Figure 3.17).

⁴¹⁷ Hutton 1991, 186-187.

⁴¹⁸ Garland 2013, 195-193.

⁴¹⁹ Hutton 1991, 186; Arnold & Davies 2000, 126.

⁴²⁰ Mattingly 2006, 315.

⁴²¹ Stewart 1981.

⁴²² Smith 1962, 59-69; Allason-Jones & McKay 1985, 1-12.

⁴²³ Walton forthcoming.

⁴²⁴ Yeates 2006, 53-56.

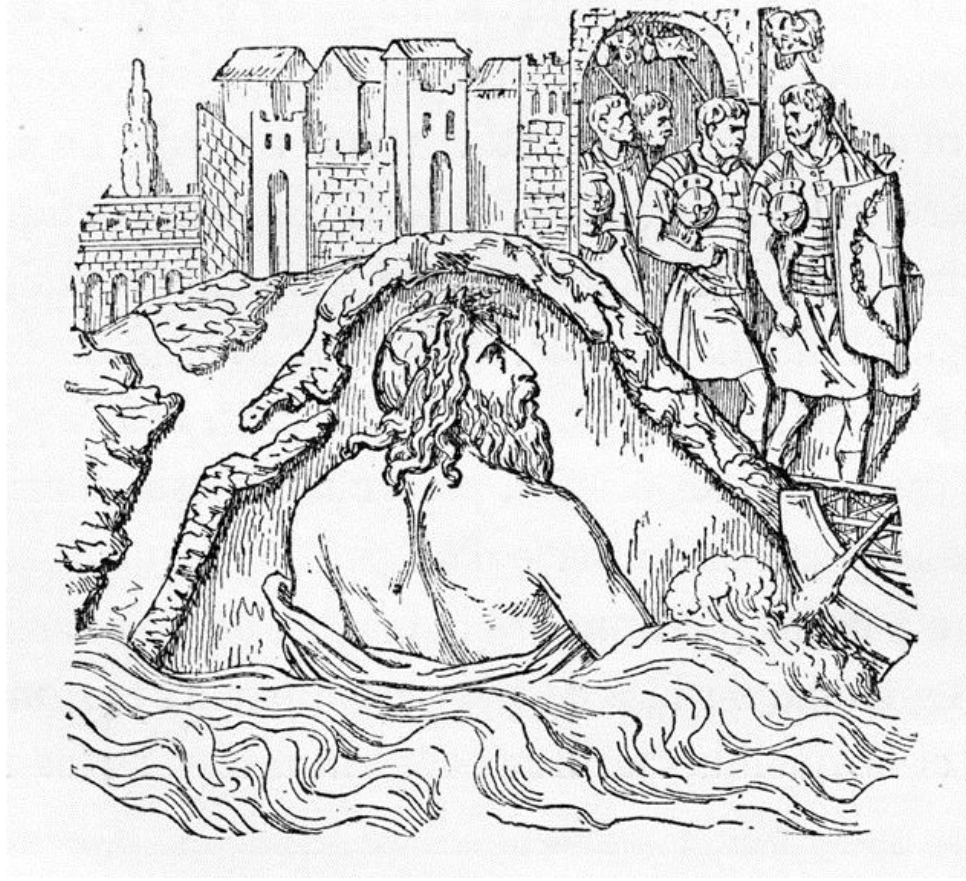


Figure 3.17: Personification of River Danube on Trajan's Column (Froehner 1865, 68)

Bodies of water have a liminal quality, both acting as a separation of territories and as a means of passage between them as well as between realms above the surface and below the surface of the water.⁴²⁵ The possible associations between water and the passing between the lands of the living and the lands of the dead have been previously discussed in the iconography of vessels from Mildenhall and Irchester;⁴²⁶ the iconographic significance of this idea will be discussed in further detail in Chapters 4 and 7. The indigenous peoples of Western Europe would also appear to have held a belief that water sources were connected to a spirit-world⁴²⁷ and such an association proves very useful to keep in mind when trying to understand the importance of such aquatic locations during the Roman period.

The significance of such aquatic sites being recognised and discussed, it is now important to look at the evidence offered specifically by copper alloy vessel deposits. A clear geographic

⁴²⁵ Bradley 1990, 1-42 & 97-190; Bradley 2000, 23-32.

⁴²⁶ See Section 3.2.

⁴²⁷ Stewart 1981, 21-25; Bradley 1990, 1-42 & 99-109; Bradley 2000.

pattern is evident in the prevalence of aquatic deposits in northern England compared with elsewhere, such zero examples from the Midlands, is clearly illustrated in Figure 3.18.

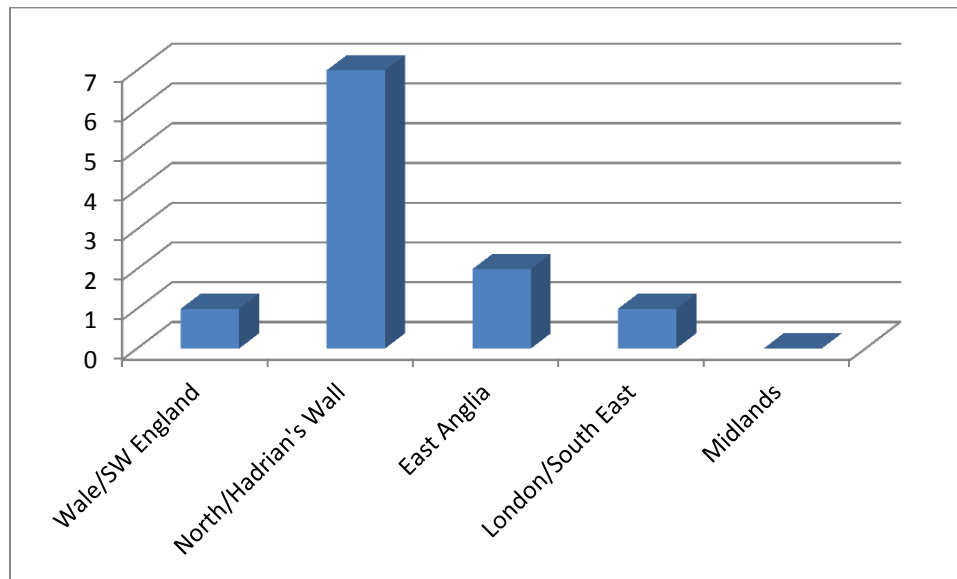


Figure 3.18: Regional distribution of aquatic deposits of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain.

This could reflect the liminal value that may have been placed on these aquatic environments as transitional zones between two environments (dry and wet, upper world and under world, civilised and barbarian, etc.). Such liminality of space could have been palpable as one moved between securely militarised and urban zones to areas of relative wilderness in northern Britain.⁴²⁸ The four remaining deposits that are outside of the northern counties are fairly widely dispersed and would not appear to reflect any specific geographic trends.

It may at this point be appropriate to discuss a few of these aquatic deposits in slightly more detail and note some key features of them before making concluding arguments on the character of aquatic votive deposits in Britain. The site at Fiskerton is worth some specific consideration, as the archaeological evidence indicates that it was in use during the Late Iron Age and continued in use through the Roman period,⁴²⁹ thus providing an example of continuity and adaptation over this period, though such continuity of place (as opposed to practice) is more difficult to locate in Britain. The presence of a purpose built causeway associates it with such sites as Neuchâtel and Piercebridge, both mentioned earlier in this section. An examination of the objects offered at Fiskerton suggests that while weapon offerings were popular during the

⁴²⁸ Bradley 2000, 18-32 & 132-146; Walton 2012, 165-166; Walton forthcoming.

⁴²⁹ Field & Pearson 2003; Section 3.4.

Iron Age, the Roman period was characterised by more domestic objects such as ceramic vessels. This could reflect a change in values among the dedicators, reflecting a demilitarised mentality and an emphasis placed more upon objects of civil domestic life as local elites began to define their power less through military achievement and more through civic office, such as would appear to be the case among the Batavians in northern Gaul.⁴³⁰ In such a context, the depositing of copper alloy vessels may have become a more symbolically valuable sacrifice than weaponry.

The offering at Bath is also worth special mention in this section of the thesis. It stands out in the data-set not only because it is a Rudge Cup type vessel, but also because it is the only copper alloy vessel that appears to have been offered at a site that is prolific in finds of a probable votive nature. Of the 13 vessels known to have been found at the spring of *Sulis Minerva* ten are pewter, two are silver and one is copper alloy.⁴³¹ This seems to imply a preference specifically to pewter as a choice of material for votive offerings, at least at this particular site. Pewter vessels appear in rivers, bogs and lakes with enough frequency to imply their deliberate ritual deposition,⁴³² much in the same way that copper alloy vessels are found to have been. Their preferential selection at sites such as Bath likely reflects a higher availability of pewter and does not necessarily reflect a conscious preference for interment of this material over copper alloy.⁴³³ The rich decoration of the Rudge Cup type Handled Pan 2 from Bath is also worth special consideration, as the only other copper alloy vessel with a votive inscription from this data-set is an unadorned bowl⁴³⁴ while other aquatic votive deposits of copper alloy vessels are also decidedly plain in their decoration. This seems to be a particular feature at Bath, as the other handled pans of pewter and silver also exhibit elaborate decorative schemes on their handles.⁴³⁵ That the temple site at Bath was richly elaborate is well understood⁴³⁶ and, while plenty of more mundane offerings such as combs and bracelets are known from this site,⁴³⁷ the prestige of the shrine may have encouraged some dedicators to offer richer votives than they may have at more remote locations.

⁴³⁰ Roymans 1996, 13-41.

⁴³¹ Cunliffe *et al.* 1988, 9-20.

⁴³² Lee 2009, 81-82.

⁴³³ Lee 2009, 82.

⁴³⁴ DUR0005.

⁴³⁵ Cunliffe *et al.* 1988, 14-20 (24-25, 28-32).

⁴³⁶ For a probable representation of the shrine, see the Capheaton Treasure (BM 1824.4-89. 59-65).

⁴³⁷ Cunliffe *et al.* 1988, 1-33 & 279-337; Cousins 2014, 55-61.

Two of the Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels in aquatic circumstances, those from Prestwick Carr and Drapers' Gardens, share many features with other large Late Roman assemblages not deposited in water. A ritual motivation for these deposits is very likely, especially for Drapers' Gardens.⁴³⁸ Ritual deposits of ceramic and stone objects to terminate the use of a well are known from London⁴³⁹ and the presence of a partial red deer skeleton above the vessels does suggest some form of ritualised behaviour.⁴⁴⁰ It is possible that some of the objects deposited in the reservoir at Bath, particularly groups of the coins, could also be characterised as a single aquatic deposit of material made during the Late Roman period.⁴⁴¹ Reaction to crisis and ritual behaviour do not have to be mutually exclusive phenomenon, however, and it is indeed difficult not to try to associate such deposits with the changing social and political landscape around them. How this ritual behaviour was influenced by the rapidly changing world of Late Antiquity must for the time remain one of the frustratingly many unknowns of ancient ritual practice.

Before moving on, it is necessary to mention five objects classified in this thesis as Site Finds that could indeed have been ritually deposited in water: the Handled Pan 2 from Prickwillow near the Isle of Ely,⁴⁴² a jar found in the River Ouse at York,⁴⁴³ a cauldron found at the bottom of a well in Blossom's Inn in the City of London,⁴⁴⁴ an Irchester type bowl found in the River Thames in London,⁴⁴⁵ and a two-handled bowl found in the River Thames in Surrey⁴⁴⁶ (all of which are discussed in Chapter 5). All of these objects were found in aquatic environments and are in a complete enough condition for one to make the argument that they were intentionally deposited. However, there is no evidence that their deposition was structured or intentional and they do not appear to be associated with any objects that were structurally deposited or in areas where aquatic structured deposition is otherwise prominent or particularly suspected. Therefore, in adhering to the strict necessity for clear evidence before identifying Structured Deposits, these objects are categorised as Site Finds for the purpose of this thesis,

⁴³⁸ Gerrard 2009, 163-183.

⁴³⁹ Merrifield 1987, 48-49; Gerrard 2009, 179-180.

⁴⁴⁰ Gerrard 2009, 179.

⁴⁴¹ Gerrard 2005, 371-373.

⁴⁴² CAM0009; Smith 1922, 85.

⁴⁴³ NYR0029; Eggers 1968, 107 (52a).

⁴⁴⁴ L0039; Burnham *et al.* 2002, 329.

⁴⁴⁵ L0055; BM 1891.0320.10.

⁴⁴⁶ SUR0012.

though it may be healthy to keep in mind that these examples could be used to strengthen the argument for a tradition of aquatic deposition in Roman Britain.

There are 12 large Late Roman Structured Deposits containing copper alloy vessels in the data-set of this thesis that were interred during the 4th and into the early 5th centuries CE, a time of political instability resulting eventually to the withdrawal of the imperial administration and Roman military presence in Britain.⁴⁴⁷ With the notable exception of the Bishop's Cannings assemblage, the Late Roman Structured Deposits of copper alloy do not contain coin material and are instead assemblages that are composed almost exclusively of copper alloy vessels. Conversely, Hobbs notes that coinage, generally silver, is often associated with precious metal hoards in the Late Roman World.⁴⁴⁸ While this may be attributed to the higher value of silver coinage, the widely attested existence of large hoards of copper alloy coinage, such as the recently discovered Frome hoard,⁴⁴⁹ begs the question of why coinage, of copper alloy or other metal, is not associated with large Late Roman Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels. The Structured Deposition of copper alloy vessels could reflect their encumbering nature in relation to their comparative value as it may simply have not been worth trying to haul large assemblages of copper alloy vessels during a crisis driven evacuation. This explanation seems unlikely, as several of the Structured Deposits appear to have been carefully arranged and show very deliberate and time consuming depositional behaviour, most explicitly displayed with the careful deposition of the Drapers' Gardens assemblage at the bottom of a well.⁴⁵⁰

It seems most likely that the deposition of copper alloy vessels in some deposits and coinage in others reflects a selection bias in the goods chosen for burial, which in turn implies cultural differences in the method chosen for the concentration of portable wealth within Late Roman societies in Britain. The choice of how one concentrates wealth is determined by the needs one has for that wealth. While coinage is highly partible and easily distributed among many individuals as payment for goods and services, whether military or civilian, the coin itself serves no inherent functional purpose outside of being a means of economic exchange. Apart from any aesthetic appeal a coin may have, it does not serve a functional purpose and must be reworked to be incorporated into an object that can be used. In other words, coins have no

⁴⁴⁷ Gerrard 2013, 208-273.

⁴⁴⁸ Hobbs 2006, 130.

⁴⁴⁹ Moorhead 2010a.

⁴⁵⁰ L0001-L0015.

functional utility outside of the economic, ritual or sentimental value that their owners place upon them. Vessels, on the other hand, are not easily partible and therefore are not a useful means of wealth concentration if regular division for payment is necessary, unless broken as in the case of *Hacksilber* or scrap, but this action removes the objects' from the functional use-life as vessels. Vessels do have a functional use and can serve to concentrate the wealth of an individual or of a family, guild, cult, tribe or any such assembly in a tangible manner that can prove of shared use to the entire group affiliated with it. The needs which these different forms of wealth concentration fill inform us about the individuals who made the choice to concentrate wealth in one form or another and what their requirements from that wealth were. This is not to say that large vessel hoards in any way reflect a removal from a moneyed economy, as coin hoards are found fairly ubiquitously throughout Britain. Review of coin hoard distribution does show a preference for the south of England, with hoarding in the Midlands and the North always present but consistently less frequent;⁴⁵¹ the Late Roman period sees the deposition of both silver and bronze coinage becoming more focused in East Anglia and the southern counties.⁴⁵² Such geographic bias is difficult to discern in the deposition of copper alloy vessels, with a relatively even distribution across the landscape of these Structured Deposits with a slight preference in the North for vessel deposition (Figure 3.19).

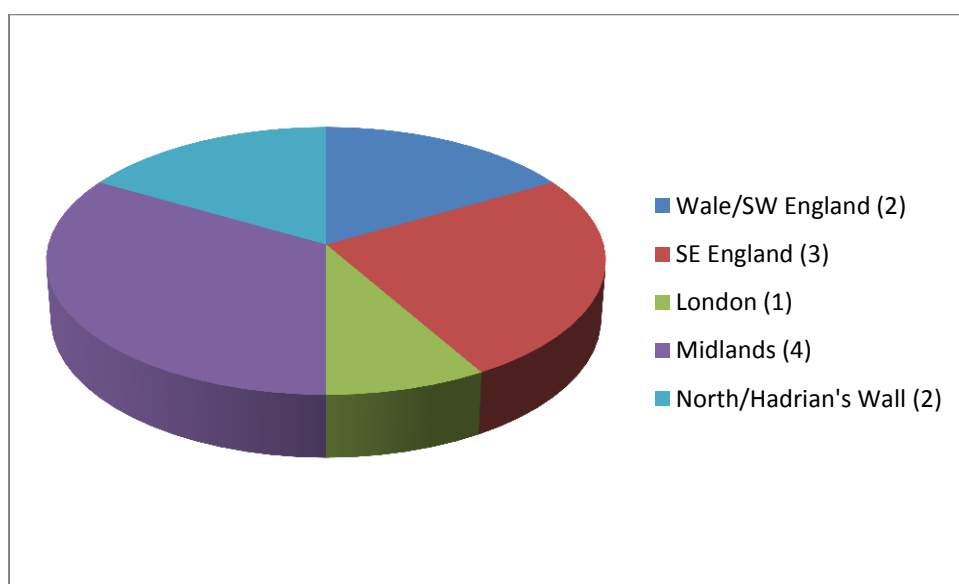


Figure 3.19: Distribution of large Late Roman Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels.

⁴⁵¹ Abdy 2002.

⁴⁵² Guest 1997, 411-423.

There is no apparent patterning in the immediate topographic features or areas in which the large Late Roman Structured Deposits occur. Though a few, such as the Burwell assemblage, appear to have been interred near geographic features in the landscape, there are not enough instances to suggest this may have been a pattern in depositional practice. There is also a noticeable absence of immediate settlement evidence associated with the majority of these Late Roman deposits, again with the notable exception of Drapers' Gardens. Though it must be kept in mind that the context of many of these assemblages is poorly documented, this absence of predictable context features indicates that the deposition of these vessels was not specifically associated with any shrine or specific type of religious site that we are currently capable of recognizing in the archaeological record. Additionally, this practice is not associated closely within villa precincts as though they were hastily stored on the estates of their wealthy owners. Their apparently removed rural context implies a conscious separation of space between where the vessels were to have had their use-life and where they were interred, a separation of space that could have been both symbolic and functional to ensure the safe interring of the material, though to what end remains somewhat obscure.

The question of whether these large Late Roman Structured Deposits represent hoards stored for safe keeping in the face of a crisis with the intention of retrieval or if they are ritual deposits that reflect a particular cultural trend in Late Antique Britain is central to understanding these assemblages. Michael Grant characterises the older popular view of Late Roman hoarding behaviour in the western provinces when he states:

‘When the various people beyond the frontier started dangerously overrunning Roman imperial territory in the fourth century AD, many of these well-provided owners in threatened lands buried their silverware underground, and were never able afterwards to recover what they buried.’⁴⁵³

Hobbs suggests that it is likely that many Late Roman precious metal hoards from the province may reflect the ‘demise of the province’, but warns against directly associating the peak in Structured Deposition of metalwork in the province during this period as ubiquitously the hiding of wealth in the wake of invaders.⁴⁵⁴ Indeed, recent archaeological examination of sites and human remains from this period in England throws doubt onto the idea of it being the time of

⁴⁵³ Grant 1995, 116.

⁴⁵⁴ Hobbs 2006, 128-130.

intense violence and crisis often thought.⁴⁵⁵ The group from Bishops Cannings,⁴⁵⁶ which is a diverse assemblage of valuables representing the collection of household wealth, might more plausibly be read as a Crisis Hoard that was never recovered. On the other hand, it seems unlikely that the group deposited at the bottom of a well in Drapers' Gardens under the sacrificed remains of a red deer was ever intended for recovery and would appear to be most certainly a ritual votive deposit. The majority of large Late Roman Structured Deposits sit in the spectrum between these two extremes, being neither obviously secular hoarding of household wealth for safekeeping nor obviously ritual in deposition in a site of probable religious significance or with associated finds that might indicate ritual activity.

The specific selection of copper alloy vessels for these assemblages, excluding any other form of household wealth, indicates a methodical approach to the process of deposition which would be contrary to the hurried storage of material for evacuation purposes. The best explanation, given the data currently available, is that there was conscious intent involved in the collection and deposition of this copper alloy vessel material, to the exclusion of coinage or other objects, during the Late Roman period in Britain and that this selective deposition of large groups of vessels is indicative of ritual behaviour. It is evident that there was the specific choice for the interring of these large groups of vessels comprising predominantly large basins such as Irchester bowls and cauldrons. These assemblages often represent objects from a wide chronological period of manufacture and would appear to constitute assemblages for large communal ritual. As such, they could represent the depositing of sets belonging to communal groups such as cults or guilds that represent material accumulated and used over a long period of time and then 'put to rest' and interred after the completion of their use-life. In any event, the collection and depositing of these large assemblages of copper alloy vessels in the Late Roman period is indicative of a specific ritual culture practice and likely represents material and religious adaptation to the circumstances of the Late Antique world.

The two predominant practices of Structured Deposition of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain both seem to be indicative of ritual behaviour and there is little evidence of these objects being regularly hidden for safe keeping. This is in contrast to popular conceptions of hoarding behaviour during the Roman period. It is likely that the value of gold and silver

⁴⁵⁵ Gerrard 2013, 15-117.

⁴⁵⁶ Guest *et al.* 1997, 426-462; WIL0013-WIL0017.

precluded its use in ritual depositional practices on the scale possible with such material as ceramic or copper alloy.

3.4 Form and Typological Patterns in Structured Deposits

Two principal patterns emerge in the composition of forms that make up Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain, as Figure 3.20 illustrates. The first trend is collections of Handled Pan 2s, which seem to characterise early Roman Structured Deposits. The second is large basins, principally cauldrons and Late Roman bowl types such as the Irchester, *Perlrandsbecken*, and *bassins á bord godronné*. These large vessel hoards in turn define the composition of copper alloy deposits of the Late Roman period. Figure 3.21 illustrates the prevalence of these two patterns among Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain. Handled Pan 2s occur in 29 out of the 47 Structured Deposits of this thesis, and these assemblages often contain multiple examples. This pattern is almost exclusively composed of Eggers type 139-144 type handled pans, and in the following discussion these are the objects principally referred to. It would appear that there was a conscious choice for interring this form of vessel during the early Roman period, causing its more frequent occurrence in the wider archaeological record of this time.⁴⁵⁷ While these deposits of Handled Pan 2s could be made in water, such as at Prestwick Carr and Oulton, they are also found in remote locations lacking any apparent evidence for ritual significance, such as at Kingston Deverill and Coygan Cave. The geographic distribution of this vessel in Structured Deposits is heavily weighted towards Wales and the North, both areas that had intensive military occupation over the first two centuries CE. Additionally, several of the Structured Deposits from Wales were interred very near to known military sites such as forts and camps.⁴⁵⁸ Handled Pan 2s may well have had particular associations with the military in Britain, as suggested throughout this chapter and as will be discussed further when considering the evidence from Site finds and PAS data in Chapters 5 and 6 respectively. Handled Pan 2s of Eggers type 139-144 are a distinctly Roman form of vessel that were manufactured principally in Italy and southern Gaul during the 1st-2nd centuries CE, and their use and adaptation into ritual deposition in Britain is indicative of

⁴⁵⁷ See Chapter 5 for discussion of Handled Pan 2s as Site Finds.

⁴⁵⁸ Such as those at Halkyn Mountain (F0001-F0008), Harlech (G0004-G0008) & Coygan Cave (CAR0001-CAR0002).

cultural collusion and amalgamation in ritual practice; their absorption into the daily practice of Briatin's inhabitants is better illustrated by Site Finds discussed in Chapter 5. Examples of hybrid art on these vessels, such as in Coygan Cave,⁴⁵⁹ is further evidence of this cultural interchange and negotiation.

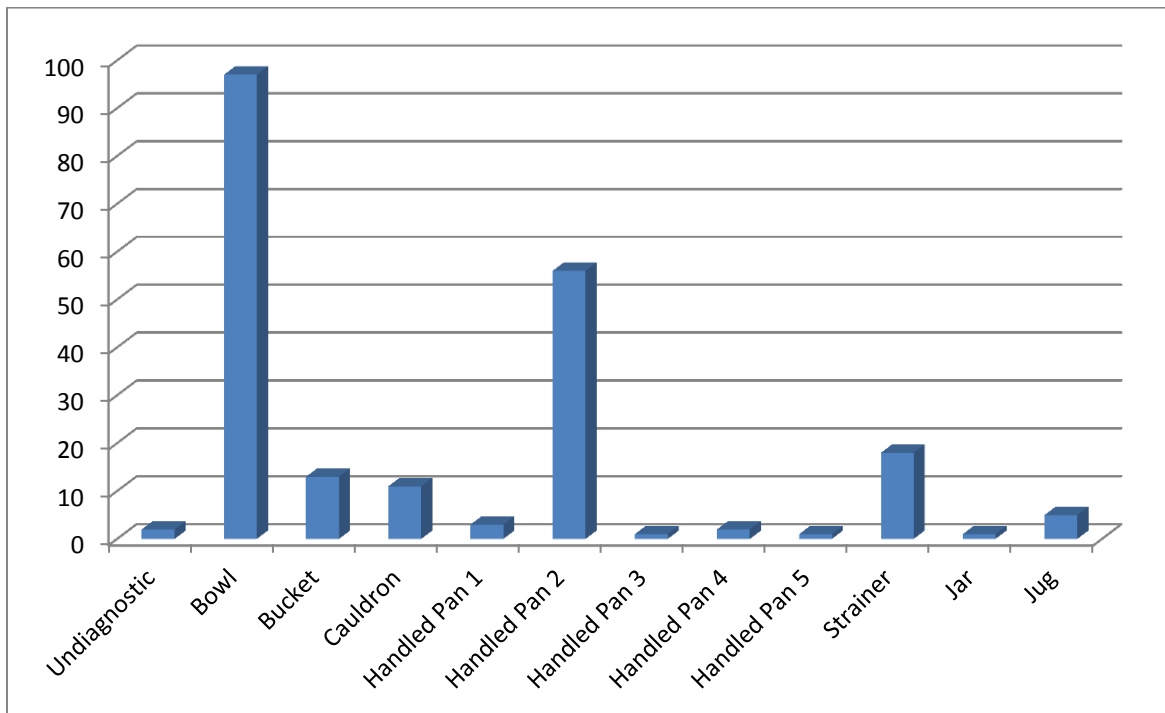


Figure 3.20: Frequency of forms across Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels in Britain.

⁴⁵⁹ CAR0001-CAR0002; Wainwright 1967, 85-88; Eggers 1968, 103 (12).

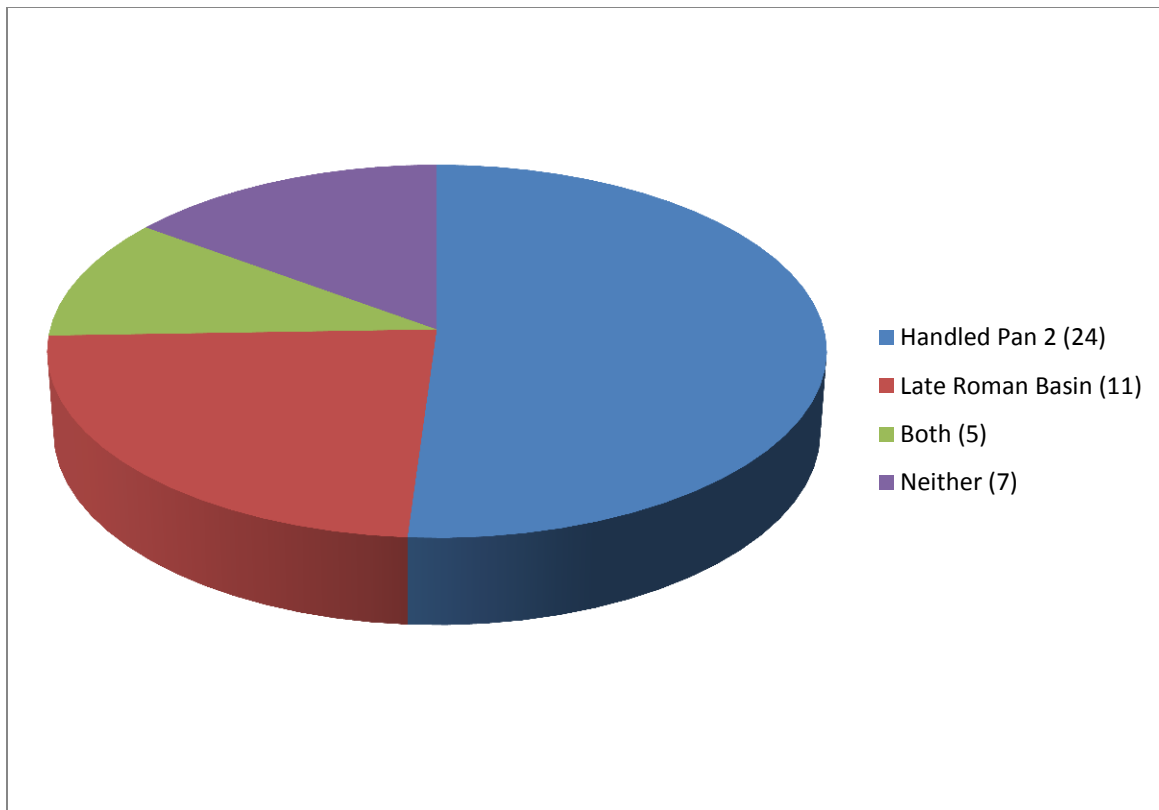


Figure 3.21: Number of Handled Pan 2s and large Late Roman basins in the Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain.

Though it is impossible to determine the identity of the dedicators, that they chose to incorporate vessel forms that were unknown to the indigenous repertoire prior to the Roman period within an indigenous ritual tradition symbolises either indigenous Britons adopting these vessels into their practice or Roman and continental colonisers participating in indigenous ritual behaviour. Of course, these two possibilities are not mutually exclusive. Furthermore, certain auxiliary troops from Western Europe may well have been familiar with similar traditions of deposition from their homelands as is clearly evident from northern Gaul.⁴⁶⁰ Some of these deposits, such as Kingston Deverill,⁴⁶¹ may well have not been ritual, but accidental deposits or storage deposits with the intent of recovery, though the integration of some of these vessels into aquatic deposits at such places as Upper Weardale in Durham and Oulton in Suffolk indicates the incorporation of these Roman objects into an indigenous ritual. It is important to make a brief statement about the probable chronology of the deposition of Handled Pan 2s as Structured

⁴⁶⁰ Roymans 1996, 9-103.

⁴⁶¹ PAS WILT-92B052; WIL0004-WIL0008.

Deposits in Britain, as copper alloy vessels can have an extensive use-life. Though some examples of Handled Pan 2s contained within Structured Deposits in Britain do show evidence for wear and repair,⁴⁶² the absence of this form of vessel from Late Roman assemblages implies that these vessels were used and interred earlier. From the evidence available, it would seem certain that Handled Pan 2s of Eggers type 139-144 and strainers reflect a Romano-British tradition of depositional practice that spans from the first century to no later than the third at roughly the same time that the preferential deposition of larger basins seen in Late Roman Structured Deposits becomes evident. This reflects not only a change in object selection, but most likely a change in the ritual practice in Late Roman Britain as Handled Pan 2s do not commonly appear in other Late Roman contexts either.

The composition of large Late Roman Structured Deposits was treated in some detail in the previous section. What is important presently for understanding the evidence offered is the patterning of forms within these assemblages and recognizing what these trends may indicate about how the vessels were used and why they were selected for Structured Deposition. Irchester type bowls are particularly prevalent in Late Roman Structured Deposits, accounting for some 42 objects in this Depositional Context. The high presence of this vessel type is not mirrored in other depositional contexts, indicating that this represents deliberate preferential selection which was most likely influenced by the vessel's function or its ritual significance. As these large Late Roman Structured Deposits represent sets of vessels for communal ritual,⁴⁶³ it may seem unfortunate that these assemblages lack ceramic or glass vessels that may well have been used with these groups of objects and may have helped to explain the functions of these vessels. However, the absence of these vessels is just as informative as it indicates that any association that these copper alloy bowls and cauldrons may have had with vessels of other material was not strong enough to warrant their sharing a depositional context and therefore implies that these objects were seen as a closed set of inter-related objects complete in and of themselves. The nature of the deposition of these groups implies ritual behaviour and, by extension, ritual significance to the objects interred within these assemblages. The ritual significance of these large copper alloy basins is particular to themselves and led directly to their

⁴⁶² Such as at Coygan Cave (CAR0001) and Llanberis (GWY0009-GWY0012).

⁴⁶³ Discussed in detail in Section 7.2.

selective deposition. The importance of these objects as focal points of communal ritual behaviour is evident by the nature and regular patterning of their Structured Deposition.

3.5 Concluding Remarks

Within the Structured Deposits of copper alloy dining vessels from Roman Britain, some noticeable patterns emerge which illuminate ancient perceptions of this material within the wider cultural practice of the province and how these related to the selective deposition of certain forms and types of vessels in particular circumstances. That there are numerous Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels at all is significant in and of itself, implying that these were viewed as having intrinsic or implied value, making them worth accumulating and methodically depositing. Secondly, the preponderance of aquatic votive deposits and large Late Roman deposits that constitute the majority of the assemblages suggests there was particular ritual intent in the collection and interring of these objects. The regular deposit of copper alloy vessels in exclusion to other objects also indicates a conscious selection process in the collection and deposition of this material, further indicating ritual behaviour and implying specific significance to these vessels outside of their purely functional purposes.

In the following chapters, vessels found in other depositional circumstances will be considered in detail and the patterns evident in them analysed. It will then be clear how unrepresentative Structured Deposits are of the corpus of Romano-British copper alloy vessels and that they reflect specific culture practices in the selection of vessels interred.

Chapter 4: Grave Deposits

4.1 Introduction

In this Chapter, copper alloy vessels found in British graves of Roman date will be examined to determine patterns of object selection and distribution that may offer information on culture practice and identity, particularly in relation to the perception and function of copper alloy vessels in the Roman period. This chapter begins with an expository examination of the data modelled on the geographic regional division of Britain as used in Chapter 3. Section 4.3 will then discuss the chronological development of this depositional practice in Britain during the Roman period, with particular focus in the discussion offered to forms and types. Section 4.4 will then discuss the decoration of copper alloy vessels in grave contexts. Associated finds in the graves will then be examined in Section 4.5 in order to discuss probable functional associations before commenting on burial status and the place of copper alloy vessels in the burial tradition of Britain during the Roman period.

The practice of interring goods with the deceased was certainly a long established tradition in Britain by the time of the first recorded Roman contact with Britain during the 1st century BCE.⁴⁶⁴ There are a number of large grave deposits in south-eastern England dating to the Late Iron Age that include copper alloy vessels of continental import, probably the most famous of which being the Welwyn Garden City burial (Figure 4.01).⁴⁶⁵ The presence of wine amphorae and ceramic fine wares has led to the argument that most of the objects in these graves, including the copper alloy vessels, formed part of the wine service.⁴⁶⁶ These grave assemblages form a crucial link between LIA and Roman practice.⁴⁶⁷ As some of the burials of this form are Iron Age as opposed to Roman in date, as defined by a cut-off date of 43 CE,⁴⁶⁸ they are not included in the data-set. Of course, exactly dating an assemblage so precisely proves practically impossible. Therefore, assemblages that are ‘Conquest Period’, i.e. dating to the 40’s-50’s CE will be considered Romano-British for the purposes of this thesis.

⁴⁶⁴ Philpott 1991, 6-7; Cunliffe 2005, 543-561.

⁴⁶⁵ Eggers 1968, 69 & 105 (31); Pitts 2005, 143-166; BM 1967 2-2 44, 48, 54, 63.

⁴⁶⁶ Carver 2001, 31-39.

⁴⁶⁷ Philpott 1991, 6-8; Cunliffe 2005, 543-561; Fitzpatrick 2007 134-137; Pearce forthcoming.

⁴⁶⁸ Section 2.2.

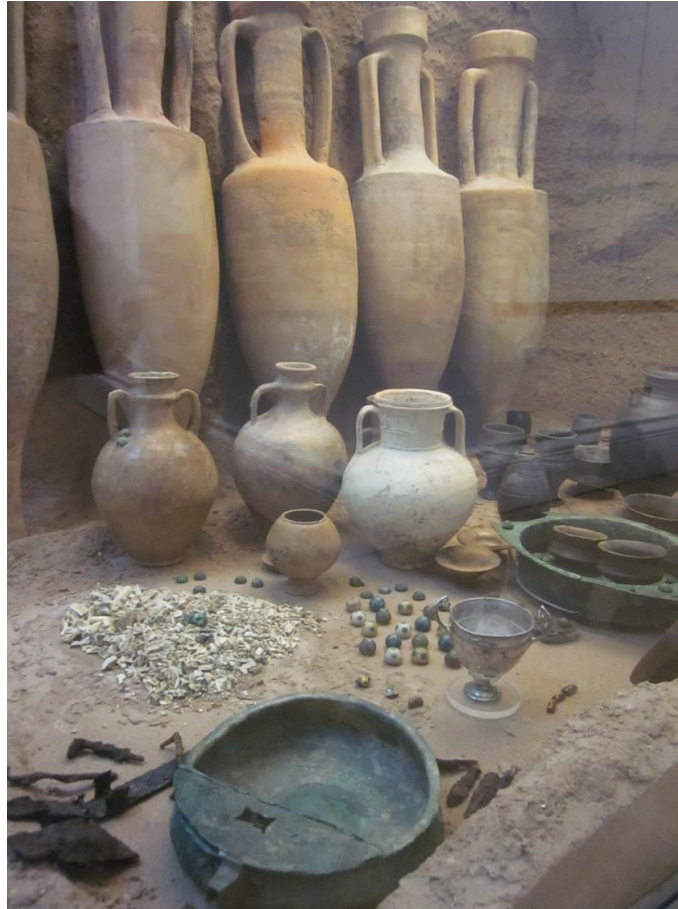


Figure 4.01: Welwyn Garden City Late Iron Age Burial (photo by author)

The depositing of grave goods continued throughout the Roman period and into the early Medieval period.⁴⁶⁹ In fact, objects of Roman date were deposited in Anglo-Saxon graves as items of prestige,⁴⁷⁰ making it very important to properly identify the chronological context of an object before including it within the data-set. While drawing on the broader literature on grave practice in Britain and the western empire, this chapter will focus its discussion on patterns that emerge within the copper alloy vessels deposited in graves and trends in which type of graves containing these sorts of objects as well as their geographic and chronological distribution.⁴⁷¹

⁴⁶⁹ Gerrard 2013, 263.

⁴⁷⁰ White 1988.

⁴⁷¹ For a useful discussion on Late Iron Age and Roman graves with their regional and chronological variation, see Philpott 1991, 6-102, Fitzpatrick 2007, 123-142 and Pearce forthcoming.

There are two principal paradigms by which Romano-British grave goods and funerary practice have been interpreted: spiritual and social. The spiritual interpretation asserts that the objects and ritual of burial reflects upon the religious belief of those performing the ceremony and that both the practical and symbolic importance of the goods interred reflect upon this belief, indicating a belief in the afterlife in ancient Britain and north-western Europe. The principal proponents of this interpretation are Toynbee and Henig,⁴⁷² supported by work as recent as Crummy's investigation of Late Roman infant burials in Britain.⁴⁷³ The social interpretation suggests that the funerary ritual was principally, if not solely, a means by which the relatives or extended network of the deceased could take part in a group display of conspicuous consumption to reflect their communal and individual power and their relation to the deceased. This interpretation in the context of Roman studies was popularised by Morris⁴⁷⁴ and since the early nineties has greatly influenced current interpretive theory in this field.⁴⁷⁵ In this thesis, both interpretations will be considered applicable and by no means mutually exclusive as the funerary ritual was almost certainly interpreted in varying ways at the very time of its performance.

The following sections detail the known grave assemblages with copper alloy vessels included. Copper alloy vessels were rare grave goods in relation to objects made of ceramic or glass. However, they do occur in graves across the province and would appear to have a reasonably broad chronological span.

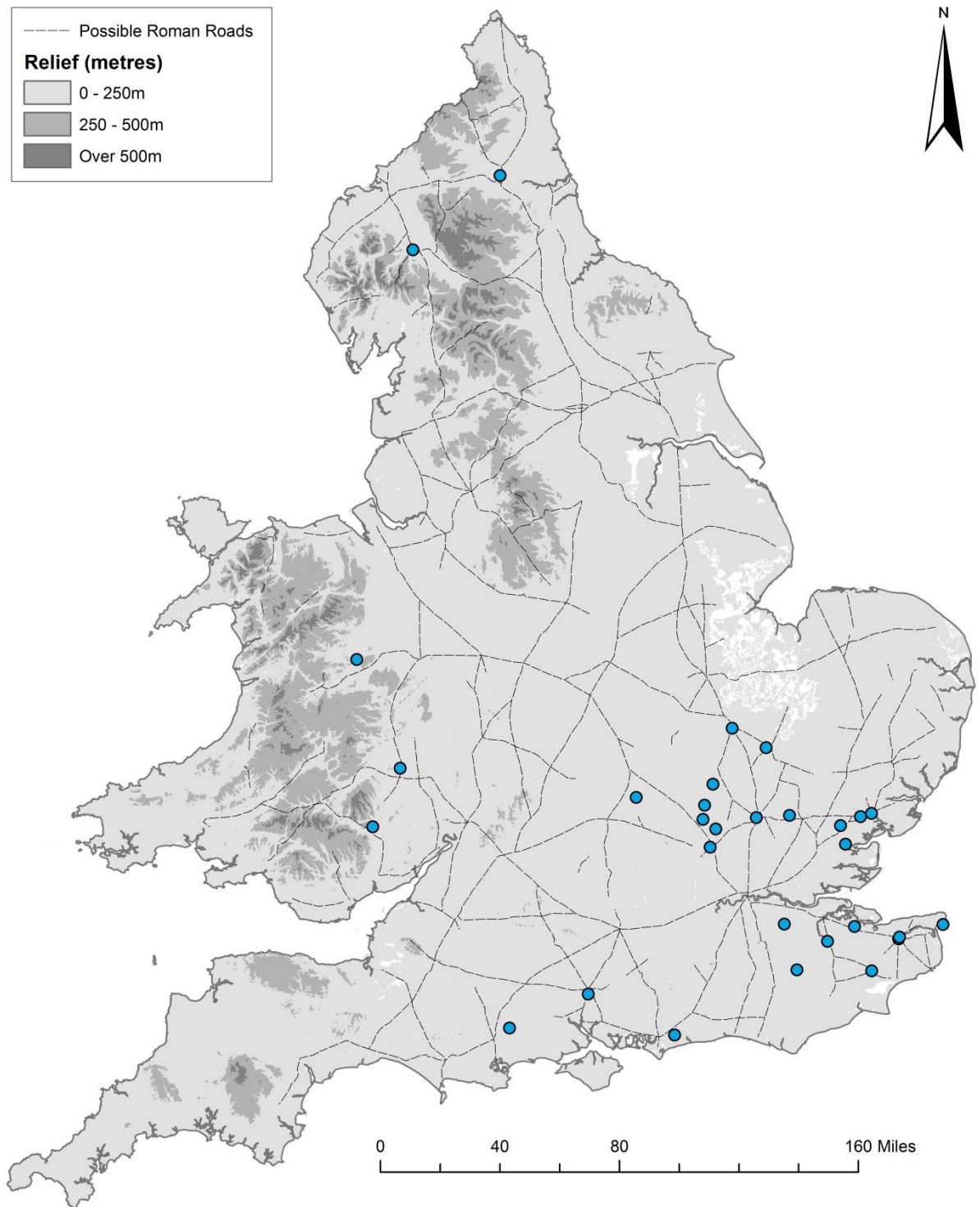
⁴⁷² Toynbee 1971; Henig 1984, 190-205.

⁴⁷³ Crummy 2010, 37-93.

⁴⁷⁴ Morris 1992, 1-30 & 200-204.

⁴⁷⁵ Pearce 2000, 1-2.

4.2 Geographic Survey of Grave Deposits



Map 2: Grave Deposits of copper alloy vessels from Roman Britain (K. Robbins)

Map 2 and Figure 4.02 both illustrate a clear geographic discrepancy between different regions of England, most notably the concentration of burials that include copper alloy vessels as grave goods in the southern Midlands that becomes particularly prominent in Essex and Kent. This is broadly in line with a tradition of richer burial assemblages in this region.⁴⁷⁶ These regional divisions will be discussed in greater detail at the end of this section after the assemblages in each of the regions is discussed in turn. However, it is worth bearing in mind these general geographic patterns at the start in order to better interpret the individual groups under discussion.

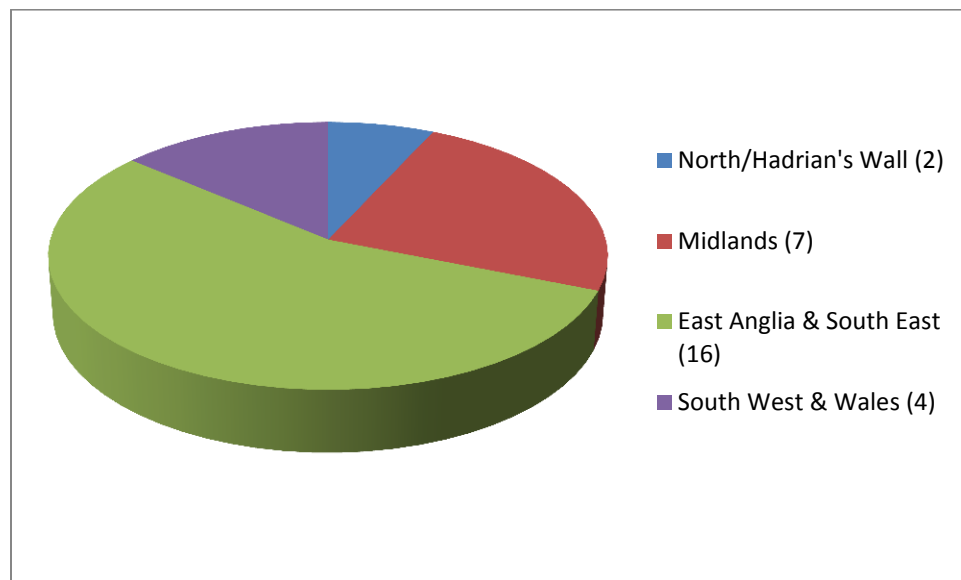


Figure 4.02: Regional distribution of sites with AE vessels as Grave Deposits.

There are only two grave groups known in Wales from the Roman period that include copper alloy vessels: Welshpool in Powys and Llantilio Pertholey in Monmouthshire (Table 4a). While this number is not nearly high enough for us to make qualified statements about regional trends in grave practice save that the interring of copper alloy vessels as grave goods is uncommon in Wales during the Roman period, these two graves are note-worthy and help in characterising the practice of interring copper alloy vessels across Britain more generally.

⁴⁷⁶ Philpott 1991, 217-218.

Findspot/Date	Copper Alloy Vessels	Associated Finds
Llantilio Pertholey, Monmouthshire/ 1 st -2 nd	MON0007 (Jug)	unspecified pottery sherds of Roman date
Welshpool, Powys/ 1st	PO0002 (Jug) PO0003 (Handled Pan 1) PO0004 (Handled Pan 1) PO0005 (Handled Pan 1) PO0006 (Cauldron) PO0007 (Vessel Mount)	1 iron fire dog and 2 stands, 1 glass jar, 1 glass bowl, unspecified sherds of at least two ceramic vessels

Table 4a: Grave Deposits from Wales.

The area around Welshpool in the Severn Valley is known to have been inhabited during the Roman period with military and rural agricultural settlements excavated in the vicinity.⁴⁷⁷ The Welshpool assemblage was discovered during drainage work on a cattle market in 1959 and is a rich burial group of various objects including a large fire-dog characteristic of Late Iron Age design.⁴⁷⁸ Unfortunately, the grave was greatly disturbed by the construction crew that discovered the material⁴⁷⁹ and therefore the objects' exact context and relation to each other in the grave must remain unknown. It is therefore possible that they came from more than one disturbed grave. Boon suggests that as the goods appear to have been found at Roman period 'ground level' that the objects originated from a barrow type tomb, though adds this is not fully provable.⁴⁸⁰ This is an appealing theory, however, as several of the large grave assemblages from eastern England come from excavated barrows,⁴⁸¹ and could help in our interpretation of the group by analogy. Perhaps this group could even represent an outlier of this grave tradition, drawing association with distant kinsmen through shared burial practice. Even if this were to be assumed that this group is analogous to the assemblages such as those from Bartlow Hills in Essex,⁴⁸² the Welshpool group would be unusual for its far western provenance and must be considered exceptional. The copper alloy vessels included in the grave assemblage are three Handled Pan 1s, a jug, a cauldron and the hanging vessel mount with the fragmentary remains of a vessel that was most probably a bucket. The copper alloy vessels appear to have not been new

⁴⁷⁷ Collingwood & Taylor 1927, 186; Longley *et al.* 1988, 205; Arnold & Davies 2000, 40-118; Frere 2004, 115-120.

⁴⁷⁸ Boon 1961, 13; Eggers 1968, 103 (16).

⁴⁷⁹ Boon 1961, 13-16.

⁴⁸⁰ Boon 1961, 16.

⁴⁸¹ Liversidge 1953, 29-32; Eggers 1968, 110 (89a); Philpott 1991, 261 & 256; Cunliffe 2005, 543-578; Eckhardt 2009, 65-98.

⁴⁸² EX0058-EX0067; Gage 1832, 1-23; Philpott 1991, 256; Eckhardt 2009, 65-98.

upon interment and some show considerable signs of wear, such as PO0005 that has two repairs.⁴⁸³ The five smaller vessels were stacked inside the cauldron and appear to have been packed with straw and covered with a cloth,⁴⁸⁴ which is interesting to note as most graves in this data-set were reported without such organic remains being extant. This suggests that such perishable materials were a more common feature in burial practice than is generally visible, due to the common decomposition of this material. The group is iconographically rich. One of the Handled Pan 1s has two anthropomorphic representations: one on the handle terminal and one gripping the rim (Figures 4.03 and 4.04). The form of these faces appears Bacchic and it is possible that the worn drapery of the figure at the rim of the vessel could represent a panther skin.⁴⁸⁵

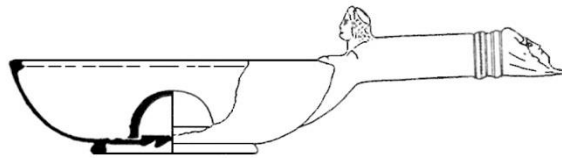


Figure 4.03: Anthropomorphic Handled Pan 1 from Welshpool
(Eggers 1968, 133 Abb. 31.2, Scale 1:7)



Figure 4.04: Detail of anthropomorphic handle medallion from Handled Pan 1 from
Welshpool (Boon 1961, Plate VII)

⁴⁸³ Boon 1961, 24.

⁴⁸⁴ Boon 1961, 16-17.

⁴⁸⁵ Boon 1961, 22.



Figure 4.05: Zoomorphic Handled Pan 1 from Welshpool (Boon 1961, Plate VIIIb)



Figure 4.06: Anthropomorphic jug handle from Welshpool (Boon 1961, Plate VIb)

The other two Handled Pan 1s have zoomorphic ram's head handle terminals, a common design for this form (Figure 4.05).⁴⁸⁶ The jug's highly decorative handle depicts a boy wearing a lion skin holding one snake while another is beneath his feet (Figure 4.06).⁴⁸⁷ Though Eggers suggests this is a satyr,⁴⁸⁸ the lion's skin means it almost certainly is a depiction of Hercules strangling serpents as a child.⁴⁸⁹ The bull-head hanging vessel mount⁴⁹⁰ found in the grave carries on a tradition of vessel decoration from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period (Figure 4.07).⁴⁹¹



Figure 4.07: Zoomorphic hanging vessel mount from Welshpool (Boon 1961, Plate Xa)

⁴⁸⁶ Nuber 1973, 33-54; See Sections 4.10 & 4.11.

⁴⁸⁷ PO0002.

⁴⁸⁸ Eggers 1968, 103 (16.1).

⁴⁸⁹ Even though, as Boon (1961) points out, the imagery is not chronologically correct to the myth, as Hercules is already in possession of his lion skin in this depiction. It is most likely that this use of iconographic attributes is to aid in the viewers' understanding and that chronological accuracy was not necessary to the enjoyment of the object.

⁴⁹⁰ PO0007.

⁴⁹¹ Hawkes 1951, 191-198; to be discussed in further detail in Chapter 7.

The combination of Handled Pan 1's and jugs as a pair is characteristic of Roman burial practice in the 1st-2nd centuries CE⁴⁹² and will be discussed in further detail in Section 4.3 and Chapter 7. Whereas most of the 'Jug and Pan' type burials from the material in this thesis as well as in the examples from Nuber's study only contain one pan, the Welshpool group is unusual in that it contains three. It is also unusual that a cauldron is associated with the deposit, as cauldrons are not common among the repertoire of copper alloy vessels deposited as grave goods during the Roman period in Britain. The size of the deposit, as well as the inclusion of both Roman and indigenous artistic elements, suggests association with burial practice from the south east of Britain during the Late Iron Age.⁴⁹³

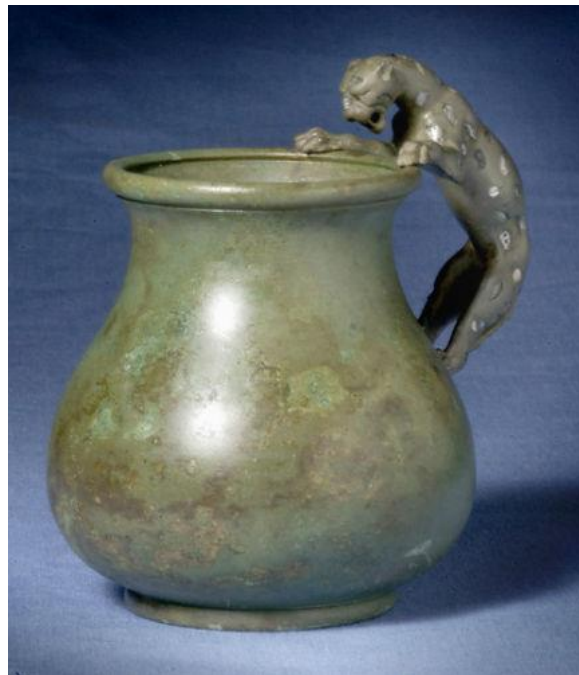


Figure 4.08: Jug from Llantilio Pertholey (PAS NMGW-9A9D16)

The copper alloy vessel recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme from Llantilio Pertholey, Monmouthshire is a highly unusual object without parallel in Roman Britain (Figure 4.08).⁴⁹⁴ Excavation undertaken after the find was reported revealed cremated bone and sherds of ceramic associated with it,⁴⁹⁵ clearly identifying it as a Grave Deposit. It is suggested to be of

⁴⁹² Philpott 1991, 123; Nuber 1973, 144-188.

⁴⁹³ Boon 1961, 19; Philpott 1991, 123; See later in this section.

⁴⁹⁴ MON0007.

⁴⁹⁵ PAS NMGW-9A9D16.

1st century CE Italian manufacture.⁴⁹⁶ This is entirely likely as the body shape is paralleled by examples from Pompeii.⁴⁹⁷ The handle depicts a leopard with its head leaning over the rim of the vessel. The spots of the leopard are ornamented with silver inlay. The handle is closely paralleled by a bronze leopard figurine of uncertain provenance in the collection of the Musée départemental des antiquités de Rouen,⁴⁹⁸ its stance indicating it too was likely a vessel handle. A silver tigress of similar shape found with the Hoxne Hoard provides evidence for the use of this decorative motif stretching to the very end of the Roman period in Britain.⁴⁹⁹ The leopard is associated with Bacchus, which plausibly links this vessel with wine drinking.⁵⁰⁰ The findspot, near the Roman fort at Abergavenny, may also offer some insight into the likely owner of the vessel.⁵⁰¹

An unusual grave assemblage was discovered at Knob's Crook in Dorset. Beneath a barrow, three cremation pits were found. In Pit I, over 750 torn and heat stressed fragments of copper alloy were discovered.⁵⁰² Unfortunately, the fragments are highly damaged and it is impossible to discern if they came from vessels, furniture fittings, sheet metal or other sources. A single foot ring decorated with concentric circles that coincides with examples from Roman handled pans and basins was discovered,⁵⁰³ indicating that at least one copper alloy vessel was interred with the grave. In addition, broken sherds of samian pottery and glass were also discovered in the cremation along with several heat damaged steatite objects. The trepanned disc from a human skull was also included with the cremated bone. It does not appear to itself have been burnt on the pyre,⁵⁰⁴ though its presence is otherwise difficult to account for. The samian ware offers a likely early Flavian date to the burial.⁵⁰⁵ This type of large cremation pit would seem to be unusual for south western England and indeed Philpott's survey suggests that inhumation was the preferred form of burial in this region throughout the Roman period,⁵⁰⁶ though cremation is much more common in burials that include copper alloy vessels than

⁴⁹⁶ PAS NMGW-9A9D16.

⁴⁹⁷ Tassinari 1993 (B1252, B1250, B1261, B1262).

⁴⁹⁸ Espérandieu & Rolland 1959, 63-64 (127).

⁴⁹⁹ Johns 2010, 62-69 (30).

⁵⁰⁰ Carver 2001, 13.

⁵⁰¹ Ochota 2013, 104.

⁵⁰² Fowler 1965, 35-36.

⁵⁰³ DOR0006.

⁵⁰⁴ Fowler 1965, 40.

⁵⁰⁵ Fowler 1965, 31.

⁵⁰⁶ Philpott 1991.

inhumations.⁵⁰⁷ The grave is also unusual for this region in that it contains at least one copper alloy vessel and is further unusual in Britain as the copper alloy material appears to have been burned on the pyre. While damaged fragments of heat stressed copper alloy were found at the Iron Age burials at Folly Lane and King Harry Lane, St. Albans.⁵⁰⁸ From the (admittedly limited) evidence currently available, cremations with copper alloy vessels included as pyre goods are rare in Britain. As such, they may represent intrusive grave practices from elsewhere in the Empire.

The practice of including copper alloy vessels as pyre goods to be ritually destroyed prior to burial was practiced at the Roman cemetery at Brougham in Cumbria, which is the only site in the hinterland of Hadrian's Wall currently known where the deposition of copper alloy vessels in graves appears to have been regularly practiced, though for only roughly a century.⁵⁰⁹

Brougham, *Brocavum* from the Antonine Itinerary, is located in the western Eden valley at the confluence of the river Eamont and the river Lowther.⁵¹⁰ Its location appears to have been chosen to guard the main roads that communicate the western portion of Hadrian's Wall with settlements further to the south.⁵¹¹ This single cemetery site contributes 20 objects to the data-set from 18 different graves (see Appendix VI).⁵¹²

The site is principally a cremation cemetery and the majority of the vessels buried here appear to have been pyre goods, showing signs of thermal stress and partial melting.⁵¹³ The destruction of copper alloy vessels in this way is highly unusual in Britain. It would appear that the burial customs at Brougham were highly localised and probably associated with a military regiment recruited from a specific geographic location that imported and adapted its own native burial practices.⁵¹⁴ Before reviewing the diagnostic copper alloy vessels from this cemetery, it is important to note the large quantity of undiagnostic burn copper alloy sheeting that was found in these graves. Undiagnostic copper alloy sheet might originate from caskets, furniture, or vessels.⁵¹⁵ Several graves from this cemetery which contain undiagnostic copper alloy fragments

⁵⁰⁷ As discussed further in Sections 4.3 and 4.5.

⁵⁰⁸ Niblett 1999, 177-179; Stead & Rigby 1989, 111.

⁵⁰⁹ Cool 2004, 463.

⁵¹⁰ Wilmott 2004, 2-4.

⁵¹¹ Allan 1994, 6.

⁵¹² C0005 was unstratified, but most likely originated from a disturbed grave.

⁵¹³ Excluding C0001, C0005 and C00010.

⁵¹⁴ Cool (2004, 464) suggests Pannonia, while Philpott (1991, 9) suggests Gaul or Germania.

⁵¹⁵ Section 2.2.

also contain nails and mounts that may have been fixtures for furniture or chests. This makes it possible that this material did not originate from vessels and that its inclusion would inflate the representation of copper alloy vessels at this site.

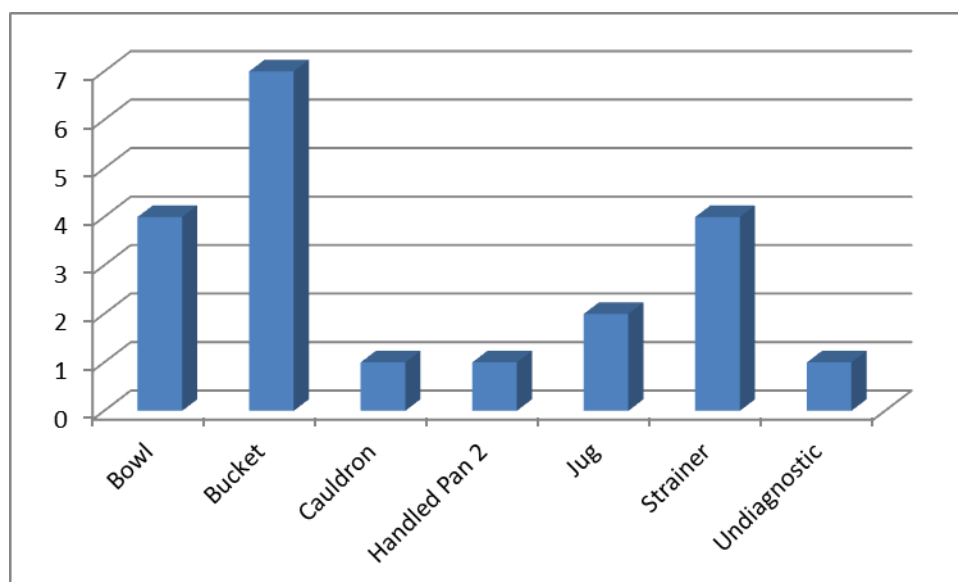


Figure 4.09: Vessel forms in cremation burials at Brougham.

As Figure 4.09 illustrates, buckets are the most common vessel form found in burials at Brougham, followed by bowls and strainers. The vessels were deposited in the cremation burials of both men and women.⁵¹⁶ The chronology of the cemetery is relatively narrow, with burials taking place between approximately 200-310 CE at the longest estimation of use.⁵¹⁷ As much of the datable copper alloy vessel material from Structured Deposits and Grave Deposits in Roman Britain is believed to be either chronologically Early or Late Roman, the Brougham assemblage is useful for filling a gap in the data-set and offers clues to what changes in the repertoire of copper alloy vessels may have been occurring during the 3rd century CE. It is worth noting that seven out of twenty of the vessels found at Brougham are buckets, but the only other grave from Roman Britain containing a bucket is from Ramsgate in Kent.⁵¹⁸ Also noteworthy is the absence of Handled Pans apart from C0001, as these are among the vessels most likely to be interred as grave goods.⁵¹⁹ This selection of vessel forms would appear to coincide with trends for the 2nd

⁵¹⁶ Cool 2004, 378-379.

⁵¹⁷ Cool 2004, 463.

⁵¹⁸ K0025; Eggers 1966, 102 (5A); Smith 1922, 93-94.

⁵¹⁹ Nuber 1973, 144-188.

and 3rd centuries evident in the Site Finds and PAS Finds from this thesis.⁵²⁰ This indicates that while the burial practice of Brougham may be something of an anomaly for Roman Britain, it may reflect the wider trends in the use of copper alloy vessels during the 3rd century.

The Rudge Cup Type Handled Pan 2 from Grave 107 is an unusual inclusion. This type of Handled Pan 2 is thought to be of British manufacture,⁵²¹ while most of the other copper alloy vessels in this cemetery are probably continental imports. It also is dissimilar to the other vessels chosen for burial in this group of graves, predominantly buckets and bowls. It also does not appear to have been burnt on the pyre, but instead was deposited intact and undamaged by thermal stress. It appears to have been well used at the time of its burial, perhaps as much as 100-150 years old.⁵²² This makes it very likely to have been an heirloom piece, perhaps passed down through a military family as this type of vessel would appear to have specific associations with the military and Hadrian's Wall.⁵²³ In any case, it is clear that it was viewed and treated differently from the other copper alloy vessels used for funerary purposes at Brougham. While it would appear that both a Hemmoor bucket⁵²⁴ and a bowl⁵²⁵ were also interred in graves without being burned on the pyre, the presence of these forms in and of themselves is therefore not surprising. These objects may represent a variant practice of depositing vessels in graves at Brougham or the objects may simply have been placed too late on the pyre to have become damaged.

The practice of including copper alloy basins as pyre goods seems highly localised and does not appear across Britain more widely, with the isolated exceptions of Ramsgate in Kent and Knobs Crook in Dorset.⁵²⁶ Comparison with another cremation cemetery associated with a Roman fort in Cumbria at the site of Beckfoot displays how particular a practice this form of cremation burial was. While the pottery found in the graves at Beckfoot closely matches that of Brougham and dates the use of the site to the 2nd-3rd century CE,⁵²⁷ no identifiable copper alloy vessels have been found at the site either as pyre goods or as post-cremation interments associated with the graves. While some undiagnostic copper alloy fragments were found in a

⁵²⁰ See Chapters 5 and 6.

⁵²¹ Moore 1978, 325; Breeze 2012, 108.

⁵²² Cool 2004, 128.

⁵²³ Cool 2004, 128; Breeze 2012, 105-111.

⁵²⁴ C0005.

⁵²⁵ C0010.

⁵²⁶ K0025 & DOR0006.

⁵²⁷ Caruana 2004, 143-146.

pyre grave at the site in 1948,⁵²⁸ it is unclear if this could have belonged to a vessel, furniture fitting or sheet bronze. Unlike Brougham, Beckfoot would appear to be devoid of copper alloy or glass vessels in its cremations.⁵²⁹ Low Borrowbridge and Petty Knowes are further examples of cemeteries near Brougham with no evidence for copper alloy vessels in graves, as pyre goods or otherwise.⁵³⁰ This comparison makes it clear that the inclusion of copper alloy vessels as pyre goods at Brougham was a practice of an isolated minority group, almost certainly within the military,⁵³¹ in northern England during a limited chronological period.

The only other grave known from the region of Hadrian's Wall to contain a copper alloy vessel comes from Corbridge in Northumberland. It is a small, hexagonal jar with enamelled geometric and floral decoration that was found with a lamp of early 2nd century CE date (Figure 4.10).⁵³² Its size, about 8 centimetres tall, makes it an appropriate size for perfume or cosmetic ointments. While other examples of this type of vessel are known from Europe and North Africa, this is the first example found in a datable context and is the first such vessel found in Britain. The cremation which produced this vessel was the richest burial found in a funerary enclosure during work on the Corbridge by-pass in 1974.⁵³³ Other burials in this group produced ceramics, glass, jewellery and animal bones but no other metal vessels.⁵³⁴

It is worth noting that the data-set for the far north of England is limited by the low number of Roman burial sites that have been identified and excavated in the hinterland of Hadrian's Wall in comparison to other areas of Britain. Future exploration and discovery could significantly alter the present data-set and the findings in this thesis. This being said, there are no copper alloy vessels recorded as grave goods among the known and published Roman graves from the rest of northern England. Although absence of evidence is not necessarily evidence of absence, the lack of material may be assumed to be representative. Most of the Roman cemeteries in this region that have been well excavated and documented, such as those in York,⁵³⁵ are of Late Roman date and the absence of copper alloy vessels there may be representative more of a chronological shift in burial practice as opposed to regional variation.

⁵²⁸ Caruana 2004, 137.

⁵²⁹ Caruana 2004, 134-161.

⁵³⁰ Lambert 1996; Petts 2009, 160-162; Cool 2010, 41-42.

⁵³¹ Cool 2004, 463-468; Cool 2010, 27.

⁵³² Casey & Hoffmann 1995b, 24 (6); NU0049.

⁵³³ Casey & Hoffmann 1995b, 17-21.

⁵³⁴ Casey & Hoffmann 1995b, 17-44.

⁵³⁵ Ottaway 1993, 120-126 & 138-140.



Figure 4.10: Jar from Corbridge (Casey & Hoffmann 1995a, 24, Fig.3, Scale 1:3)

However, it may be assumed that if the interring of copper alloy vessels was as popular a practice in this region as it was in more southerly regions in the 1st and 2nd centuries CE,⁵³⁶ some evidence of this would have come to light. For this reason, it may be currently assumed that copper alloy vessels were not common objects to be included as grave goods in the northern counties of England during the Roman period.

The practice of including copper alloy vessels as grave goods becomes more prevalent in the southern and eastern Midlands, as illustrated in Table 4b. There are no known instances of copper alloy vessels occurring in Romano-British graves from Greater London. This is particularly surprising as London is situated in the southeast, within the broad area of the province that is most prolific in Roman graves with copper alloy vessels. This lack of evidence is certainly not due to lack of excavation, as the Roman cemeteries around London have been subject to considerable attention and it would appear to have a low frequency of grave goods generally throughout the early Roman period.⁵³⁷ In any case, London and its immediate surroundings do not appear to have taken part in this particular cultural practice, reflecting a degree of cultural separation between London and the regions surrounding it during the Roman period. London is home to other anomalies in the deposition of copper alloy vessels, being

⁵³⁶ As will be discussed later in this section; Philpott 1991, 128-160.

⁵³⁷ Barber & Bowsher 2000; Barber & Hall 2000, 102-120; Swift 2003; Watson 2003.

further indicative of its individual character even during the Roman period and will be discussed further in Chapters 5 and 7.

Findspot/Date	Copper Alloy Vessels	Associated Finds
Stanfordbury Farm, Bedfordshire (Grave 1) / c. 150 CE	BE0004 (Handled Pan 2) BE0005 (Jug)	
Stanfordbury Farm, Bedfordshire (Grave 2) / c. 150 CE	BE0006 (Handled Pan 1) BE0007 (Jug)	2 wine amphorae, 1 ceramic bowl
Thornborough Barrow, Buckinghamshire/ 1 st CE	BUC0001 (Jug) BUC0002 (Jug) BUC0003 (Bowl) BUC0004 (Handled Pan 1)	2 amphorae, 3 glass bowls, 1 copper alloy lamp, 1 wooden box
Huntington Road, Gravel Hill, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (Grave a)/ 1 st -2 nd	CAM0007 (Vessel)	4 glass jugs, 3 stone beads, 1 ceramic jug
Hinchingbrooke, Nun's Bridge, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire/ 1 st -2 nd	CAM0008 (Jar)	3 glass bottles, 1 ceramic vessel fragment, 1 silver coin
Verulamium, Silchester Gate, Mayne Avenue, St. Albans, Hertfordshire (Cremation Pit)/ 1 st	HER0019 (Bowl)	15 ceramic bowls, 1 glass bottle, 2 glass jugs, 1 iron folding chair, 1 bronze cosmetic tool, 4 ceramic lamps, 20 glass gaming counters
Ermine Street, Stanton, Hertfordshire (Site D)/ 1 st	HER0030 (Bowl)	3 ceramic bowls
Turners Hall Farm, Hertfordshire (Grave 1)/ 1 st	HER0031 (Jug) HER0032 (Jug) HER0033 (Jug) HER0034 (Bowl) HER0035 (Strainer) HER0036 (Strainer) HER0037 (Handled Pan 1) HER0038 (Handled Pan 2) HER0039 (Handled Pan 2) HER0040 (Bowl)	1 copper alloy funnel, 24 iron arrowheads, 6 iron blades, 3 'punches', 2 glass bowl, 2 glass hexagonal bottles, 1 glass jug, 8 ceramic vessels
Turners Hall Farm, Hertfordshire (Grave 2)/ 1 st	HER0041 (Jug) HER0042 (Jug)	1 copper alloy lamp holder, 5 ceramic bowls, 2 glass bottles (one containing cremated human bone), 1 glass bowl

Table 4b: Grave Deposits from the Midlands.

While over 1,000 graves from the Roman period have been identified in the immediate vicinity of St. Albans,⁵³⁸ only one contains a copper alloy vessel.⁵³⁹ This gives some indication of how rare the practice of interring copper alloy vessels was, even in the middle of the ‘hot-spot’ area of this depositional practice. The vessel in question is a two handled bowl that comes from an unusually rich cremation burial on Mayne Avenue.⁵⁴⁰ The site is located near the King Harry Lane Cemetery, which is the largest excavated cemetery of ancient St. Albans which has produced some 455 cremation burials and 17 inhumations.⁵⁴¹ The lamps in this burial bear the maker’s mark of Eucarpus and are believed to have been manufactured in Gaul between 75 and 90 CE, while the legible stamps from the fineware vessels date from approximately 80-85 CE.⁵⁴² The bowl’s handles curve over the side of the basin and connect at the inside of the rim. Both handles have a female bust under a leaf shaped thumb-rest and are decorated with the heads of aquatic birds, possibly swans, along the grip of the rim. The body of the vessel is lathe-finished and has a concentric circle foot-ring. Vessels of similar form have been found at Pompeii,⁵⁴³ and the high quality of manufacture for this vessel suggests probable continental import.⁵⁴⁴ The late 1st century CE date offered by the Pompeian examples coincides with the lamp and ceramic evidence from this grave.

A bowl, probably originally tinned and of late 1st century CE date, was discovered in association with three Samian vessels of Neronian-Flavian date during work on Ermine Street in the parish of Stanton, Hertfordshire.⁵⁴⁵ This assemblage most likely originates from a grave, as it was found in association with Iron Age burials.⁵⁴⁶ Also, the evidence presented in this thesis indicates that ceramic vessels are not commonly found grouped with copper alloy vessels in Structured Deposits,⁵⁴⁷ while they often accompany them in burials, also offering credence to the claim that this is a burial deposit. The bowl itself is undecorated and lathe-finished with an out-turned rim. A similar bowl is also among the objects found at Turner’s Hall Farm, discussed below.

⁵³⁸ Niblett 2000, 97.

⁵³⁹ HER0019.

⁵⁴⁰ Niblett & Reeves 1990, 441.

⁵⁴¹ Niblett & Thompson 2005, 36.

⁵⁴² Niblett & Reeves 1990, 444 .

⁵⁴³ Tassinari 1993, S3110.

⁵⁴⁴ Niblett & Reeves 1990, 444.

⁵⁴⁵ Potter & Trow 1988, 58-60.

⁵⁴⁶ Potter & Trow 1988, 60.

⁵⁴⁷ See Chapter 3.



Figure 4.11: Objects from graves at Turners Hall Farm (© Verulamium Museum)

Two lavishly furnished graves of Roman date containing copper alloy vessels were discovered by metal-detectorists at Turner's Hall Farm in Harpenden, Hertfordshire in 2002 (Figure 4.11).⁵⁴⁸ After subsequent excavation, both graves' occupants proved to be female according to the osteological evidence, Grave 1's occupant aged 20-45 and Grave 2's occupant aged 35-50.⁵⁴⁹ Of the two burials, Grave 1 was by far the more lavish in regards both to the number of objects as well as the iconographic complexity of the objects' decoration. A jug of Egger's type 127 from Grave 1 has a particularly elaborate statuette depicting a Triton at the crest of the handle at the thumb rest, overlooking the rim (Figure 4.12).⁵⁵⁰ He holds two objects that appear to be a jug and a pan, though corrosion makes their exact identification difficult. The handle terminates in a Gorgon head medallion. The Triton has obvious aquatic associations, whose possible symbolic implications were mentioned in Chapter 3 and will be treated in Section 4.4.

⁵⁴⁸ West 2005, 14.

⁵⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁵⁰ HER0031.



Figure 4.12: Jug with Triton from Grave 1 at Turners Hall Farm (© Verulamium Museum)



Figure 4.13: Jug with Minerva from Grave 1 at Turners Hall Farm (© Verulamium Museum)

The other jug from this grave has a handle medallion depicting the helmeted head of the goddess Minerva (Figure 4.13).⁵⁵¹ Above the bust of Minerva is a three footed table with a basket of fruit atop it and a round shield in front of two crossed spears in a register above that. Minerva's association with warfare could be connected to the blades and arrow heads also found in the grave.

The Handled Pan 1 from Grave 1 is of the fluted handle and ram's head handle terminal design prevalent in graves from Britain and the continent.⁵⁵² The remains of two Handle Pan 2's of Eggers type 150 (c.f.) are also present in this grave group, as is a wide rimmed bowl. The strainer-bowl from this grave is of a globular design similar to those from the Structured Deposit at Kingston Deverill.⁵⁵³ It has three pelta shaped feet at its base and its spout is of uncertain zoomorphic design, depicting an uncertain animal with large ears or horns. It is possible that it depicts a bull, a common decorative motif for metal vessels in Iron Age and Roman Britain (Figure 4.14, detail of zoomorphic mount Figure 6.17).⁵⁵⁴



Figure 4.14: Strainer bowl from Grave 1 at Turners Hall Farm (© Verulamium Museum)

⁵⁵¹ HER0041.

⁵⁵² Nuber 1973, 38-73.

⁵⁵³ PAS WILT-92B052; WIL0007-WIL0008.

⁵⁵⁴ Hawkes 1951; See Section 8.3.

Grave 2 from Turner's Hall Farm, though not as lavish as Grave 1, was still a rich burial. One jug from this grave is an Eggers type 127 that has a highly decorative handle,⁵⁵⁵ with a bull protome at the top of the handle at the thumb rest looking over the rim of the vessel, its front legs framing the rim. The jug is very similar in form to the example from Grave 1, though slightly smaller. The position and posture of the bull resembles the depiction of a horse on a jug from Martyrs Field Road in Canterbury, also found in a grave.⁵⁵⁶ The other jug is of a globular design similar to Eggers type 122 and has a simpler floral leaf decoration on its handle medallion. The quantity of objects from the Turner's Hall Farm burials and the fact that they include weapons in the burial of women has direct ramifications in how gender roles were perceived and negotiated during the Roman period in Britain. Examples such as these graves and that of the 'Catterick transvestite'⁵⁵⁷ indicate that such roles were not as rigid or as predictable as was once believed. Additionally, it is possible that grave goods may not be tied to the gender of the deceased, but may also have played a symbolic function in the grave furniture.

A curious group of jugs comes from graves found near Hauxton in southern Cambridgeshire during the 19th century. Unfortunately, the records are incomplete and it is uncertain if all of the jugs come from a single or from different burials. They are associated with two glass bowls and two glass jugs that are dated to between 150-250 CE and believed to have been manufactured in the Rhineland, perhaps specifically Cologne.⁵⁵⁸ The copper alloy vessel types are of varying date of manufacture, spanning the 1st to 3rd centuries CE. This discrepancy in date does not prove that the vessels come from different graves, as copper alloy vessels had long use-lives⁵⁵⁹ and vessels manufactured in different centuries are commonly found together in the same Structured Deposits.⁵⁶⁰ The absence of associated Handled Pan 1's, commonly found with them in graves is noteworthy.⁵⁶¹ The two glass bowls associated with the jugs may have served the function of a Handled Pan 1, as glass replaced copper alloy as a material for this combination in Pompeii⁵⁶² as well as in Grave 2 from Harpendon.⁵⁶³ The jugs are all in

⁵⁵⁵ HER0032.

⁵⁵⁶ Eggers 1966, 102 (4); Philpott 1991, 314; K0012.

⁵⁵⁷ Cool 2002 41-42; Pinto & Pinto 2013, 169-179.

⁵⁵⁸ Liversidge 1977, 29.

⁵⁵⁹ See Chapter 2.

⁵⁶⁰ See Chapter 3.

⁵⁶¹ Nuber 1973, 144-188.

⁵⁶² Nuber 1973, 75-77.

⁵⁶³ HER0041-HER0042; Burnham *et al.* 2003, 327.

relatively good condition, and it is suggested that they were interred within a wooden box in a barrow or similar group type tomb structure that has since been destroyed.⁵⁶⁴ Though it is possible that some organic objects such as food stuffs or other grave offerings were unrecorded upon excavation, it is safe to assume that something as substantial as wine amphorae or samian-ware would have been recorded if they had been found. Unfortunately, as it is impossible to say if the group originates from one or more graves, it is impossible to scrutinise the possible relation to specific grave assemblages much further.

During excavation of Huntington Road at Gravel Hill in Cambridge, a shallow copper alloy bowl was found associated with the inhumation grave of a woman along with four glass flasks, two ceramic vessels and three jet ornaments.⁵⁶⁵ Unfortunately, the copper alloy vessel is no longer extant and its contextual association with the other objects is unclear. The grave was unusual as it was an inhumation, while most of the Romano-British graves in the area were cremations.⁵⁶⁶ Cremation also seems to have been the preferred method of burial practiced by those who chose to include copper alloy vessels in their grave furnishings in Roman Britain.⁵⁶⁷ However, another inhumation burial of Roman date containing a copper alloy handled jar decorated with three anthropomorphic bearded male heads was found during road construction near Nun's Bridge in the parish of Godmanchester in 1967.⁵⁶⁸ The faces on the Godmanchester jar most likely represent satyrs.⁵⁶⁹ A coin dating to *circa* 180 CE was found in the mouth of the interred individual⁵⁷⁰ giving a *terminus post quam*.

A large grave assemblage was found in a barrow type grave in Thornborough, Buckinghamshire in the early part of the 19th century.⁵⁷¹ It included two amphorae,⁵⁷² three glass bottles (one of which contained the cremated remains), a copper alloy lamp with a crescent moon shaped flame guard as well as four copper alloy vessels.⁵⁷³ The vessels included two jugs, a shallow bowl and a Handled Pan 1. One of the jugs has an uncertain anthropomorphic figure on

⁵⁶⁴ Liversidge 1977, 29.

⁵⁶⁵ Liversidge 1977, 15-16; Philpott 1991, 325.

⁵⁶⁶ Liversidge 1977, 15; Philpott 1991, 217-224.

⁵⁶⁷ As will be discussed later in this chapter.

⁵⁶⁸ Wilson 1968, 191 (5); Liversidge 1977, 24-25; Philpott 1991, 332.

⁵⁶⁹ Liversidge 1977, 25.

⁵⁷⁰ Wilson 1968, 191.

⁵⁷¹ Liversidge 1953, 29-32; Eggers 1968, 110 (89a); Philpott 1991, 261.

⁵⁷² One for wine and one for olive oil.

⁵⁷³ BUC0001-BUC0004.

its handle medallion, perhaps a Cupid (Figure 4.15).⁵⁷⁴ The second jug is a trefoil Eggers type 125 and has a lion's head thumb rest looking over the rim of the vessel with a lion's paw for the handle medallion (Figure 4.16).⁵⁷⁵

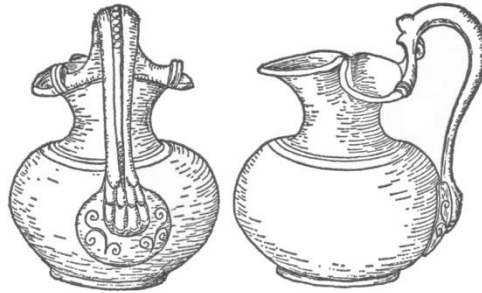


Figure 4.15: Jug from Thornborough (Eggers 1968, 138 Abb.38a, Scale 1:5)

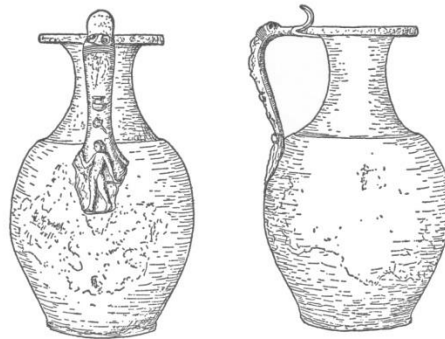


Figure 4.16: Jug from Thornborough (Eggers 1968, 138 Abb.38b, Scale 1:5)

The Handled Pan 1 terminates in the zoomorphic head of a canine or ursine creature.⁵⁷⁶ The bowl was likely used for ablutions⁵⁷⁷ and was almost certainly paired with one of the jugs in this assemblage for precisely that purpose. Several ceramic vessels of Antonine date are present in the grave group. The objects were located on a limestone shelf at the approximate Roman period ground level next to what is believed to be the pyre and were covered with a wooden

⁵⁷⁴ BUC0002; Liversidge 1953, 30.

⁵⁷⁵ BUC0001; Liversidge 1953, 31.

⁵⁷⁶ BUC0004.

⁵⁷⁷ Allison 2004, 54-55.

frame or box, of which some of the planks survived at the time of excavation. The grave itself is of 2nd century date and was likely a site of family reverence for the owners of the property.⁵⁷⁸ The Thornborough group is diverse and iconographically rich, recalling assemblages from Turners Hall Farm and Bartlow Hills in Ashdon, Essex.⁵⁷⁹

Two graves of Roman date containing copper alloy vessels were found in Stanfordbury in Shefford, Bedfordshire.⁵⁸⁰ They both contained a single handled pan and a single jug. While the Handled Pan 1 from Grave 2 decorated with a ram's head terminal is commonplace among copper alloy grave vessels,⁵⁸¹ the Handled Pan 2 in Grave 1 is more unusual as a grave inclusion, though Handled Pan 2s are recorded in a few other graves in Britain.⁵⁸² The main functional difference between these forms is the depth of the basin, Handled Pan 2s being significantly deeper. It would be likely that the Handled Pan 2 was interred with the same functional intention as the Handled Pan 1 in Grave 2, though this does not appear to be a common substitution. The caduceus depicted on the handle of the Handled Pan 2 from Stanfordbury is also worth brief mention here. The caduceus is associated with both Bacchus and Aesculapius. While these two gods had arguably very different functions, both are gods who perished and were resurrected and could therefore offer comforting associations in the context of funerary ritual. The presence of Bacchic iconography in other graves and the apparent absence of Aesculapian iconography would suggest that this caduceus could be considered Bacchic in this instance, though there still remains room for varying interpretation. The caduceus is also an attribute of Mercury,⁵⁸³ whose relevance to funerary ritual will be discussed in Section 4.4.

The modern county of Essex is home to a large number of early Roman period graves that contain copper alloy vessels (Appendix VII). Excavations at Stansted Airport revealed a rural settlement that saw near continual occupation from the Iron Age to the post-Medieval period.⁵⁸⁴ This included an enclosed settlement area of several round-houses and a cemetery that was in use during the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods.⁵⁸⁵ Cremation burial 25 from the Stansted Airport excavations proved to be particularly rich (Figure 4.17). The cremated remains

⁵⁷⁸ Liversidge 1953, 29-32.

⁵⁷⁹ Gage 1832, 1-23; Philpott, 1991, 256; Eckardt 2009, 65-98.

⁵⁸⁰ Eggers 1968 p. 104-105 (29Aa-29Ab).

⁵⁸¹ Section 4.4.

⁵⁸² Such as at Stansted (EX0018) and Colchester (EX0034).

⁵⁸³ Adkins & Adkins 1996, 152.

⁵⁸⁴ Havis and Brooks 2004, xiii.

⁵⁸⁵ Havis and Brooks 2004, 79-254.

were laid on a pewter platter surrounded by five copper alloy vessels, five glass vessels, five samian vessels, a small ‘carrot’ amphora, and various iron objects such as tools and nails.⁵⁸⁶

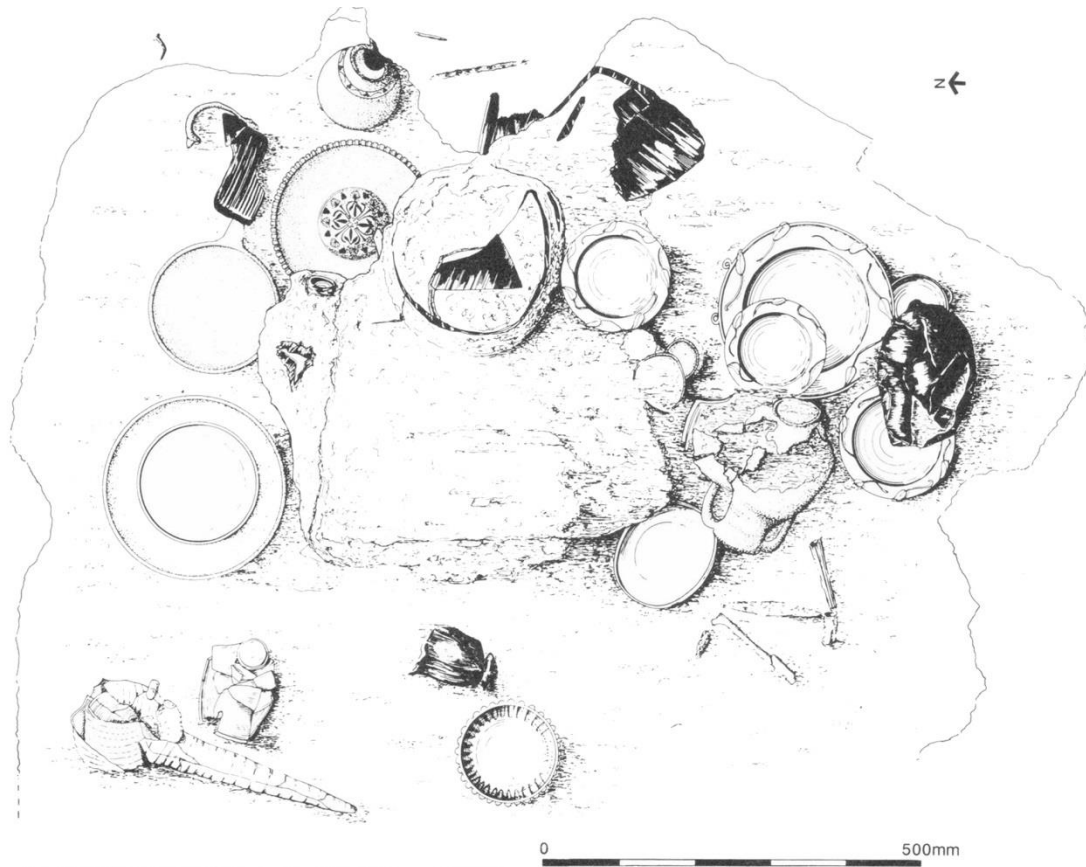


Figure 4.17: Cremation 25 from Stansted (Havis & Brooks 2004, 217 Fig.145)

The copper alloy vessels consist of two jugs, a Handled Pan 1, a Handled Pan 2, and a bowl. Two of the vessels, one of the jugs and the Handled Pan 1,⁵⁸⁷ are richly decorated. The jug is a trefoil Eggers type 125 and has a handle medallion depicting the face of a young man with pointed ears beneath an eagle atop a globe and a basket of fruit (Figure 4.18). The thumb rest of the handle is in the shape of a thumb and the handle connects to the rim with a frame depicting the legs and hooves of a deer. The youth depicted on the handle medallion may be a satyr and the eagle likely represents Jupiter.⁵⁸⁸ The body has a band of floral leaves around the neck which resemble palms with scalloped embellishments of inlaid silver and the body terminates with a concentric circle foot ring. Jugs with ornamented handles and with thumb rests

⁵⁸⁶ Havis & Brooks 2004, 216.

⁵⁸⁷ EX0016 & EX0017.

⁵⁸⁸ Havis & Brooks 2004, 216.

in the shape of thumbs are well represented in the Pompeian destruction layers⁵⁸⁹ and are found in several graves across the continent of Flavian and Antonine date.⁵⁹⁰

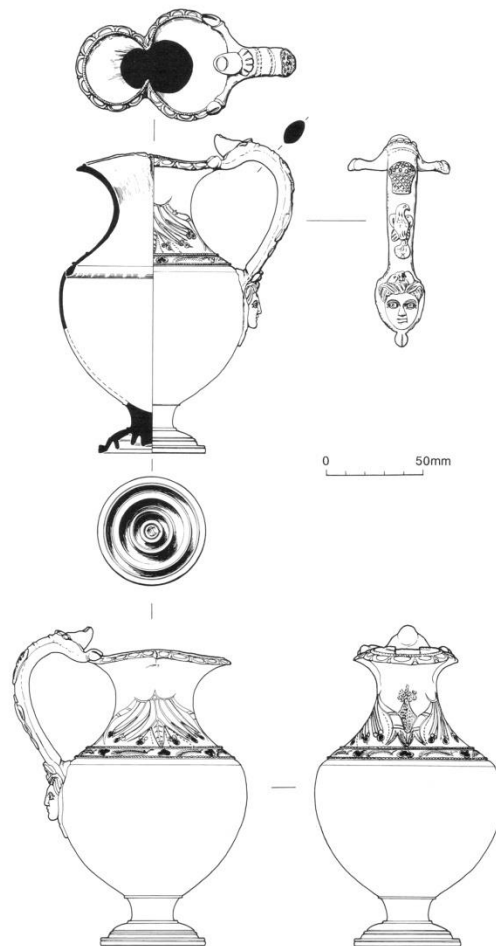


Figure 4.18: Jug from Cremation 25 at Stansted (Havis & Brooks 2004, 218 Fig.146)

Both of the handled pans were found near the trefoil jug on the north side of the pewter platter and are likely to be associated with it. The Handled Pan 1 has a raised umbo with palm branches inlaid with silver, a scalloped rim and a concentric circle foot ring (Figure 4.19). The handle medallion is the head of either a bear or a dog, with a similar creature peering over the rim of the vessel at the opposite end of the handle. There also appear to be dolphin tails on the damaged undercarriage of the handle connecting with the vessel. The Handled Pan 2 is

⁵⁸⁹ Tassinari B1222.

⁵⁹⁰ Havis & Brooks 2004, 216.

undecorated and has a key-hole shaped handle loop, and resembles the Handled Pan 2s from the Grave 1 at Turners Hall Farm in Harpenden (Figure 4.20).⁵⁹¹

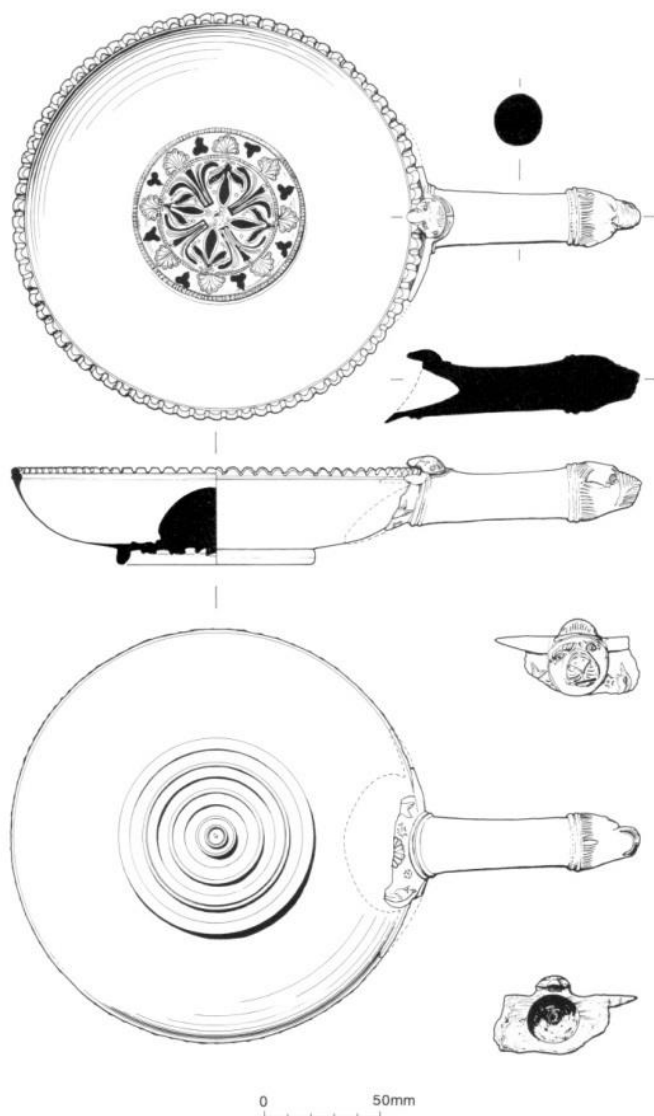


Figure 4.19: Handled Pan 1 from Cremation 25 at Stansted
(Havis & Brooks 2004, 219 Fig.147)

⁵⁹¹ Section 4.5; HER0031-HER0040.

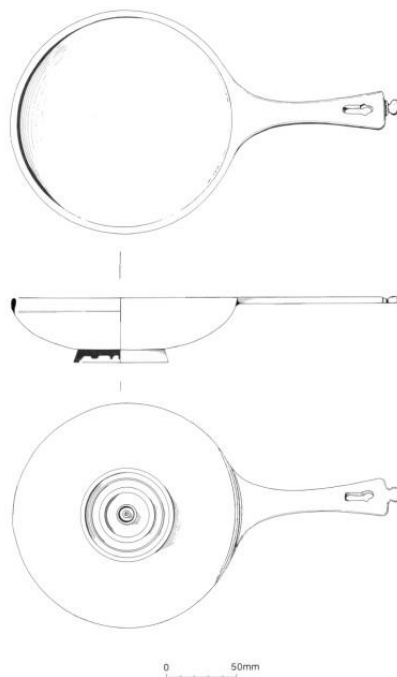


Figure 4.20: Handled Pan 2 from Cremation 25 at Stansted
(Havis & Brooks 2004, 220 Fig.148)

A two handled jug of Eggers type 129 and the remains of a bowl were found near each other on the south side of the pewter platter. They both were undecorated and perhaps are functionally associated with the samian ware bowls of various sizes around them. It is likely that the copper alloy finds on the north side of the platter represent objects for ablutions and the objects on the south side of the platter are associated with wine drinking, though it would seem that all of these vessels may be associated with the dining table to a greater or lesser extent.

Cremation 24 also had the remains of a copper alloy vessel with a concentric circle foot ring, but refashioned to be used as the lock-plate for a chest (Figure 4.21). It was roughly refitted to the purpose and suggests it was the result of emergency repair.⁵⁹² It could also represent a scarcity of material or a prohibitive expense for professional refashioning of the object, though the grave assemblage suggests that the occupant was not without means. Whatever motivated this alteration, it is a useful example of how this material could be reused and refashioned over its use-life.

⁵⁹² Havis & Brooks 2004, 215-216.

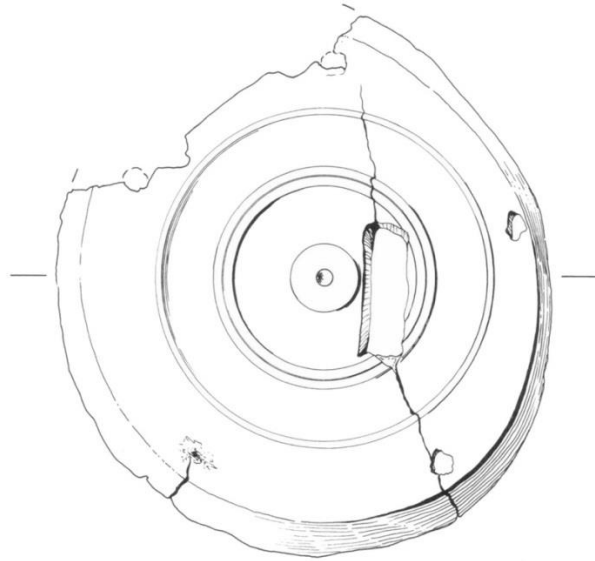


Figure 4.21: Copper alloy vessel refitted as lock-plate from Cremation 24 at Stansted
(Havis & Brooks 2004, 215 Fig.144a, Scale 1:3)

One of the most curious vessels to be included in this thesis is from a disturbed grave context discovered by metal detectorists in Elsenham near Stansted in Essex. It is a small hexagonal jar or *pyxis* with chequer-boarded enamelling that is unparalleled in Britain and the first to be excavated from a datable context anywhere (Figure 4.22).⁵⁹³



Figure 4.22: Jar from Elsenham (© the British Museum)

⁵⁹³ Johns 1993, 161-163; BM 1991, 1201.1.

Its exact use is not precisely known. The other objects found with it in the grave not immediately shedding light on its function. This object belongs to a tradition of enamelled vessel manufacture in Britain during the Roman period that included the Rudge Cup type vessels.⁵⁹⁴ While it has been suggested that such vessels would have served as inkwells,⁵⁹⁵ a theory supported by ceramic inkwells found in burials such as one at Stanway,⁵⁹⁶ it may have served as a cosmetic container and would have had similar use to an enamelled vessel from a Corbridge grave.⁵⁹⁷ These two burials remain unusual for the inclusion of these small vessels. It is possible they served similar functions to glass unguent bottles known from Roman grave contexts for purifying ointment offered to the deceased,⁵⁹⁸ including what would likely have been a higher status object than glass as part of the interment, but otherwise fitting the same ritual function.

The Stanway burial site near Colchester is in a Conquest Period cemetery that is useful in understanding the development and continuity of burial ritual in this part of England in the early Roman period. The use of the site as a cremation cemetery began in the century before the Roman conquest and went out of use before the end of the 1st century CE.⁵⁹⁹ Of interest to the current thesis are the ‘Warrior’s Burial’ and the ‘Doctor’s Burial’, both of which are rich assemblages containing copper alloy vessels.

The ‘Warrior’s Burial’ is so named for the presence of a spear and shield fragments in the burial. It is a rich assemblage that also contains 15 ceramics of various forms including platters, jugs, and cups, the remains of a Dressel 2-4 amphora, box fittings and a game board with 20 glass gaming pieces, and a Handled Pan 1 with a zoomorphic ram’s head handle medallion placed next to a trefoil mouthed jug of Eggers type 125 (Figure 4.23 and 4.24).⁶⁰⁰ The placement of the Handled Pan 1 and jug next to the ceramic plates in the assemblage indicates its association with dining, almost certainly for hand washing.⁶⁰¹ Both the forms and decorative schemes are well attested at Pompeii⁶⁰² and are likely of Italian manufacture.⁶⁰³

⁵⁹⁴ See Breeze (ed) 2012 for discussion of these objects.

⁵⁹⁵ Johns 1993, 163.

⁵⁹⁶ Crummy *et al.* 2007, 197-201.

⁵⁹⁷ Casey & Hoffman, 1995b, 24 (6); NU0049.

⁵⁹⁸ De Santis 2000, 238-243.

⁵⁹⁹ Crummy *et al.* 2007, 10-13.

⁶⁰⁰ Crummt *et al.* 2007, 170-196.

⁶⁰¹ Crummy *et al.* 2007, 171.

⁶⁰² Tassinari 1993 (H2311 & D2300).

⁶⁰³ Nuber 1973, 46; Crummy *et al.* 2007, 185.

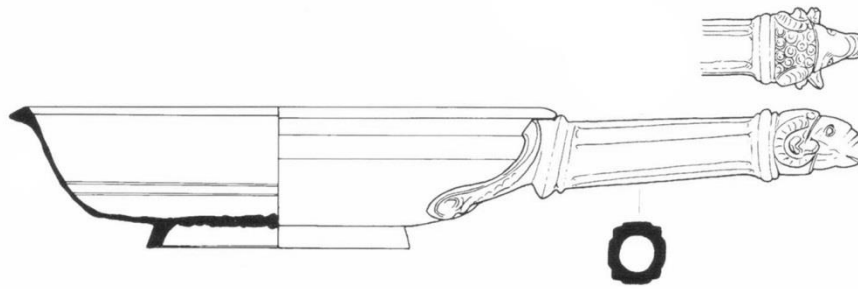


Figure 4.23: Handled Pan 1 from Warrior's Burial at Stanway
(Crummy *et al.* 2007, 185 Fig.87, Scale 1:3)

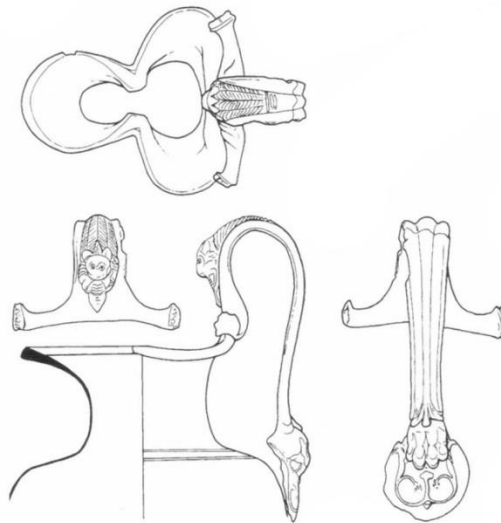


Figure 4.24: Jug from Warrior's Burial at Stanway (Crummy *et al.* 2007, 185 Fig.87, Scale 1:3)

The sex of this cremation is unknown.⁶⁰⁴ While one may like to assume that martial elements are indicative of a male warrior elite, the female cremation interred with weapons at Turner's Hall Farm is a reminder that it is unwise to make such assumptions.⁶⁰⁵ Whilst the jug and Handled Pan 1 combination found in the 'Warrior's Burial' is well attested in Britain and elsewhere,⁶⁰⁶ the combination of a Handled Pan 2 with a strainer bowl in the 'Doctor's Burial' is more unusual (Figure 4.25). The strainer bowl is similar to those found in one of the Turner's

⁶⁰⁴ May 2007, 377.

⁶⁰⁵ HER0031-HER0042; Burnham *et al.* 2003, 327; West 2005, 14.

⁶⁰⁶ Nuber 1973, 210-220.

Hall Farm burials⁶⁰⁷ as well as from the Structured Deposit from Kingston Deverill, where this vessel type was also paired with Handled Pan 2s.⁶⁰⁸ It would seem that the strainer bowl and most of the ceramics in the grave constitute a drinking set, or perhaps used for mixing medical and/or ritual elixirs; this is supported by the remains of artemisia in the spout of the strainer, indicating it was used as an infuser for a tea-like beverage.⁶⁰⁹ The presence of a Dressel 8 amphora, used for Spanish fish sauce,⁶¹⁰ displays the consumption of imported luxury items as well as a taste for Mediterranean flavouring. The Handled Pan 2 was found next to a ceramic jug, suggesting association between these two vessels and perhaps imitating the more common pairing of Handled Pan 1s with jugs.

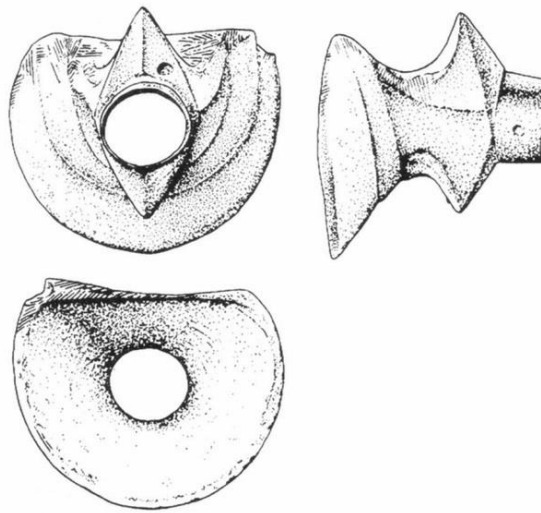


Figure 4.25: Detail from strainer bowl in Doctor's Burial at Stanway
(Crummy *et al.* 2007, 222 Fig.113, app. life size)

⁶⁰⁷ HER0036.

⁶⁰⁸ WIL0007-WIL0008; PAS WILT-92B052.

⁶⁰⁹ Carver 2001, 33; Crummy *et al.* 2007, 207.

⁶¹⁰ Peacock & Williams 1991, 117-119; Peña 2007, 109.

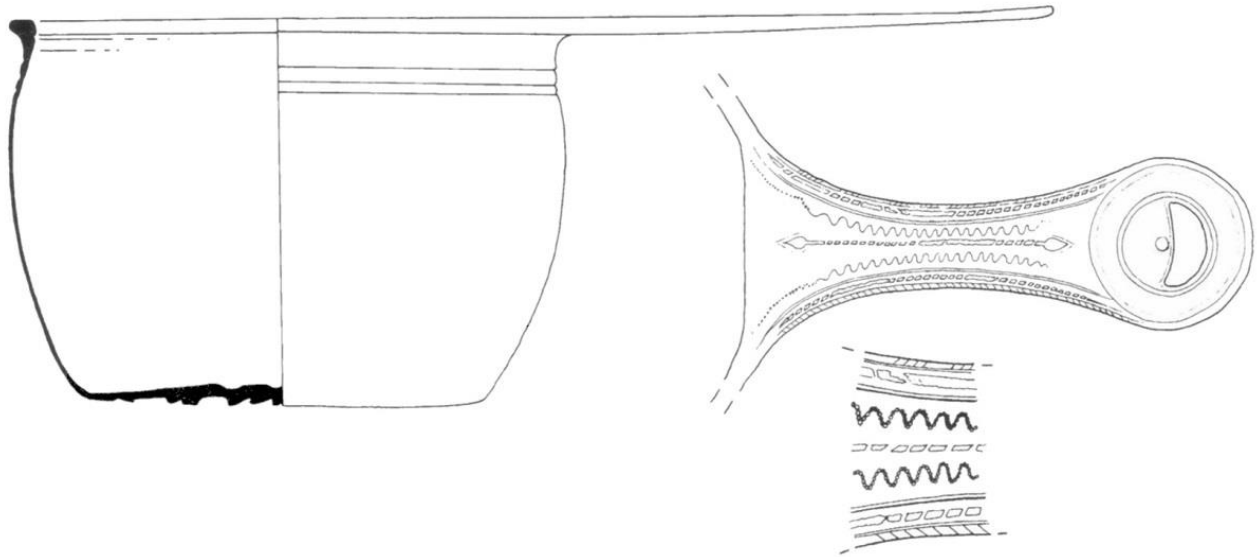


Figure 4.26: Handled Pan 2 from Doctor's Burial at Stanway
(Crummy *et al.* 2007, 221 Fig.112, Scale 1:2)

The Handled Pan 2 is decorated with a caduceus on its handle, perhaps referencing Mercury (Figure 4.26).⁶¹¹ The presence of the gaming board and various medical/ritual implements further complicates interpretation of this grave and makes it of particular importance in understanding the relationship between magic and medicine in early Roman Britain,⁶¹² though it is unlikely that these play a key role in understanding the presence or significance of the copper alloy vessels. Like the 'Warrior's Burial', the sex of the cremation is unknown.⁶¹³ Strainer bowls may have been used to infuse beverages with either flavour enhancing or intoxicating additives.⁶¹⁴ That this was a medical practitioner of elite standing would appear evident from the various medical instruments among the grave furniture.⁶¹⁵ While it is possible that wine had a ritual significance beyond its domestic consumption,⁶¹⁶ it is likely that the wine accoutrements are more of a reflexion of his station in life and his leisure activity than of his vocation. Though the 'Doctor's Burial' is unusual in many ways, it is still very much a part of a

⁶¹¹ Adkins & Adkins 1996, 152; See Section 4.4.

⁶¹² Crummy *et al.* 2007, 224-250.

⁶¹³ May 2007, 380-381.

⁶¹⁴ Cool 2006, 144-146.

⁶¹⁵ Crummy *et al.* 2007, 250.

⁶¹⁶ Carver 2001, 35-38.

wider cultural phenomenon and reflecting that the individual was part of an elite group who represented themselves and communicated their status in much the same way.

The largest group of extant barrows from the Roman period in Britain are found in Bartlow Hills in Essex,⁶¹⁷ four of its cremation burials contain copper alloy vessels.⁶¹⁸ Barrow IV contained four copper alloy vessels: two jugs, a Handled Pan 1 and an enamelled jar. Other objects included in the grave included a Dressel 20 olive oil amphora, two copper alloy strigils, five glass bottles of varying size, a copper alloy frame for a folding chair and a copper alloy lamp with a large oak-leaf flame shield. The jug was lying inside the Handled Pan 1 upon discovery. This jug is decorated with a sphinx standing on the necks of two storks at the top of the handle along the rim and has a handle medallion in the shape of a bucranium. While bulls' heads are relatively common decorations on Romano-British copper alloy vessels,⁶¹⁹ the use of the bucranium is more unusual for copper alloy vessels. The sphinx decoration, rather unusual for Britain, hints to probable Mediterranean manufacture. The handle of the Handled Pan 1 from this grave group terminates in the head of a ram. The other jug in this group⁶²⁰ is a simpler Eggers type 128a and is analogous to the jug that contained the Corbridge Hoard.⁶²¹ The jar is of unusual type and its enamelled decoration closely resembles that used on Rudge Cup type vessels, indicating that it is almost certainly an object of British manufacture.⁶²² It could be a vessel designed for use in bathing as opposed to dining and the presence of strigils in the grave supports this probability. A vessel of comparable shape with figural relief decoration is known from a probable grave context in Gaul,⁶²³ indicating that this could have been part of a wider, if occasional, funerary tradition. The presence of a Dressel 20 amphora suggests late 1st to early 2nd century CE deposition,⁶²⁴ which the copper alloy vessel forms corroborate. While the use of Spanish olive oil amphorae in graves for containing cremated bones appears to have been a common practice in Britain,⁶²⁵ the addition of copper alloy vessels would appear to be something of a novelty, with the exception of a similar grave from a Roman cemetery in Maidstone,

⁶¹⁷ Gage 1832, 1-23; Eckhardt *et al.* 2009, 69.

⁶¹⁸ Philpott 1991, 256; VCH 3 (Essex) 1963, 40-43.

⁶¹⁹ Hawkes 1951, 172-199.

⁶²⁰ EX0067.

⁶²¹ See Chapter 3.

⁶²² EX0060; Breeze 2012, 108-110.

⁶²³ Espérandieu & Rolland 1959, 69-70 (139).

⁶²⁴ Peacock & Williams 1986, 136-140.

⁶²⁵ Callender 1965, 26; Philpott 1991, 23.

Kent.⁶²⁶ It has also been suggested that the presence of the folding chair may indicate that the occupant was a local magistrate working within the Roman system of government.⁶²⁷ The presence of imported olive oil and tableware would indicate that the occupant wished to show their status through the display of Roman material and imports, even while choosing to attempt a link with the past by engaging their burial with a monument dating back to Bronze Age Britain.⁶²⁸

Barrows III and V from Bartlow Hills each contain the familiar Handled Pan 1 and jug combination.⁶²⁹ In Barrow III, the jug was placed atop the Handled Pan 1.⁶³⁰ The jug is a trefoil Eggers type 125 and the Handled Pan 1's handle terminates in a ram's head. Also in this grave was an iron lamp, three glass bottles and fragments of an unidentified ceramic vessel. In Barrow V, the Handled Pan 1 was turned upside down and the jug was placed atop it; both objects are richly decorated.⁶³¹ The jug bears a lion's head with open mouth devouring a bucranium at the top of the handle adjoining the rim, with a handle medallion in the shape of a lion's paw. The handle of the Handled Pan 1 is decorated with four male theatrical masks: one with long hair serving as the handle medallion, two with battle helmets on the underside of the handle flanking a pedestal topped by a basket of fruit, and one on the top of the handle above a basket of fruit. The handle terminates in a ram's head at the basin and is framed by two hooved feet along the rim. Also in this grave are two glass bottles, two glass bowls, an iron lamp and three ceramic vessels. Two of the samian vessels bear stamps, 'IANVARS' and 'MACERATI' respectively, that indicate the likely date of burial to be early Antonine.⁶³²

Barrow VII from Bartlow Hills contains a trefoil Eggers type 125 jug sitting inside a two handled bowl,⁶³³ in much the same way often seen done with jugs and Handled Pan 1s. The jug has an anthropomorphic handle medallion, probably female due to the long hair style. The handle of the bowl is topped by the anthropomorphic bust of a veiled female. Also in the grave

⁶²⁶ K0002-K0005; Scott Robinson 1883, 78 (Xb); Jessup 1958, 26 (3); Philpott 1991, 254.

⁶²⁷ Eckardt 2009, 80.

⁶²⁸ Eckardt 2009, 85.

⁶²⁹ Nuber 1973, 210-220; Section 4.11.

⁶³⁰ VCH 3 (Essex) 1963, 40.

⁶³¹ VCH 3 (Essex) 1963, 42.

⁶³² VCH 3 (Essex) 1963, 42.

⁶³³ VCH 3 (Essex) 1963, 43; only one of the handles of the bowl is currently extant.

were ten ceramic vessels, two glass bottles and one iron lamp. One of the ceramic cups was stamped 'POTTACVΣ', suggesting an early Antonine date for the burial.⁶³⁴

The graves of Bartlow Hills are enigmatic for their size, exceptional for Britain.⁶³⁵ Barrows were a feature of the British landscape well before the Roman period, with examples reaching as far back as the Bronze Age.⁶³⁶ It is likely that these sites would have been recognised in antiquity and that they would have been esteemed for their value as places of heritage and indigenous identity. It would seem likely that the occupants of the Bartlow Hills barrows were keen to associate themselves with this heritage and develop a sense of cultural continuity with a distant past as they constructed their barrows within sight of several pre-historic barrow sites in the area.⁶³⁷ The inhabitants were also keen to draw cultural associations with their present societal situation as elites within a Roman province, as their grave goods are reflective of Roman high dining and leisure. That these two cultural associations do not appear to have clashed with each other here is evidence of how multiple sources may influence the construction of a cultural identity and that there need not be mutually exclusive delineations in culture practice, being especially true in the complex ritual which may be associated with burial practice.

A jug and Handled Pan 1 were discovered during excavations of a Roman Villa at Barrows Field in Rivenhall and almost certainly originate from a grave.⁶³⁸ Pottery assemblages indicate occupation of the site reaching back to the Mesolithic period and there is evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age rural settlements and farmsteads in the area around where Rivenhall Roman Villa was later built.⁶³⁹ The site appears to have been occupied throughout the Roman and into the Anglo-Saxon period.⁶⁴⁰ The jug is a trefoil Eggers type 125 with a separately moulded handle depicting a lion at the thumb rest and the paw of a lion at the handle medallion (Figure 4.27). This iconographic scheme is well attested from examples in Pompeii.⁶⁴¹ The Handled Pan 1 is currently missing its handle, but solder marks and variation in patination

⁶³⁴ VCH 3 (Essex) 1963, 43.

⁶³⁵ Gage 1832, 1-23.

⁶³⁶ Eckardt 2009, 83-87.

⁶³⁷ Eckardt 2009, 87.

⁶³⁸ Rodwell 1978, 15; Rodwell & Rodwell 1993, 35-36.

⁶³⁹ Rodwell & Rodwell 1985, 13-19.

⁶⁴⁰ Rodwell & Rodwell 1985, 13-74.

⁶⁴¹ Tassinari 1993 (10061, 1143, 10662, 5017 and 12712).

indicate where it originally connected to the body of the vessel.⁶⁴² The handle would almost certainly have been fluted and borne a ram's or canine's head at its terminal.

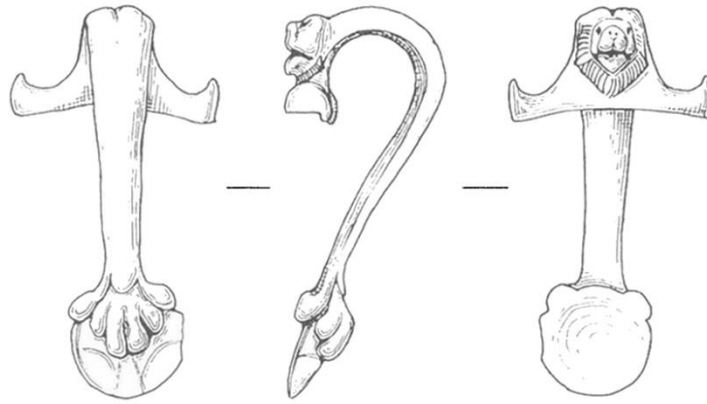


Figure 4.27: Zoomorphic jug from Rivenhall (Rodwell & Rodwell 1993, 34 Fig.14.3, Scale 1:3)

The jug and Handled Pan 1 combination is again present in the assemblage from Heybridge in Essex which is particularly fragmentary, though the jug handle survives well enough to show a harpy adorning its thumb rest.⁶⁴³ Excavations on nearby Elm's Farm have revealed the remains of a rural settlement that saw occupation from the early Iron Age and into the Anglo-Saxon period, including houses, pottery kilns, a probable temple site and several LIA cremations.⁶⁴⁴ That the site would appear to have had spiritual significance that carried over from the Iron Age and into the Roman period is intriguing,⁶⁴⁵ showing a continuity of belief and practice.

⁶⁴² Rodwell & Rodwell 1993, 35.

⁶⁴³ Eggers 1968, 105 (35a); Wickenden 1986, 55 (4A).

⁶⁴⁴ Atkinson & Preston 1998, 85-102.

⁶⁴⁵ Atkinson & Preston 1998, 92-100.



Figure 4.28: Child's Burial from Colchester (Eckardt 1999, 59 Fig.2)

A grave assemblage of unusual composition was found in Colchester. In addition to a Handled Pan 2 with a key-hole suspension loop on its handle of Eggers type 150,⁶⁴⁶ it contained 36 Claudian coins along with various bone toilet objects, 21 figurines, ten ceramic vessels and three glass bowls (Figure 4.28).⁶⁴⁷ The figurines are of various types. Several depict animals including hares, monkeys and lions while others depict people, some of which are grotesques. There is also a figurine of Hercules with club and lion skin, which is the only recognizable mythological figure in the group. This grave does not appear to follow the patterns of composition that may be expected for Roman Britain, particularly the large quantity of coins⁶⁴⁸ and the Handled Pan 2. The coins are enigmatic, being highly specific in their issues, though it is difficult to determine what direct relevance or association they may have to this particular burial. The figurines are also puzzling as they could have been simply toys or perhaps have been ritual charms. The grotesques almost certainly served a ritual purpose, as such motifs have been recognised for some time to have served an apotropaic function.⁶⁴⁹ This grave is typically

⁶⁴⁶ EX0034.

⁶⁴⁷ May 1930, 251-253 (1141); Philpott 1991, 289; Eckardt 1999, 57-78.

⁶⁴⁸ Philpott 1991, 209.

⁶⁴⁹ Wace 1904, 110-114.

believed to be a child's burial,⁶⁵⁰ though it would seem that this is largely based on the assumption that some of the figurines in this grave are toys and is not based on any osteological evidence, as there is none extant.⁶⁵¹ It seems unlikely that the objects in this grave served as a coherent collection of interdependent objects, simply because of how large and diverse the assemblage is. Therefore, it is unlikely that the presence of the toilet implements or the figurines will offer any clues as to the possible intended function of the Handled Pan 2 in this group. The presence of the findspot near a road which contained several large Roman funerary monuments associated with the Claudian expeditions and the unusual nature of the burial is unparalleled in Roman Britain, making it unlikely to educate us on further burial practice in the province during this period.

The high concentration of graves with copper alloy vessels in Essex is reflective of the great concentration across the south eastern counties of England more generally. The majority of these graves are located in northern Kent and represent a continuation of the wider geographic trend seen stretching from the south-eastern Midlands (see Appendix VIII).

A jug and Handled Pan 1 type grave accompanied by three copper alloy armlets, a glass phial and two toilet instruments was discovered in Martyr's Field in Canterbury.⁶⁵² The Handled Pan 1 has a fluted handle terminating in a canine head.⁶⁵³ The jug is slightly more unusual. It resembles an Eggers type 151 and is decorated with the head of a horse looking over the rim of the vessel at the thumb rest and an anthropomorphic bust for the handle medallion. An incomplete example believed to have originally been decorated with a horse was discovered in Pompeii,⁶⁵⁴ suggesting possible 1st century date of manufacture for the example from Martyr's Field. An example from a grave in Pannonia with its horse statuette well preserved is also dated to the 1st century CE,⁶⁵⁵ with an analogous example coming from Grave 2 at Turners Hall Farm.⁶⁵⁶ A further grave in Canterbury (at Palace Street) consisted of a bowl of probable early Roman date turned upside down covering cremated remains.⁶⁵⁷ A single jug was discovered

⁶⁵⁰ VCH 3 (Essex) 1963, 116 (13).

⁶⁵¹ Eckardt 1999, 57.

⁶⁵² Philpott 1991, 314; Eggers 1966, 102 (4); Museum of Canterbury 7847-7848.

⁶⁵³ VCH Kent 3, 78-79.

⁶⁵⁴ Tasanari 1993, 45 (E3000 Inv. 4291).

⁶⁵⁵ Radnoti 1938, 137-139 (Taf. XIII, 71).

⁶⁵⁶ HER0041; Burnham *et al.* 2003, 327; West 2005, 14.

⁶⁵⁷ Smith 1922, 86.

interred in a cremation pit in Ashford, Kent.⁶⁵⁸ In addition to the cremated remains, a single *terra nigra* vessel and the remains of a wooden box and bucket as well as the undiagnostic remains of a second copper alloy vessel were also discovered in the grave. While it is impossible to definitively identify the form of the second vessel, it is most likely from a basin; a Handled Pan 1 would be the expected form based on the presence of the jug.⁶⁵⁹ A grave of Roman date containing a jug and a bowl of Eggers type 99 along with four ceramic vessels (three bowls and a cup), a glass bowl and a glass bottle was discovered in Luton in the late 19th century.⁶⁶⁰ It would appear that this group comprises a drinking and dining set with the glass bottle, copper alloy jug and ceramic cup all being identifiable as accoutrements for drinking. The copper alloy bowl has two handles and is similar to that found in a lavish grave in St. Albans,⁶⁶¹ though of more modest decoration, with further examples found in Pompeii, Gaul and Germany.⁶⁶² This type of bowl has been identified as being used for ablutions⁶⁶³ and it is likely fulfilling a similar function in this grave as a Handled Pan 1 in so many other examples.

During work on the A2, two rich cremation graves that contained copper alloy vessels were excavated at Tollgate near Springhead in Kent near the Roman site of *Vagniacae*.⁶⁶⁴ Grave 6260 contained a Handled Pan 1 with a ram's head handle terminal (Figure 4.29) paired with a trefoil Eggers type 124-125 jug decorated with an anthropomorphic female handle medallion and thumb rest similar in type to a find from Winchester (Figure 4.30).⁶⁶⁵

⁶⁵⁸ Burnham *et al.* 2001, 382.

⁶⁵⁹ Nuber 1973; See Section 4.3.

⁶⁶⁰ Eggers 1966, 102 3a & 3b; BM 1894. 8 3. 58; Jessup 1958, 27-28.

⁶⁶¹ HER0019; Section 4.5.

⁶⁶² Tassinari S3110; den Boesterd 172; Radnoti 60; Eggers 91, 92 & 94.

⁶⁶³ Allison 2004, 55; Cool 2006, 138.

⁶⁶⁴ Mynott 2008, 15.

⁶⁶⁵ K0015-K0016; Allen *et al.* 2012, 335-342; HAM0003.



Figure 4.29: Handled Pan 1 from Grave 6260 at Tollgate (Allen *et al.* 2012, 340 Fig.4.12)



Figure 4.30: Jug handle from Grave 6260 at Tollgate (Allen *et al.* 2012, 343 Fig.4.15)

A copper alloy cauldron was also interred in this grave that was decorated with ducks' heads on either end of its drop-looped handle and a ring of scalloped ovals in a body band below the rim that may represent eyes (Figure 4.31).⁶⁶⁶ The possibility of these representing eyes, in which case almost certainly performing an apotropaic function, is intriguing as the use of this would be the only currently known instance of such decoration on copper alloy vessels from the Roman period in the West. Until such time as parallels may be found to support the claim of this

⁶⁶⁶ K0014; Allen *et al.* 2012, 334-335.

decoration acting as an ‘evil eye’ charm, it would seem more likely that this is a simple geometric scalloped motif without specific iconographic or apotropaic functions. A gaming board, dice, and the remains of a pig were also found in this grave along with 18 ceramic vessels of Flavian date.⁶⁶⁷

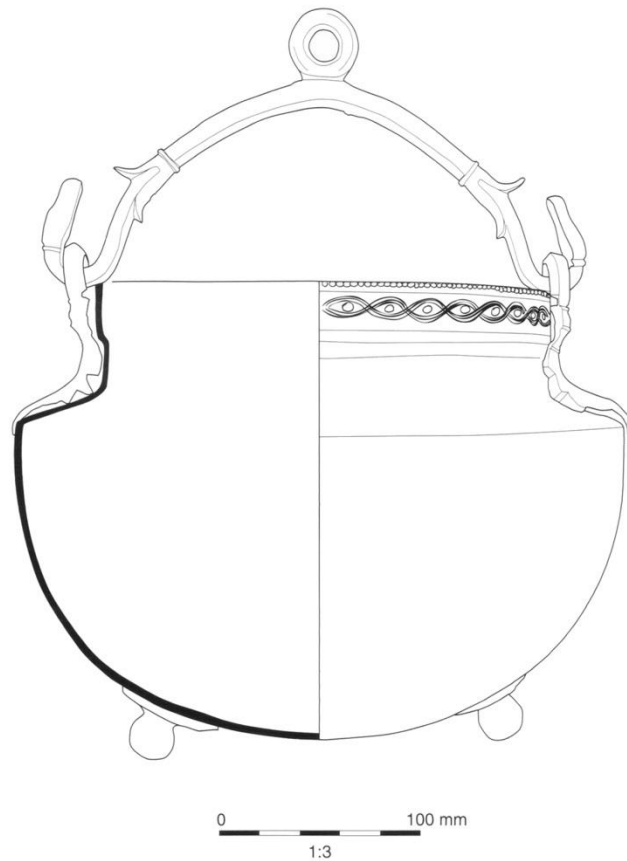


Figure 4.31: Cauldron from grave 6020 at Tollgate (Allen *et al.* 2012, 334 Fig.4.7)

The second grave in this group that contains copper alloy vessels, Grave 6635, had only the jug and Handled Pan 1 combination constituting its copper alloy vessel assemblage.⁶⁶⁸ The Handled Pan 1⁶⁶⁹ again has a ram’s head handle terminal, but is also decorated with a floral motif around its umbo instead of the more common concentric circle decoration (Figure 4.32). This same decoration is found on an example from Prague-Bubeneč.⁶⁷⁰

⁶⁶⁷ Allen *et al.* 2012, 325-333.

⁶⁶⁸ Allen *et al.* 2012, 363-368.

⁶⁶⁹ K0017.

⁶⁷⁰ Nuber 1973, T. 3, 1a-1b; Allen *et al.* 2012, 366.

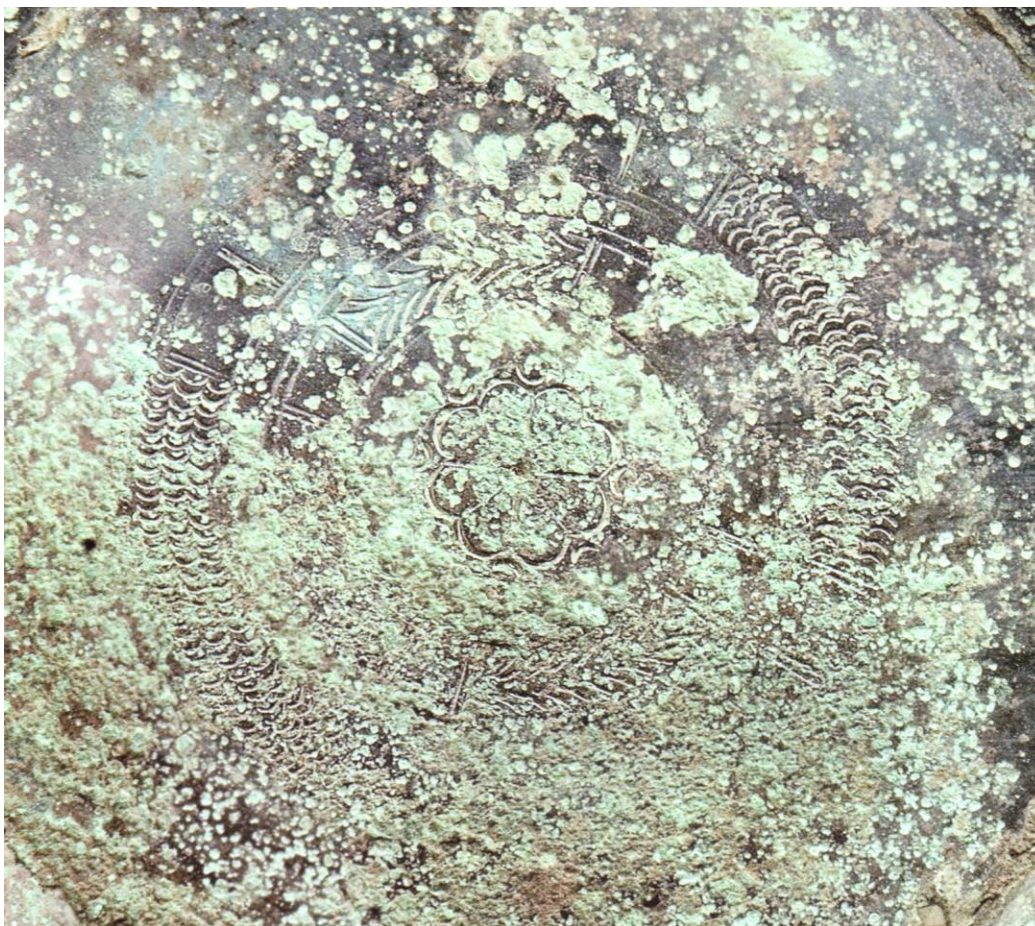


Figure 4.32: Floral decoration on Handled Pan 1 from grave 6635 at Tollgate
(Allen *et al.* 2012, 365 Fig.4.27)

The jug is an Eggers 124-125 and decorated with a lion's head thumb rest and an anthropomorphic female face for the handle medallion (Figure 4.33).⁶⁷¹ Grave 6635 also contained what may have been a cosmetics box, with a spatula probe associated with it.⁶⁷² Due to the fragmentary and damaged state of the bones, sex was not identified for the occupants of either of these graves.⁶⁷³ A large Roman cemetery of more modest graves is located nearby at Pepper Hill and the Tollgate graves likely represent elite burial partly removed from the principal cemetery area.⁶⁷⁴

⁶⁷¹ K0018.

⁶⁷² Allen *et al.* 2012, 369-371.

⁶⁷³ Allen *et al.* 2012, 454.

⁶⁷⁴ Allen *et al.* 2012.



Figure 4.33: Jug handle from grave 6635 at Tollgate (Allen *et al.* 2012, 367 Fig.4.29)

A grave assemblage found in Cremation Deposit 3 at the Roman cemetery at Joy Wood in Maidstone, Kent included two copper alloy jugs as part of the burial assemblage.⁶⁷⁵ While most of the jugs found in graves in Britain are single handled, one of the jugs interred in the burial is of a two handled Eggers type 129.⁶⁷⁶ The second jug is of a type similar to Tassinari E3000, but with a more angular, octagonal body. A similar example was discovered at *Aquincum*.⁶⁷⁷ Cremation Deposit 3 in Maidstone also contained a Dressel 20 amphora. A further cremation in this cemetery contained within a glass bottle was also found associated with the undiagnostic remains of a copper alloy vessel.⁶⁷⁸ A samian vessel found in one of the graves is stamped 'OFMVRA' and provides a date of around 150 CE for the burial.⁶⁷⁹

⁶⁷⁵ Philpott 1991, 254; Scott Robinson 1883, 78 (Xb & Xc); Jessup 1958, 26 (3).

⁶⁷⁶ See also Tassinari A3220.

⁶⁷⁷ Radnoti 1938, Taf XLV (1).

⁶⁷⁸ K0006; Philpott 1991, 259.

⁶⁷⁹ Jessup 1958, 27.



Figure 4.34: Jar with negroid faces from Sittingbourne, Bayford (© the British Museum)

A cremation burial contained within a glass bottle found at Bayford in Sittingbourne, Kent has four copper alloy vessels as part of its assemblage: a trefoil Eggers type 124-125 jug, a Handled Pan 1, a two handled bowl, and a jar⁶⁸⁰ decorated with negroid faces that almost certainly represent African slaves, or *pueri delicati*.⁶⁸¹ This jar has an iron strigil attached to it by a small length of chain (Figure 4.34).⁶⁸² The anthropomorphic decoration of the jar is also found on several other examples in Western Europe.⁶⁸³ The jug in this group is decorated with an anthropomorphic winged female figure, most probably depicting either a harpy or siren (Figure 4.35),⁶⁸⁴ while the Handled Pan 1 has a fluted handle that terminates with the anthropomorphic bearded head of a satyr with goat horns and pointed ears. The grave was also furnished with 12 ceramic vessels, a glass jar and a copper alloy lamp with a crescent moon shaped flame guard. While most of the contents might be easily associated with drinking and dining practice, the copper alloy jar and strigil are toilet implements, Payne suggesting they were used for bathing.⁶⁸⁵ The jar is of small size (approximately 2 inches in height) and would have contained something utilised in sparing quantities, such as unguents or perfumes. Copper alloy cosmetic vessels are not common grave inclusions, but are not without precedent in Roman Britain,⁶⁸⁶ and were likely interred in graves as a symbol of leisure and wealth.

⁶⁸⁰ Referred to as a *lecythus* by Payne 1877, 47-48.

⁶⁸¹ Tanner 2010, 34.

⁶⁸² K0007-K0010; Payne 1877, 47-48; Philpott 1991, 259.

⁶⁸³ Braun 2001, 119-121 (23-27).

⁶⁸⁴ Payne 1877, 47-48.

⁶⁸⁵ K0009; Payne 1877, 47-48.

⁶⁸⁶ The cosmetic jar from Corbridge being a good example of just such a vessel; NU0049; Casey & Hoffman, 1995b, 24 (6).



Figure 4.35: Detail of anthropomorphic handle medallion from Sittingbourne, Bayford in British Museum archives (photo by author)

A jug of Eggers type 122 with an elaborately decorated handle depicting the madness of Ajax was discovered in a cremation burial that was also found among the graves at Bayford.⁶⁸⁷ The handle medallion of the jug depicts Ajax in the process of slaughtering the animals of the Greek armies at Troy after being denied the armour of Achilles (Figure 4.36).⁶⁸⁸ He is surrounded principally by livestock, including cattle, pigs and goats. There is the depiction of what appears to be a monkey on the upper portion of the handle that would seem out of place with the rest of the decorative scheme (Figure 4.37). It is possible that the monkey was included to indicate place, showing that Troy was located in an exotic location (i.e., not Greece or Italy). Similar representations of the madness of Ajax motif are known from the Roman world, notably on a *balsamarium* from Nijmegen and in relief sculpture from Besançon.⁶⁸⁹ Vessels of similar form and decorative type are attested from the destruction layers of Pompeii⁶⁹⁰ and support the pre-Hadrianic date ascribed to the cemetery as a whole.⁶⁹¹ However, such jug handles with

⁶⁸⁷ K0011; Philpott 1991, 259; VHC (Kent) 3, 97.

⁶⁸⁸ As told in Sophocles' *Ajax*.

⁶⁸⁹ Braun 2001, 61-62 & 108 (3).

⁶⁹⁰ Tassanari B1222.

⁶⁹¹ VHC (Kent) 3, 97.

action divided into registers similar to this are also found in Gaul⁶⁹² and as part of the deposit at Neupotz (Figure 4.38),⁶⁹³ indicating that this type of decoration was likely produced, or at least available, in Gaul as late as the 3rd century CE. A further example of such decoration on a jug handle is also extant from Carlisle, which depicts a more traditional scene of sacrifice.⁶⁹⁴



Figure 4.36: Jug handle depicting madness of Ajax from Sittingbourne, Bayford in the British Museum archives (photo by author)

⁶⁹² Tassinari 1975, 66-67 (171-172).

⁶⁹³ Künzl 1993, 122-149 (D4).

⁶⁹⁴ C0028; BM 1814,0705.37; Henig 1984, 132-134; See Chapter 5.

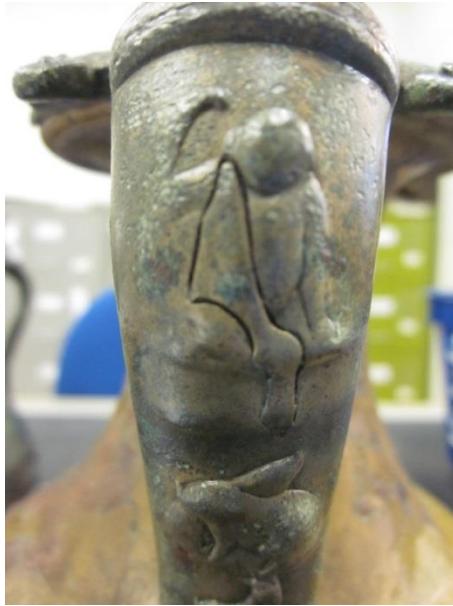


Figure 4.37: Detail of handled from K0011 in the British Museum archives (photo by author)

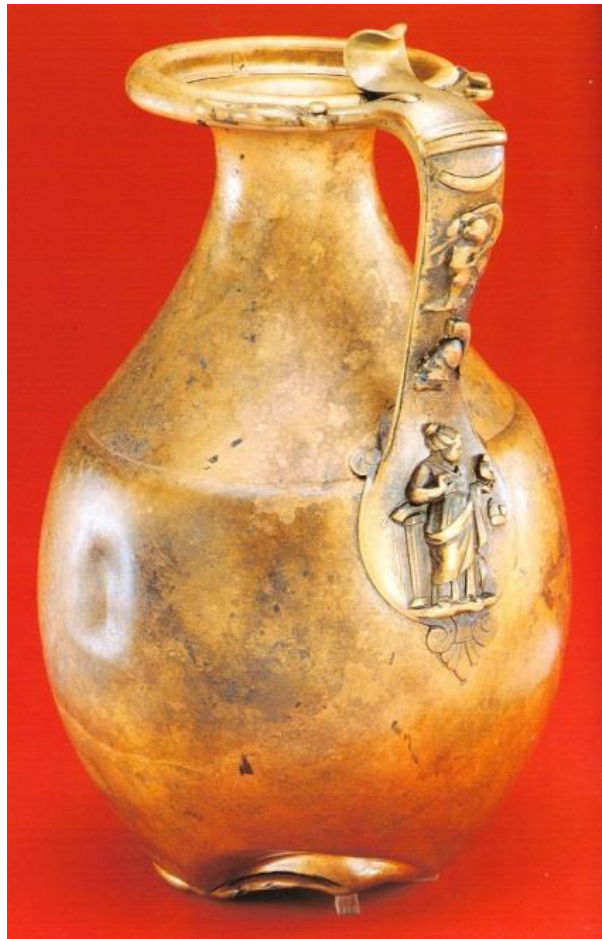


Figure 4.38: Jug from Neupotz (Künzl 1993, Farbtafel 18)

During excavations at Lullingstone Roman Villa, a farmstead occupied from Claudian times through to the end of the Roman period,⁶⁹⁵ a tomb was discovered beneath the remains of a Romano-Celtic style temple. It would appear that the structure served as a Temple-Mausoleum for the family of the estate during the late 3rd and 4th centuries CE.⁶⁹⁶ The tomb originally had two lead coffins containing inhumations and a collection of grave goods arranged parallel to them on the west side of the grave.

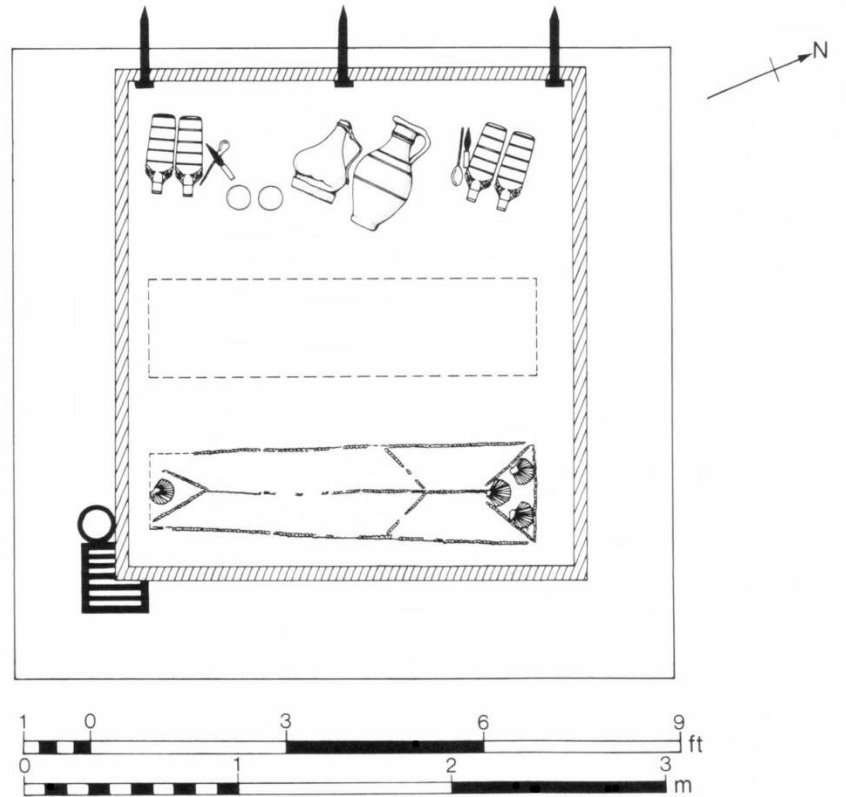


Figure 4.39: Layout of grave from Lullingstone Roman villa (Henig 1983, 197 Fig.97b)

Though the tomb was robbed in antiquity, it would appear that the robbers only took one of the coffins, the second coffin and grave goods escaping notice (Figure 4.39). The grave goods that remained upon excavation consisted of a copper alloy jug and a ceramic jug, four glass bottles, two knives, two spoons, two glass bowls and a bone roundel of a gorgon face. The function of the gorgon roundel is uncertain, though it may well have been votive or

⁶⁹⁵ Meates 1955.

⁶⁹⁶ Meates 1979, 131; Henig 1984, 196-197.

apotropaic.⁶⁹⁷ The glass bottles and cutlery were divided into two groups, suggesting they were set out separately for the two individuals in the tomb and may well represent the extent of the grave material interred.⁶⁹⁸ From the placement of the grave material, it would appear that there is an association between the two jugs and the two glass bowls. In citing a similar pairing in the sculptural relief of the Simpelveld sarcophagus from the Netherlands, Cool suggests that this pairing represents a water and wine jug,⁶⁹⁹ a suggestion that would seem plausibly applicable to the use of these vessels in this circumstance. The copper alloy vessel⁷⁰⁰ is similar to the vessel that contained the hoard of 2nd century coinage from Corbridge discussed in Chapter 3,⁷⁰¹ indicating that the Lullingstone vessel is of likely 1st to early 2nd century manufacture. The pottery and the glass vessels are datable to the late 3rd or early 4th century CE and suggest that the burial took place sometime around 300 CE.⁷⁰² While ancestor worship is well attested in the Roman world, the use of a Romano-Celtic temple as a kind of mausoleum for the cult of the dead is an unusual practice not attested elsewhere in the Roman world, though both Meates and Henig suggest the possible existence of similar subterranean tombs beneath other temple structures during this period.⁷⁰³ This burial is also somewhat unusual as it is an inhumation, while most burials containing copper alloy vessels are cremations. This is most likely related to its later date, when inhumation was replacing cremation as the more common form of burial.⁷⁰⁴ Another aspect of this tomb worth brief consideration is the presence of two spoons for the two inhabitants of the grave. While it has been argued that spoons were seen as objects of communal use,⁷⁰⁵ the placement of two spoons here for two individuals would imply that this was not the case. The temple and tomb would appear to have fallen into disrepair during the 4th century CE, perhaps coinciding with the rise of Christianity and the abandonment of pagan rites at the site.⁷⁰⁶

A Hemmoor bucket of Eggers type 56-58 was discovered in several fragments in a cremation burial in Ramsgate, Kent.⁷⁰⁷ This is an unusual inclusion in a burial for this region

⁶⁹⁷ Meates 1987, 142; Wilk 2000, 31-54.

⁶⁹⁸ Meates 1979, 128.

⁶⁹⁹ Cool 2006, 197.

⁷⁰⁰ K0001.

⁷⁰¹ NU0035; Forester *et al.* 1912, 154; Abdy 2002, 35.

⁷⁰² Meates 1979, 128; Henig 1984, 196-197.

⁷⁰³ Meates 1979, 127-132; Henig 1984, 196-197.

⁷⁰⁴ Philpott 1991, 58.

⁷⁰⁵ Cool 2006, 53-54.

⁷⁰⁶ Meates 1979, 130.

⁷⁰⁷ Eggers 1966, 102 5A; Smith 1922, 93-94.

and is more characteristic of the graves found at Brougham in Cumbria.⁷⁰⁸ The fragmentary state of the Ramsgate vessel, if it were to be the result of ritual destruction on the pyre, also suggests analogy with the Brougham group. The Hemmoor bucket is a difficult vessel type to date, as they had a long period of manufacture and could also have a long use-life.⁷⁰⁹

A copper alloy jug was discovered in Winchester interred with one of the two graves of Roman date excavated at Grange Road in late 1964.⁷¹⁰ The jug was placed next to three samian cups and a glass jug and would appear to have formed part of a wine service.⁷¹¹ Also included in the grave were objects seemingly intended for leisure and banqueting, such as gaming counters and samian bowls. The jug is a trefoil Eggers type 125 and has an anthropomorphic female bust as a thumb rest and a face of a similar female as the handle medallion. Both figures wear solid, semi-circular diadems. Jugs very similar to this have been discovered in Pompeii,⁷¹² and its good state of preservation suggests it was likely not of great age when it was interred. This is corroborated by the dating of the ceramics in this burial to between 70 and 95 CE, offering a probable Flavian date for the burial.⁷¹³ It is worth noting that no copper alloy vessels were found from the nearby Lankhills Roman cemetery,⁷¹⁴ though six pewter vessels have been recorded.⁷¹⁵ Furthermore, a recent survey of Roman burials from Winchester and its environs also did not note any copper alloy vessels,⁷¹⁶ further indicating that the use of these objects as grave furniture was not widely practiced in this area. This is likely a reflexion of the 4th-5th century CE date of this cemetery,⁷¹⁷ showing the decline in the practice of depositing copper alloy vessels in graves in the Late Roman period.

A single copper alloy jug was found included in a grave assemblage in Chichester, West Sussex.⁷¹⁸ A ceramic bowl and a pair of brooches found in the grave offer an approximate date of 150 CE.⁷¹⁹ Fishbourne Roman palace is not far distant, the likely residence of an aristocrat connected with the settlement at Chichester, possibly even the Roman 'client-king'

⁷⁰⁸ Cool 2004, 144-374; C0002-C0005.

⁷⁰⁹ Erdrich 1995, 71-80.

⁷¹⁰ Biddle 1967, 224-250.

⁷¹¹ Biddle 1967, 231.

⁷¹² Tassinari 1993, 65 (11482 & 18763).

⁷¹³ Biddle 1967, 245.

⁷¹⁴ Clarke 1979; Booth *et al.* 2010.

⁷¹⁵ Brown 1979, 206-207.

⁷¹⁶ Ottaway *et al.* 2012, 243-370.

⁷¹⁷ Clarke 1979, 113-122; Booth *et al.* 2010, 455-462.

⁷¹⁸ WSU0010.

⁷¹⁹ Smith 1922, 98.

Cogidubnus.⁷²⁰ The proximity of this grave to an urban centre is unusual, as most of the grave assemblages in this thesis are located near rural settlements such as villas or farmsteads. As Figure 4.40 illustrates, copper alloy vessels are deposited almost exclusively on Rural Settlement site types. This pattern is even more pronounced when it is accounted that 20 out of the 25 vessels from military sites come from Brougham alone.

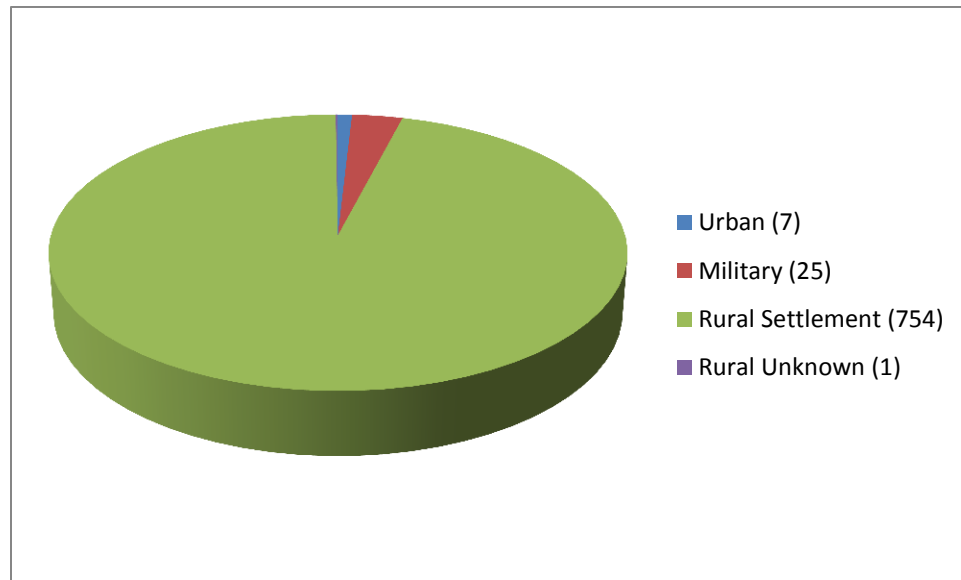


Figure 4.40: Numbers of copper alloy vessels across Site Types.

As the deposition of this material is so ubiquitously at such Rural Sites, geographic patterning of Site Type proved impossible for Grave Deposits. This consistency of Site Type deposition helps to characterise the practice with a rural landed elite, as discussed later in this chapter as well as in Chapters 7 and 8. The principal geographic patterning which may be deduced from the evidence presented above is a strong preference towards grave deposition in the south east of England as opposed to elsewhere in Britain, as illustrated by Map 2. Where it does appear elsewhere, it appears to be isolated incidents or insular groupings, such as at Brougham in Cumbria. Two principal reasons present themselves for this distributional patterning, the first being cultural and the second being financial. The interring of copper alloy vessels in graves was never a wide-spread practice in Roman Britain, so it is appealing to suggest that the graves in the south east were part of the practice of a local elite class which began to operate in the Late Iron Age and continued into the late 2nd century CE. To include copper alloy

⁷²⁰ Cunliffe 1971, 10-16; Down 1988, 17-27; Manley & Rudkin 2003, 131-146.

vessels as grave goods takes more than cultural motivation, it requires economic resources sufficient to take part in such acts of conspicuous consumption. The majority of examples of copper alloy vessels come from rural contexts, and may well represent burials of landed elites. This does not explain the isolated anomalies, which most likely represent intrusive burial practices from elsewhere in the empire brought by members of the imperial establishment or by merchants wishing to carry on cultural traditions identifying them with religious or cultural groups from their homeland.

4.3 Chronology and its relation to ritual practice and object selection

The deposition of copper alloy vessels in graves was never a wide spread practice in Britain during the Roman period. This being said, the variations in burial trends that include copper alloy vessels appear to be both geographically and chronologically based and are best framed in these terms. Geographic trends were discussed in the previous section, with the principal concentration of material being from the southern Midlands and south eastern counties of England with few examples elsewhere in the province. Figure 4.41 offers a broad view of the use of copper alloy vessels over time in Roman Britain by dividing the deposits by the broad chronological period of their deposition, as most of the graves can only be dated within a broad period of deposition, often of 50-75 years or more.

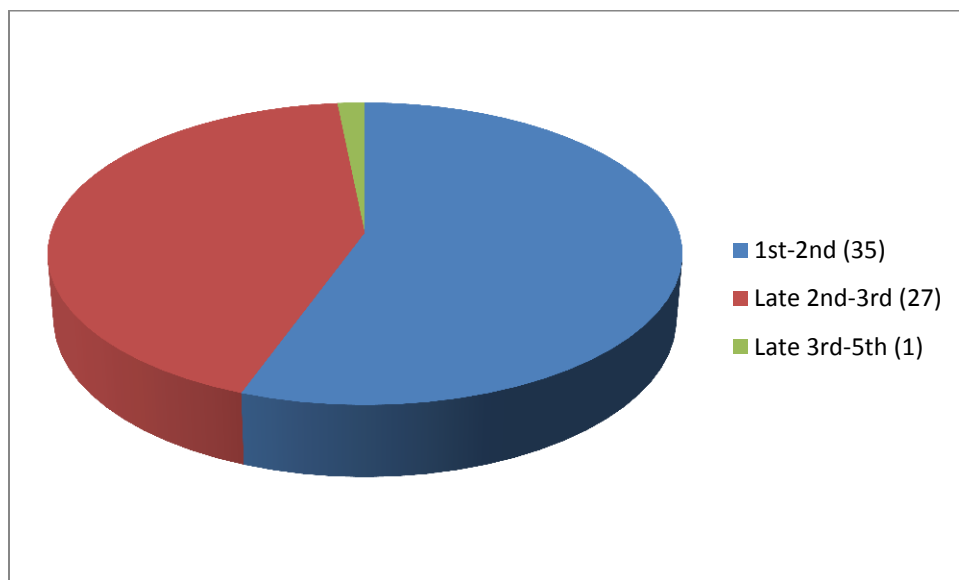


Figure 4.41: Number of Grave Deposits by date.

The Late Iron Age in Britain saw the rise in large grave assemblages focused on the lower Midlands in the region of Hertfordshire.⁷²¹ This burial practice typically involved the interring of wine amphora and other luxury goods in a cremation burial.⁷²² A good example of this type is found in the early to mid-1st century BCE burial at Baldock, Hertfordshire and included three copper alloy vessels as well as an iron cauldron, firedogs and an Italian wine amphora.⁷²³ The material interred in such burials would appear to have continued to grow more lavish as time progressed, growing in the numbers of objects as well as a greater amount of imported objects interred. This perhaps reflects a higher level of affluence among the ruling class, or at least an increased desire for the conspicuous consumption of luxury goods by said elites. This eventually culminates in lavish Conquest Period burials such as the King Harry Lane burial from St. Albans⁷²⁴ or the burials from Stanway in Colchester.⁷²⁵

A separate, though by no means mutually exclusive, custom begins to appear in the neighbouring regions of East Anglia and Kent just as the lavish Late Iron Age and Conquest Period burials recede in practice: the Jug and Pan type burial. This type of burial is characterised by the inclusion of a jug with a Handled Pan 1 and this burial custom has been recognised as a pattern in Hellenistic and Roman early Imperial burial practice.⁷²⁶ It is a practice that is by no means specific to Britain and indeed appears to have been well practiced across the empire, particularly along the *limes*.⁷²⁷ The association of jugs and Handled Pan 1s can also be seen in Rome itself. Their depiction in funerary art is particularly prolific, further evidencing the association these objects had with grave ritual. Depictions of jugs and handled pans appear on funerary monuments from Rome itself, such as on funerary altars from the Appian Way now on display at the Baths of Diocletian (Figure 4.42).

⁷²¹ Cunliffe 2005, 559-570; Fitzpatrick 2000, 15-29; Fitzpatrick 2007 123-142; Pearce forthcoming.

⁷²² Carver 2001, 31-39.

⁷²³ Niblett 2004, 31.

⁷²⁴ HER0019; Niblett & Reeves 1990, 441-446; Frere 1991, 259; Niblett 1999, 394-418.

⁷²⁵ Crummy *et al.* 2007.

⁷²⁶ Nuber 1973, 33-73 & 144-188; Philpott 1991, 124.

⁷²⁷ Nuber 1973, 210-220.



Figure 4.42: Funerary altars from the Appian Way now on display at the Baths of Diocletian, Rome (photo by author)



Figure 4.43: Funerary altar on display in the Museo de Arte Romano, Merida (photo by author)

These depictions are also present in numerous funerary altars of Merida in Spain currently on display in the Museo de Arte Romano (Figure 4.43). The combined use of jugs and pans in the religious ritual of Roman Britain is well attested by the presence of some 46 altars depicting this combination represented in the *Corpus Signorum Imperii Romani*, a good example of such objects being the sandstone altar from Maryport in Cumbria on display at the British Museum (Figure 4.44).⁷²⁸



Figure 4.44: Jug and Handled Pan 1 depicted on a funerary altar on display in the British Museum (photo by author)

⁷²⁸ RIB 812

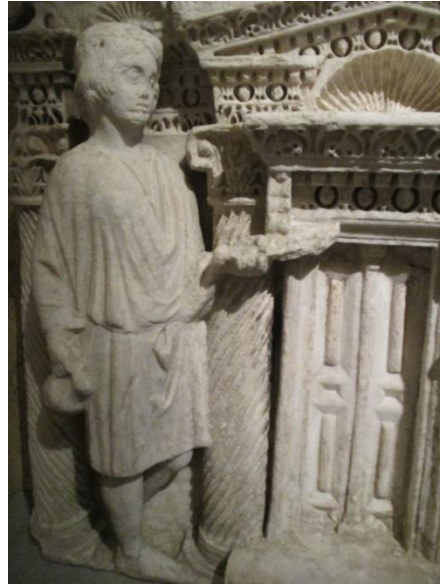


Figure 4.45: Funerary relief on display in the Kunst Historisches Museum, Vienna (photo by author)

A funerary relief currently in the Kunst Historisches Museum in Vienna shows a servant bearing these two vessels⁷²⁹ (Figure 4.45) while direct reference to the vessels being paired for hand-washing are shown in depictions of Pilate washing his hands after the judgement of Jesus both on an ivory relief in the British Museum collection⁷³⁰ (Figure 4.46) and on the sarcophagus of Junius Bassus in the Vatican Museums (Figure 4.47).⁷³¹



Figure 4.46: Ivory relief of Pilate washing his hands after the judgement of Jesus (© the British Museum)

⁷²⁹ KMN I 1143.

⁷³⁰ BM 1856,0623.4.

⁷³¹ Malbon 1990.



Figure 4.47: Sarcophagus of Junius Bassus (© the Vatican Museums)

Additionally, a manuscript of the Aeneid, also in the Vatican collections, has an illustration of a banquet scene where a servant is holding a jug and handled pan (Figure 4.48).⁷³² These examples are by no means extensive, though they serve to illustrate the association between these vessel forms and their function for hand washing as well as their association with funerary ritual. At the funerary service, they could have played a part in the purification ablutions associated with offering a sacrifice or perhaps served for hand washing at a funerary feast; these would also be the most likely symbolic purposes they would serve in the grave furniture. It is also worth brief mention that while paired vessels of these forms have been found constituted of other materials,⁷³³ copper alloy is far more common both on the continent and in Britain.

⁷³² Hobbs 2012, 49.

⁷³³ Nuber 1973, 73-82; Tuffreau-Libre 2000, 53-54.



Figure 4.48: Illustration from 4th century manuscript of the Aeneid, currently in the Vatican Collections (Hobbs 2012, 49 Fig.32)

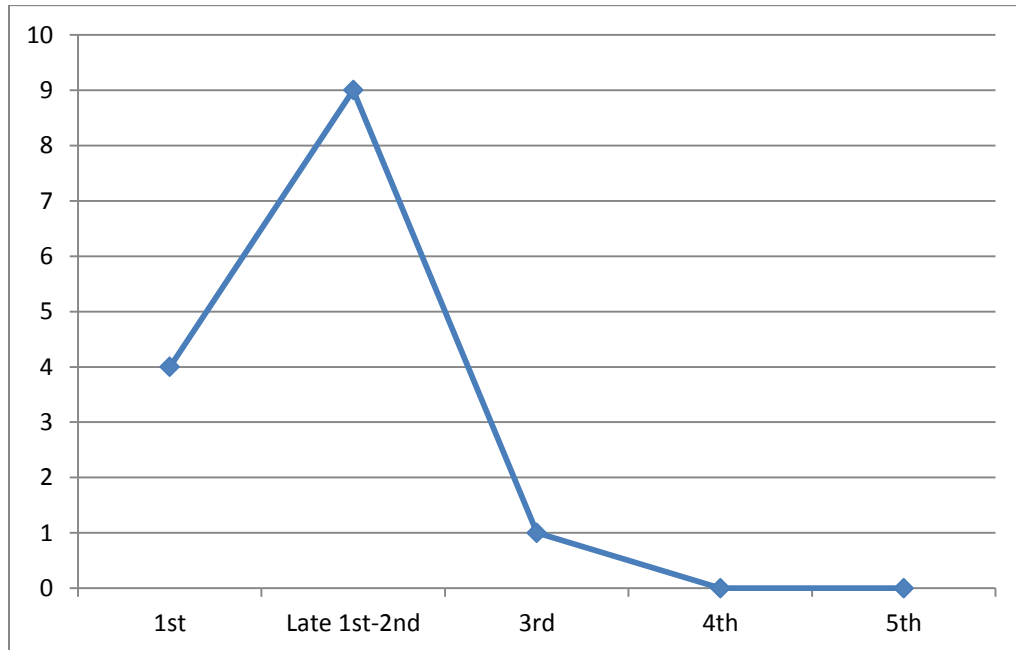


Figure 4.49: Graves with both HP1 & jugs in Roman Britain over time.

As Figure 4.49 illustrates, the practice of interring a jug and a Handled Pan 1 with cremation burials in Britain was practiced during the 1st-2nd century CE and then fell out of general practice during the course of the 3rd century CE, ending the interring of copper alloy vessels with any sort of regularity in Britain until the Anglo-Saxon period. There are occasional exceptions to this, most notably the Roman Cemetery at Brougham where buckets and bowls are the principal vessels interred or the solitary jug buried in a cremation at Llantilio Pertholey.⁷³⁴ Such burials would seem to reflect practices of a small imported minority group and reflect isolated anomalies as opposed to any lasting culture practice in Britain,⁷³⁵ though they do in turn offer an example of the cultural diversity that existed in Britain during the Roman period.

The period of depositing copper alloy vessels as grave goods in Britain coincides with a period of cultural change and amalgamation between Iron Age tribal and Roman central hegemonies in Britain and the use of these objects as grave furniture expresses cultural identity, status and authority in terms of leisure and ritual activity as opposed to a primarily martial understanding of power and authority.⁷³⁶ Similar expressions of elite identity developing through the Iron Age and into the early Roman period have been noted in Belgic Gaul⁷³⁷ and the increased value placed on domestic goods as opposed to *militaria* is noted in the development of aquatic votive deposits in Britain, with weapons dominating the deposits of the Iron Age being replaced with vessels and dress accessories during the Roman period.⁷³⁸ It would appear that the burial practice of including large assemblages of luxury objects would reflect the developing identity of a landed elite from a warrior elite, using wealth display in the same way Bronze and Iron Age predecessors did, but substituting objects that drew association with a leisure-loving landed aristocracy operating within the civil sphere of authority in line with the rising acceptance of the Roman administrative model.

With a few possible exceptions, the inclusion of copper alloy vessels as grave goods was not a part of Late Roman burial practice in Britain. A bowl containing coins of 4th century CE date was allegedly found associated with a Late Roman cemetery in Wall, Staffordshire.⁷³⁹ However, this is far more likely to be a Structured Deposit of coins than a Grave Deposit as it is

⁷³⁴ Cool 2004; C0001-C0020; PAS NMGW-9A9D16; MON0007.

⁷³⁵ Cool 2004, 463-467; Cool 2010, 27-43; Pearce 2010, 83 & 89-93.

⁷³⁶ Roymans 1996, 9-103.

⁷³⁷ Roymans 1996, 9-126.

⁷³⁸ See Section 3.4.

⁷³⁹ STA0008; see Section 3.5.

not recorded as found in a grave and a coin hoard is not a common grave inclusion.⁷⁴⁰ A bowl of undiagnostic date from a cremation in Canterbury could also be Late Roman,⁷⁴¹ but could be as early as 2nd century CE. Even if such isolated cases are taken into account, it would seem that the inclusion of copper alloy vessels ceased to be practiced on anything near the scale with which it had been during the early Roman period. This relative paucity of material for the Late Antique period should not be surprising, as Philpott notes a general decline in the interment of grave goods of all varieties in the Late Roman period,⁷⁴² though grave goods would again become prominent in the Anglo-Saxon or early medieval period.⁷⁴³ This decline in the use of grave goods as a means of constructing and communicating identity may reflect a decrease in the need to express cultural understanding and allegiance through such objects as they became more available to a wider segment of the population.⁷⁴⁴ It would consequently seem that the values and principles of identity being expressed through the use of luxury objects, such as copper alloy vessels, in dining and funerary ritual were so ubiquitously understood by the surrounding society that explicitly expressing such understanding through grave furniture proved repetitive and unnecessary (such an assertion would be supported by the high level of 3rd and 4th century material in the Site Finds and PAS data sets, discussed in Chapters 5 and 6 respectively). This is a particularly intriguing possibility when considering the domestic values implied by the use of copper alloy vessels in graves, indicating that it was not seen as necessary to indicate one's association with a culture of leisurely wining-and-dining as this was taken as a given among the elites of Britain after a century of Roman occupation. This decline in grave furniture could also be related to shifts in religious belief and how this would be expressed in ritual practice, such as the impact the rise of Christianity may have had on ritual practice and object assemblages.⁷⁴⁵ The chronological patterns in vessel size and forms selected for interment seen in Structured Deposits also apply to a limited degree to the finds from graves: namely that smaller vessels such as handled pans were preferred in the early Roman period and that buckets came to be favoured in the middle to later Roman periods (Figure 4.50). As the inclusion of copper alloy vessels dropped out of favour in Britain by the Late Roman period, the absence of large basins such as

⁷⁴⁰ Philpott 1991, 209.

⁷⁴¹ Smith 1922, 86.

⁷⁴² Philpott 1991, 225; Cool 2010, 3-4.

⁷⁴³ Gerrard 2013, 195-205 & 263.

⁷⁴⁴ Struck 2000, 87.

⁷⁴⁵ Philpott 1991, 220-228; Mawer 1995; Harris & Henig 2010, 25-38.

Irchester bowls is natural and does not necessarily reflect a conscious exclusion of these objects from burial ritual in favour of other vessel forms.

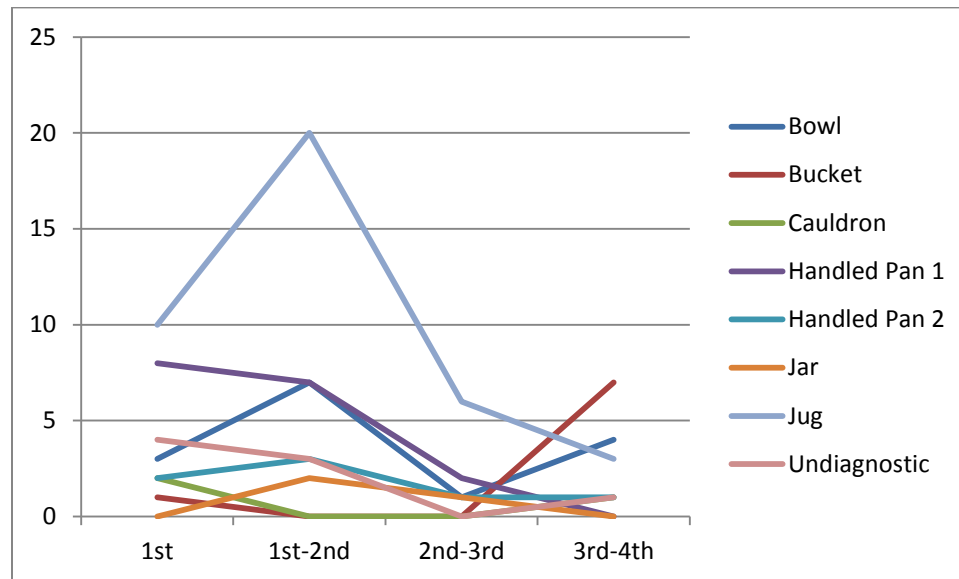


Figure 4.50: Vessel forms in graves over time.

From the data available, Handled Pan 1s are seen as preferentially interred as grave objects compared to any other method and this implies that they were viewed and treated in a different manner than other copper alloy vessels. It would appear that this vessel was of particular significance directly related to funerary and ritual practice.⁷⁴⁶ The significance of Handled Pan 1s and their probable importance within grave ritual is best understood through the decoration which they feature and will be discussed in the following section.

⁷⁴⁶ Nuber 1973, 90-95 & 144-188.

4.4 Discussion of Decoration in Grave Deposits

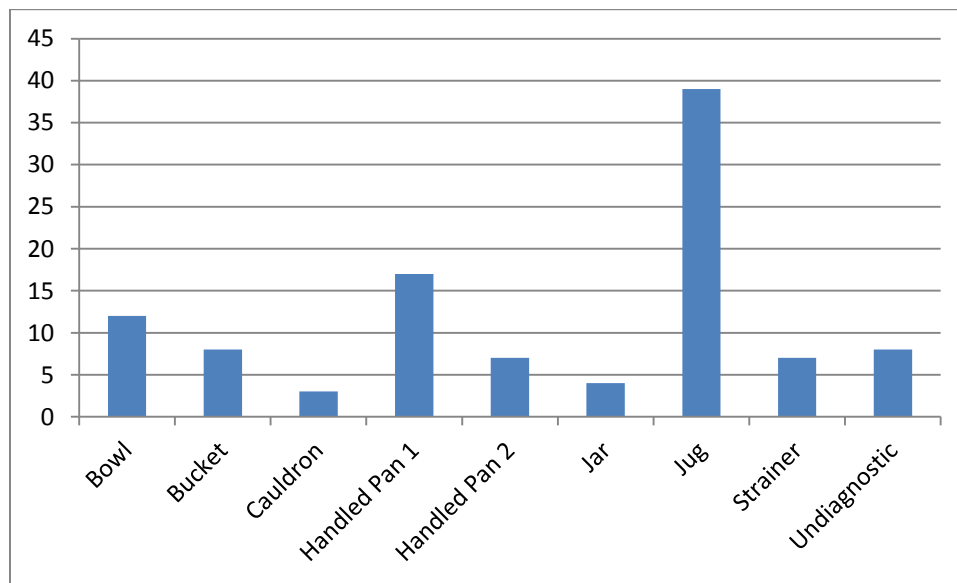


Figure 4.51: Vessel forms deposited in Romano-British graves.

The material that constitutes the Grave Deposits portion of this thesis is more richly embellished than that of the Structured Deposits data-set. This could be principally due to the selection of vessels interred in graves, whose forms are summarised in Figure 4.51. Jugs, the most frequent vessels to be found in Romano-British graves, often have decorated handles while jars, bowls and cauldrons may often be undecorated. This discrepancy in decoration between forms accounts for the higher level of decoration in Grave Deposits in comparison to Structured Deposits. Another interpretation is that the iconography and decorative motifs exhibited on vessels interred as grave goods had directly applicable significance to Roman funerary ritual and practice. Upon reviewing the data available in this thesis, this would appear to be the best explanation for the presence of decoration in grave vessels, as will be explained below. Inscriptions only appear on two of the vessels in the Grave Deposits data-set of this thesis,⁷⁴⁷ neither of which appear to be dedicatory inscriptions and neither of which appear to have direct relation to the funerary ritual besides representing vessels that had a functional use-life prior to their interment in graves.

Concerning decoration on specific forms and types of vessels, the jugs and Handled Pan 1s are by far the most elaborately adorned. The most consistent iconographic feature of these

⁷⁴⁷ K0020 & BE0004.

vessels would be the zoomorphic handle terminal on the Handled Pan 1s. It is most commonly in the form of a ram's head, but also takes the form of a canine or a bear and is occasionally anthropomorphic (Figure 4.52).

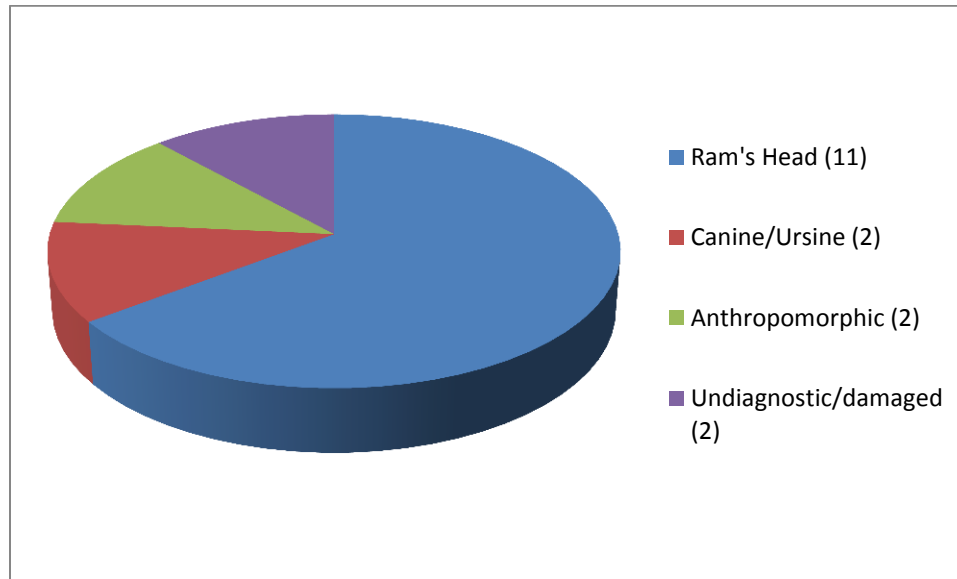


Figure 4.52: Busts on handle terminals for Handled Pan 1s in Romano-British graves.

This consistent feature led for this variety of handled pan to be considered separately from other forms of handled pans as well as its consistent association with funerary contexts as opposed to other Depositional Contexts. Comparison with the depositional patterning of other forms of handled pans appears to justify this distinction as it indicates that it served specific and separate functional and associative roles. As the decorative scheme of these objects is so narrowly uniform, it is tempting to assert that this decoration was somehow referential to the use of the object itself or at least symbolically associated with its functions through metaphor. Nuber makes a comprehensive argument that Handle Pan 1s were used in hand washing,⁷⁴⁸ an argument that is generally accepted in modern scholarship and that the evidence from this thesis does not contradict. The importance of ritual bathing of hands and feet for purification, both in monotheist and polytheist traditions is well attested in antiquity.⁷⁴⁹ This is evidenced by the presence of a Handled Pan 1 in the copper alloy vessel hoard found in the Cave of Letters dating to the Bar Kokhba rebellion during the reign of Hadrian and argued by some to be part of the

⁷⁴⁸ Nuber 1973.

⁷⁴⁹ Harris & Henig 2010, 25-29.

Temple Treasure from Jerusalem, it is decorated with a ram's head handle medallion as well as a surprisingly pagan scene of Thetis and Achilles.⁷⁵⁰ Rites of purification are often associated with funerary ritual across cultures,⁷⁵¹ further reinforcing Nuber's argument. This functionality being the likely case, the head of a ram may be an appropriate design for an object intended for ritual hand washing associated with a sacrifice. The iconography was then transferred to the vessel form in its wider usage outside of the specifically sacrificial, such as for hand washing for dining or as part of funerary ritual. In general terms, the decoration of Handled Pan 1s is largely self-referential.

Rams are also associated with Mercury,⁷⁵² and in such capacity may have had a symbolic significance in a funerary setting as Mercury was a messenger between the lands of the living and the lands of the dead.⁷⁵³ This association with Mercury in Romano-British graves is reinforced by the presence of a Handled Pan 2 from a Grave Deposit at Stanfordbury Farm in Shefford that was decorated with a caduceus,⁷⁵⁴ also an attribute of Mercury.⁷⁵⁵



Figure 4.53: Enamelled rooster from Cople in Bedford (PAS SOM-745EA2)

⁷⁵⁰ Freund 2004, 141-146 & 219-221.

⁷⁵¹ Bendann 1930, 121-135; Metcalf & Huntington 1991, 62-132.

⁷⁵² Howatson 1989, 273; Adkins & Adkins 1996, 152.

⁷⁵³ Howatson 1989, 273.

⁷⁵⁴ BE0004; Eggers 1968 104-105 (29Aa); RIB II 2415.51.

⁷⁵⁵ Adkins & Adkins 1996, 152.

A further example of the use of attributes of Mercury in a funerary setting is the curious phenomenon of enamelled rooster statues, discovered sporadically in Britain and the continent (Figure 4.53).⁷⁵⁶ A recently excavated example from Cirencester comes from a grave,⁷⁵⁷ drawing a further direct association between Mercury and burial rites in Britain during the Roman period. It therefore seems probable that the use of ram's head iconography on Handled Pan 1s is to be associated directly with sacrifice, purification and funerary ritual, the more so being that this decoration is specifically linked to Mercury, messenger between the living and the deceased.

Two of the Handled Pan 1s from Grave Deposits in this thesis were decorated with canine handle terminals, with further examples found in unstratified contexts through the PAS.⁷⁵⁸ Dogs in ancient literature were identified as being objects that absorb negative and impure energies. Plutarch comments very specifically on this aspect as dogs were sacrificial victims in both Greek and Roman rites of purification (Plutarch, *Roman Questions*, 68). In this light, dogs as handle medallions for this type of vessel could offer a symbolic association with the object's use in rites of purification and the basin acting as a receptacle for the unclean influences washed away through the ablution process. Additionally, the association of dogs with the underworld, often as guardians of the spirits of the dead, is a common idea found throughout the art and literature of the ancient Mediterranean world as well as being attested as far afield as Kazakhstan, Scandinavia and even pre-Columbian North America.⁷⁵⁹ The goddesses Diana and Hecate are particularly known to have had dogs sacrificed to them⁷⁶⁰ and the ritual torturing and killing of dogs as part of funerary and fertility rituals was a feature of rural Greek folk practice until as recently as the 1980s.⁷⁶¹ The presence of dogs as ritual deposits at funerary sites in ancient Gaul and Britain is also indicative of this association between dogs and the spirit world.⁷⁶² The importance of dogs to ritual belief in Britain is further supported by the presence of canine statuary at temples sites such as at Lydney in Gloucestershire and Pagans Hill in

⁷⁵⁶ Worrell 2012, 81-84.

⁷⁵⁷ McSloy & Watts 2013, 1-5.

⁷⁵⁸ Chapter 6.

⁷⁵⁹ Toynbee 1973, 102-124; Aldhouse-Green 2004, 136; Sergis 2010, 64-65.

⁷⁶⁰ Reitler 1949, 30; Sergis 2010, 61-74.

⁷⁶¹ Sergis 2010, 61-80.

⁷⁶² Aldhouse-Green 2004, 138; Score 2011, 103-135.

Somerset.⁷⁶³ All this would make the presence of vessels with such iconography particularly appropriate in funerary or ritual settings.

To offer additional complication to the iconographic patterning of these vessels, the presence of anthropomorphic Bacchic busts on Handled Pan 1s suggests a possible use in drinking ceremonies,⁷⁶⁴ though this would also likely have been in the capacity of hand washing. It would seem likely that Handled Pan 1s were manufactured with several circumstances of ablutions in mind, both for secular household and religious use,⁷⁶⁵ and that the iconography chosen to adorn them was associated with this aspect of their use.

Many of the jugs accompanying these Handled Pan 1s have proficiently and elaborately decorated handles, some of which depict scenes featuring gods or mythological heroes and creatures. The iconography on the jugs does not have any immediate funerary significance and it would appear that the vessels were not manufactured with ritual function specifically in mind, as would certainly appear to have been the case with Handled Pan 1s. The iconography on the jugs from the Turners Hall Farm graves provides a good example of the elaborate, though not necessarily referential decoration that features on jugs in funerary settings in Roman Britain.⁷⁶⁶ The ornate statuette of a Triton from one of the jugs is a direct reference to the aquatic realm. The possible associations between aquatic motifs and the underworld or passage between life and the afterlife have been previously discussed in Section 3.4 of this thesis and it could be argued that such association was meant to be drawn with the use of this object in this setting. The Gorgon head on a further jug in this group could also serve a ritual function in funerary ritual, as the Gorgon bust had an apotropaic function.⁷⁶⁷ However, the presence of Minerva does not appear to have any specific funerary attachments in-and-of herself. This could be more symptomatic of the particular tastes and passions of the deceased interred than reflecting iconography that may be generally associated as funerary. Indeed, the presence of weapons in this female grave would suggest association with martial femininity and makes it likely that the jug in question does reflect a predilection of the interred to the worship of Minerva or an indigenous deity syncretised with Minerva, such as is evident with the goddess Senuna from

⁷⁶³ Boon 1989, 201-217.

⁷⁶⁴ Such as K0010.

⁷⁶⁵ Nuber 1973, 83-95.

⁷⁶⁶ HER0031-HER0042; Section 4.5.

⁷⁶⁷ Wilk 2000, 31-54.

Ashwell.⁷⁶⁸ Direct relevance with this sort of decoration with a funerary setting is difficult to draw and it proves unwise to force such association.

The jugs from the Bayford graves, one decorated with a harpy and the other depicting the madness of Ajax,⁷⁶⁹ also do not appear to have immediate relevance to a funerary setting. This suggests that these vessels were not specially made for burial and that they were functional objects used in life prior to being deposited. Their subject matter does instead indicate knowledge of classical motifs, particularly the Ajax jug which portrays a very specific mythological scene, and would likely have been an expression of *paideia* and identified their owners as belonging to the cultured class of individuals who would understand these images.

Another god, besides Mercury, who appears to be commonly referenced in the decoration of copper alloy vessels in Romano-British graves is Bacchus. This is most obvious in satyr handle medallions, such as the satyr head handle medallion from a Handled Pan 1 from Bayford, Kent.⁷⁷⁰ Bacchic imagery may also be seen in floral decorations that could represent vines that are exhibited on a number of objects in this data-set. Perhaps the clearest example of this is the leopard-handled jug from Llantilio Pertholey in Monmouthshire.⁷⁷¹ Bacchus, as a god of ecstasy and resurrection, is an appropriate god for a funerary context. In fact, Bacchic iconography is also prevalent in funerary art across the western empire, particularly funerary relief sculpture.⁷⁷² However, his association with copper alloy funerary vessels specifically should not be taken too far, as he is the god of wine and therefore is perfectly suitable to the decoration of drinking or table vessels outside of the funerary context. Bacchus consequently appears to be the most common god associated with copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain across depositional contexts and therefore Bacchic iconography present in grave assemblages of copper alloy vessels could simply be reflecting the wider usage of this iconographic motif on drinking and dining vessels and is not specifically referential to the funerary setting. It is also likely that the objects bearing Bacchic imagery were not designed specifically for funerary purposes and were used as objects in the living world before being interred, such as at dining parties or as part of a symposium, and were seen as objects with fitting and comforting symbolism for the journey to the afterlife.⁷⁷³

⁷⁶⁸ Jackson 2007, 37-54.

⁷⁶⁹ K0007, K0011.

⁷⁷⁰ BM 1883,1213.299.

⁷⁷¹ MON0007.

⁷⁷² Turcan 1966.

⁷⁷³ Hutchinson 1986, 12-121.

Another decorative element which occurs repeatedly in these grave assemblages is the use of the bull's head or the bull's skull (bucranium). While it is most common as a hanging vessel mount, it also appears on jug handles. The use of the bull's head has a long history in Britain, spanning from the Iron Age well into the Late Antique Period,⁷⁷⁴ so its prevalence in Romano-British graves simply reflects the popularity of this decorative motif in the society generally as opposed to reflecting specific tastes for funerary representation, though its symbolism for virility and sacrifice is obvious and may have influenced the objects' placement in graves. This broad popularity is evident from the multiple examples in the Site Finds and PAS data-sets of this thesis.

A further example of decorative patterning in Grave Deposits is seen in the small enamelled jars found in several graves across Britain, whose multi-coloured geometric patterning is indicative of an indigenous decorative tradition.⁷⁷⁵ Though the decoration on these vessels is ornate, it is difficult to draw any particular significance between the geometric designs and burial ritual specifically. It is far more likely that they represent largely cultural trends in decoration, which are discussed in Chapters 7 and 8.

The decoration of the funerary vessels in the later Roman period is simpler than from 1st and 2nd century contexts, though this may be due more to the choice of forms interred than any conscience choice or economic factor contributing to the decrease in complex iconography. Buckets and bowls predominate the forms in later graves, as indeed these forms also predominate later Roman Structured Deposits.⁷⁷⁶ These forms are less richly decorated in the other data-sets of this thesis, as well as in examples from continental surveys such as those of Eggers, Tassinari, and Radnoti. It would appear that there may have been a general decrease in complex figural decoration even in the less decorated bucket forms than may have been exhibited earlier in the Roman period, with examples from Pompeii and Belgic/Treveran graves providing highly decorated earlier examples of the same forms.⁷⁷⁷ Consequently, the drop in complex iconography in the few graves of post 2nd century date in Roman Britain should not be seen as a conscience rejection of the use of this iconography in funerary settings, but simply

⁷⁷⁴ Hawkes 1951.

⁷⁷⁵ Breeze 2012, 107-112; Künzl 2012, 9-22.

⁷⁷⁶ See Section 3.4.

⁷⁷⁷ Tassinari 1975; Roymans 1996, 35-37; See Chapter 7-8.

reflecting the general decrease in the use of elaborate decorative schemes on copper alloy vessels more generally during this period.

Unlike the decoration of funerary monuments, copper alloy vessels interred in graves appear to have had use-lives before their use as grave furniture and their decoration reflects this, though it appears likely that objects may have been selected on the basis of how appropriate their decoration was to a funerary setting. While the jugs and Handled Pan 1s do seem specifically to have potential ritual and/or funerary associations, there is no reason to believe that they were specifically manufactured for funerary contexts. Instead, much of the decoration may more likely have reflected the tastes of the interred or the individuals performing the ritual of burial. Mercury and Bacchus do have specific funerary associations, but their prevalence on copper alloy vessels broadly across depositional contexts means that their presence on such objects in graves does not inherently represent preferential iconographic selection. The range of decorative schemes and motifs, as well as the wear patterns and repairs visible on many examples, suggests that objects of active use in life were selected for funerary ritual as opposed to specific copper alloy vessels being manufactured for the purpose exclusively. The decoration offers comforting analogies for ease and plenty, perhaps in this world to facilitate the funerary feast of the mourners or perhaps in the next to comfort the departed on their journey to the here-after.

4.5 Associated Finds, Functionality and Burial Status

The Grave Deposits data-set of this thesis comprises Roman burials excavated from antiquarian times to the present date and recorded with varying degrees of accuracy and completeness. For this reason, it is impossible to make a completely accurate survey of how objects were placed in relation to other objects in the graves or what sex the interred may have been. Only 57 graves in total are figured in the current thesis, which increases the impact of recording and reporting discrepancies on the visualizing of any meaningful patterns. However, there is enough knowledge concerning the grave goods as a whole to discuss common trends, especially as some of the graves have been meticulously excavated and reported thoroughly enough to make statements concerning the relation between grave goods in the burial possible.

As illustrated in Figure 4.54, the most common variety of objects to be found in graves containing copper alloy vessels is ceramic vessels. Most, though not all, of these ceramics are

fine-ware as opposed to coarse. These occur in the largest numbers in the lavish Late Iron Age burials of south-eastern England that continued through to the latter half of the 1st century CE. Though most of the ceramics included in graves with copper alloy vessels are bowls, platters and cups are present in much smaller numbers. It should not come as a surprise that ceramics are found in many of the graves that include copper alloy vessels, as ceramics are very often found in graves from the Roman period more generally.⁷⁷⁸ It may be assumed in some cases that the copper alloy vessels were intended to fulfil the same functions as the ceramic vessels, but in a material of higher expense and prestige. This may be seen in the grave from King Harry Lane in St. Albans, where the copper alloy bowl was placed near ceramic bowls of similar size and dimension and would likely have had a complimentary function to this samian ware set.⁷⁷⁹

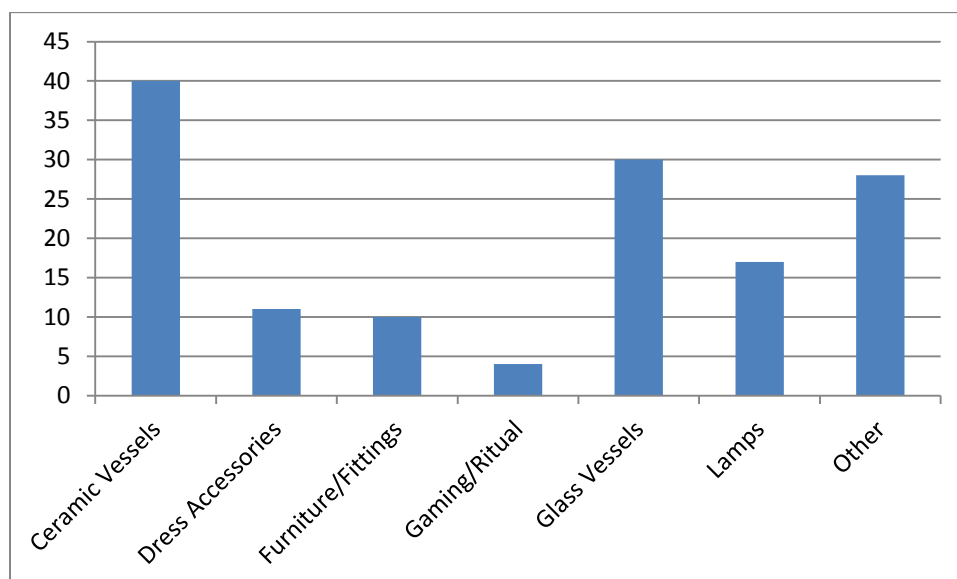


Figure 4.54: Graves including Associated Finds.

In other cases, placement within the grave may have reflected an inter-related function in the forms. This might be best illustrated by the well documented Cremation 25 from excavations at Stansted Airport. While the handled pans and the trefoil mouthed jug were located on one side of the burial, the bronze jug with two handles was placed with a collection of ceramic bowls,⁷⁸⁰ suggesting a differentiation of role and function between these copper alloy vessels in the grave.

⁷⁷⁸ Philpott 1991 30-44 & 103-114.

⁷⁷⁹ Niblett & Reeves 1990, 443-446 (Fig. 3).

⁷⁸⁰ Havis & Brooks 2004, 216-217 (Fig. 145).

In this case, it is probable that the handled pans and accompanying jug were intended for libation or ablution purposes while the jug associated with the ceramic bowls may have had a role in the dining itself as a serving vessel. Another instance where a copper alloy vessel may have been playing a role inter-related with ceramic vessels is from the Temple-Mausoleum grave at Lullingstone Roman Villa, where a copper alloy jug and a ceramic jug were placed next to each other between glass jugs and ceramic bowls.⁷⁸¹ Where ceramics are present in graves, they may best be understood as serving a dining or drinking function, either being used by the participants in the funeral or providing the deceased with the necessary equipment for recreation in the next life.⁷⁸² It would not appear that the copper alloy vessels may always be directly associated with the ceramic vessels in a grave assemblage, as direct patterning between forms and types that occur in graves does not appear possible.

Glass also appears with considerable frequency in Romano-British graves that contain copper alloy vessels, in some 30 out of 57 graves reviewed in this thesis. There are instances of glass vessels being used to contain cremated remains, though the patchy recording of osteological data in the reports makes discerning exact figures on the relation to glass container vessels with copper alloy vessels in graves impossible. There are also several examples of glass vessels playing complimentary roles to the copper alloy vessels in the grave, aiding in our understanding of functionality. This is again easiest to discern in the larger grave assemblages of the southeast of England and are coupled with ceramic assemblages that also appear functionally related to dining and imbibing. Glass most often appears in graves with copper alloy vessels as either jugs or bottles, though bowls also appear.

On the whole, the glass and ceramic vessels in Romano-British graves appear to be associated with dining, which should come as no surprise as this is the principal function of most such vessels in any context. The function of the copper alloy vessels in these assemblages was probably complimentary to this, either as accoutrements for wine services or for hand washing associated with dining ritual. There are notable exceptions to this, most notably an anthropomorphic jar with strigils from Bayford⁷⁸³ and a small flask from Corbridge⁷⁸⁴ which would both be associated with bathing and hygiene. While the Handled Pan 1 and jug

⁷⁸¹ Meates 1979, 128; Henig 1995, 196-197.

⁷⁸² Henig 1995, 190-193.

⁷⁸³ K0009.

⁷⁸⁴ NU0049.

combination was used for hand washing and ritual ablutions,⁷⁸⁵ this was in a ritual or dining context as opposed to what might be referred to as recreational or cosmetic bathing.

Lamps are included in several of the graves that contain copper alloy vessels and most often are of simple ceramic form. There is no apparent pattern in the decoration of these lamps as they appear in graves with copper alloy vessels. A number of copper alloy lamps also appear in graves from this data-set including Turners Hall Farm, Thornborough Barrow, Bayford and Bartlow Hills, each of which has a decorative flame guard such as a crescent moon or leaf shape. The crescent moon is the symbol of Diana and it is possible that imagery of the goddess was intentionally invoked in some cases. This is perhaps most intriguing at Turners Hall Farm where the bust of Minerva, also a virgin goddess, appears on a jug handle and a variety of weapons are interred in the grave.⁷⁸⁶ Such a possibility seems ever more likely as the syncretisation of deities is well attested in the Classical world, particularly in Gaul and Britain,⁷⁸⁷ and the syncretism of aspects both of Diana and Minerva to an indigenous goddess would not seem unlikely.

Other objects turn up sporadically in the graves with copper alloy vessels including gaming counters, animal bone, strigils and jewellery. These objects seem to be evoking leisured pursuits and could reflect the hope of a pleasurable afterlife. Conversely, they could reflect the particular tastes and pass-times of the deceased themselves, referencing their identity as a member of an elite class who appreciated wine drinking and convivial dining. The presence of gaming counters and boards in several of the graves is note-worthy; far more could be gleaned if the function of these objects was better understood (i.e. if it was known if these objects were for leisure, magic or a combination of the two). Careful study of the board and counters from the Stanway 'Doctor's Burial' with what is understood about ancient Roman and Celtic games indicates that it is most likely to have been a gaming board as opposed to a counting or ritual device,⁷⁸⁸ though it is worth remembering that these distinctions are not mutually exclusive. When considering all the various grave furniture that can be found in these large burial groups, these grave assemblages on the whole reflect a leisured life lived well and the display of comfort to see the deceased to the next world.

⁷⁸⁵ Nuber 1973, 83-137; Nenova-Merdjanova 2002, 201-204; See Chapter 7.

⁷⁸⁶ HER0032.

⁷⁸⁷ Webster 1997, 165-182; Jackson 2007, 37-54.

⁷⁸⁸ Crummy *et al.* 2007, 352-375.

Osteological reporting has only recently been undertaken with a consistent level of accuracy to provide usable data, particularly in cremation burials, and therefore not as much may be said of the individuals from most of these graves. Most were not gendered or assigned age based on osteological evidence. Even in well excavated graves it can be difficult to assign sex on osteological evidence as the lack of complete skeletal remains from cremation burials indicates that careful collection and interment of all of the burnt bone was not seen as an essential part of the ritual during the Roman period.⁷⁸⁹ To further complicate present interpretation, some early grave groups were labelled to a certain sex or age based upon the grave assemblage itself, most notable in this data-set is the grave from Colchester that is commonly referred to as a child's burial.⁷⁹⁰ Assigning identity based on grave goods is a circular argument that can lead to inaccurate identification. The well-known 'transvestite grave' from Catterick is a good example of how grave goods may not provide accurate gender information.⁷⁹¹ The Turners Hall Farm burials from this data-set, in which weapons were found in the burials of two females, is also a good example of how important it is to study the skeleton itself for identification purposes (though it must be remembered that this burial is not yet fully published).⁷⁹² The information available for the graves in this data-set regarding age and sex of the individuals was too often unrecorded or assigned without adequate osteological proof. For this reason it has not been thoroughly incorporated in the present thesis as the data would prove inconsistent at best and inaccurate at worst. From the graves that do have reliable age and gender identification of the interred, it would appear that no pattern is recognizable across Britain and that it was appropriate for copper alloy vessels to be interred with men, women and possibly children. This in itself is noteworthy, as it indicates that copper alloy vessels were not assigned gender specific roles in Britain during the Roman period, at least not among the groups of people who chose to inter them as grave goods.

Taking all of this information into consideration, there are frustratingly few patterns in the associated finds in graves discernible to inform us about those who chose to include copper alloy vessels in their funerary assemblages. It would seem that copper alloy vessels as a grave good was favoured by a rural elite class, or a class wealthy enough to furnish the dead with

⁷⁸⁹ McKinley 2000, 42.

⁷⁹⁰ Eckardt 1999, 57-90; EX0034.

⁷⁹¹ Cool 2002, 41-42; Pinto & Pinto 2013, 169-179.

⁷⁹² HER0031-HER0042.

substantial burial assemblages, concentrated mostly in southern England from the Late Iron Age into the late 2nd century CE. While judging the status of a burial from the archaeological remains can prove highly problematic,⁷⁹³ the interring of material of value, such as copper alloy vessels, requires a degree of disposable wealth that is well beyond subsistence level. It would seem that copper alloy as a grave good did imply a certain level of status, both by its rarity of interment and the elaborate nature of the graves that make up the data-set of this chapter. The associated goods from graves do indicate Classical pagan associations in their decoration and leisure in their function, indicating that the practice of interring copper alloy vessels in graves was a practice exercised by the pagan elites of the province who wished to express their identity through association with luxury dining practice.

4.6 Concluding Remarks

While patterning remained a problem due to the limited number of graves containing copper alloy vessels, patterns in Grave Deposits did reflect different preferences from those found in Structured Deposits. This is particularly evident in the scale of complex iconography preferred in grave assemblages as well as the preference for jugs and Handled Pan 1s. The inclusion of these objects with glass and ceramic vessels that may have likely filled complimentary functions at the dining table shows the likelihood that the majority of copper alloy vessels we have as grave goods were designed for drinking and ablution purposes.

The chronological and geographic distribution of this material was significantly limited in comparison to the distribution of Structured Deposits, being confined almost exclusively to the south and east of England during the first two centuries of Roman rule. Grave deposition of copper alloy vessels appears to have been a minority practice throughout the Roman period and had very distinct areas of practice, reflecting regional cultures (such as in the south east of England) or imported practice by a minority group within the military or merchant classes (such as at Brougham in Cumbria). Conversely, Structured Deposition of copper alloy vessels alone or in combination with coin hoards seems to have been practiced with more consistency across a wider geographic area, even though regionality and variation in practice was evident. Both of these processes of deposition were the product of conscious human agency and are therefore

⁷⁹³ Struck 2000, 85-86.

subject to preferential selection of object inclusion which reflects the tastes of those making the deposits as well as the cultural association that these objects had. In the next two chapters, objects that have entered the archaeological record through more random processes will be examined. The differences between the objects within these depositional contexts reflects greatly on the identity and culture practice of the people who deposited these vessels in the archaeological record as well as indicating the high specificity with which preferential selection shaped the data in Structured Deposits and Grave Deposits, indicating the conscious ritual intent behind these practices of interment. That certain vessels were selected specifically for grave contexts is highly informative, indicating that the objects interred had specific cultural significance for those performing the ritual and that burial goods did not simply reflect a random assortment of goods as they may have been used in life. Association with eating, drinking and leisure activities may be seen from the objects in these graves, as well as iconographic reference to Mercury and Bacchus which would indicate some probable belief in a life after death. Though there was not a consensus attitude regarding the afterlife, belief in some persistence of the soul after death was held by many during the Roman period and this formed the foundations for much of the funerary ritual, ancestor worship and is also attested by many of the popular epitaph formulae in both Greek and Latin.⁷⁹⁴ While some of those participating in the burial may have had no belief in an afterlife and were taking part in the ceremony as a form of conspicuous consumption and display of social status,⁷⁹⁵ the consistent preferential selection of copper alloy vessels associated with drinking, and more particularly with ritual ablutions and purification, indicates a recurring formula dictated by the symbolic significance of these vessels within the burial ritual that would seem to be based on some concept of a life after death.⁷⁹⁶ The examination of copper alloy vessels in Grave Deposits provided in this chapter offers some fresh insight into burial ritual in Roman Britain and offers a fruitful perspective for further examination of religious belief and practice in the province during this period.

⁷⁹⁴ Toynbee 1971, 33-39.

⁷⁹⁵ Morris 1992, 200-202; Fitzpatrick 2000, 15-27; Struck 2000, 85-94.

⁷⁹⁶ Henig 1995, 190-205.

Chapter 5: Site Finds

5.1 Introduction

The following chapter surveys single finds, i.e. not Structured Deposits and burials, from archaeological excavations and independent finds recorded through traditional scholarly means such as site reports and journal articles; this excludes Single Finds recorded through the Portable Antiquity Scheme, which shall be treated independently in Chapter 6. This includes both stratified and unstratified finds found during excavation or accidentally through construction work or other serendipitous circumstances. This makes this group of data rather complex to characterise.

The current data set consists of objects from published site reports (both in journal articles and monographs), finds catalogues from excavations and museums as well as articles on specific objects. This choice was made to ensure quality and veracity of data, consistency in recording as well as adhering to the monetary and time constraints that a doctoral thesis is inherently bound to. The current data set should provide a representative sample of the material, though developments and further publication could affect the results. This is particularly true of further research into un/under-published archives and grey literature, such as Michael Fulford's current project at the University of Reading on rural Britain.

The principal applications of this data-set will be for comparison between Site Types and geographic regions to judge how site assemblages vary, indicating differences in consumption and culture practice. As will be seen, Site Finds contribute vital information that fills in some of the geographic and chronological gaps in the data-sets of Structured Deposits and Grave Deposits and helps to draw a more complete picture of the development of this facet of material culture in Britain during the Roman Period.

5.2 Geographic Survey of Site Finds

As is evident from Map 3, the objects that compose the Site Finds portion of the data-set are broadly distributed across the study area with some 40 objects from Wales, 21 from the south western counties of England, 74 objects from the Northern Counties (including the areas of Hadrian's Wall), 50 objects from the Midlands, and 88 from East Anglia and the south eastern counties (including London). This is a much wider and more varied distribution pattern than was

evident in either Structured Deposits or Grave Deposits.⁷⁹⁷ As Table 5a illustrates, the data-set for Site Finds from the south western counties of England is more diverse than that offered either by Structured Deposits or Grave Deposits for this region, promising to illuminate our understanding of the use of these objects in this region. The urban assemblages from Exeter and Dorchester offer a variety of vessels, though jugs predominate at Dorchester. The military site of Hod Hill offered two Handled Pan 2 fragments. The presence of Handled Pan 2s is a trend seen at other military sites throughout the province across Depositional Contexts. Excavations at a rural settlement in Wanborough, Wiltshire have wielded several copper alloy vessels: two vessel fragments of late 2nd to early 3rd century date of deposition and two Handled Pan 2 fragments from the Late Roman period. The most famous Site Find from Wiltshire is certainly the Rudge Cup (Figure 5.01). This object has received significant scholarly attention over the years and has played an important role in the development of antiquarian and archaeological study of the Roman past in Britain.⁷⁹⁸ It is decorated with what appears to be a crenelated wall and an inscription that reads: *.A.MAISABALLAVAVXELODVMCAMBOGLANSBANNA.*⁷⁹⁹ This has been interpreted as referring to five forts along Hadrian's Wall,⁸⁰⁰ indicating that the crenulations depicted most probably represent Hadrian's Wall itself.⁸⁰¹ The Rudge Cup was originally decorated with enamelling, though only traces survive.⁸⁰² It was found in 1725 by a farmer in what later excavations would reveal was a villa complex.⁸⁰³



Figure 5.01: The Rudge Cup (Breeze 2012, 1 Fig.1.1)

⁷⁹⁷ Illustrated in Map 1 & 2 respectively

⁷⁹⁸ Allason-Jones 2012, 33-36.

⁷⁹⁹ RIB II 2415.53.

⁸⁰⁰ Allason-Jones 2012, 27.

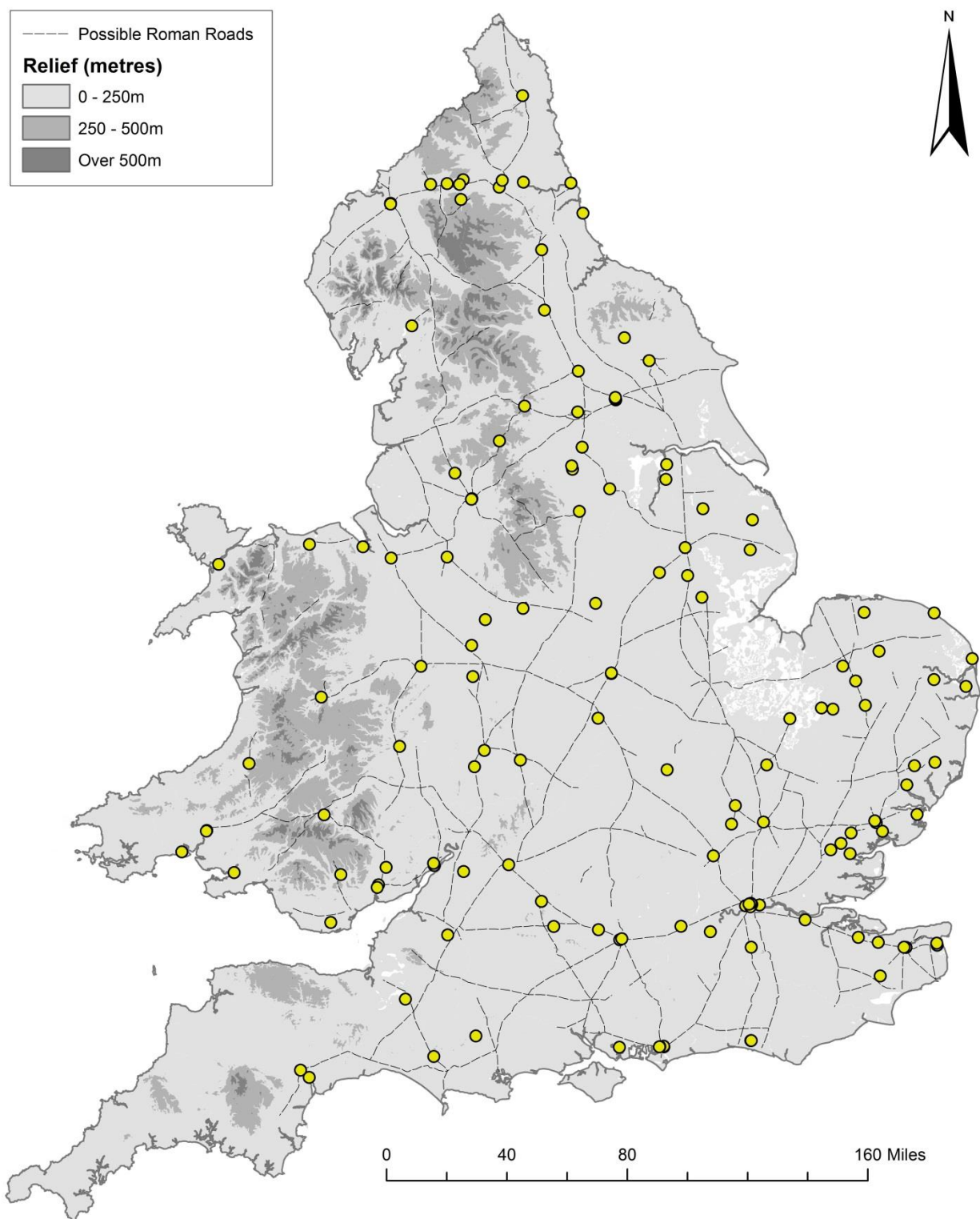
⁸⁰¹ Breeze 2012, 109-110.

⁸⁰² Allason-Jones 2012, 23-25.

⁸⁰³ Allason-Jones 2012, 33-34.

Findspot (Site Type)	Vessel/Catalogue Number
Bath, Avon (RS)	Jug/AV0001
Thatcham, Berkshire (RU)	Jug/BERK0001
Exeter, Devon (U)	Vessel(fragment)/DEV0001 Handled Pan 5/DEV0002
Dorchester, Dorset (U)	Jug/DOR0012 Bowl/DOR0013 Vessel(fragment)/DOR0014 Jug/DOR0015 Jug/DOR0016 Jug/DOR0017
Hod Hill, Dorset (M)	Handled Pan 2/DOR0018 Handled Pan 2/DOR0019
Lyndey, Gloucestershire (RS)	Strainer/G0001 Vessel(fragment)/G0018
Cirencester, Gloucestershire (U)	Handled Pan 2/G0002 Jug/G0008 Bucket/G0009 Jug(lid)/G0010 Vessel(mount)/G0011
Kingholm, Gloucestershire (M)	Handled Pan 2/G0003
Woodchester, Gloucestershire (RS)	Handled Pan 2/G0004
Uley, Gloucestershire (RS)	Bowl/G0013 Jug(lid)/G0014
Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire (RS)	Jug(handle)/G0015
Wanborough, Wiltshire (RS)	Handled Pan 2/WIL0009 Handled Pan 2/WIL0010 Jug(lid)/WIL0011 Vessel(fragment)/WIL0012
Rudge, Wiltshire (RU)	Handled Pan 2/WIL0024

Table 5a: Site Finds from the South West counties of England.



Roman road data (c) DARMC 2013 (CC BY-NC 3.0)
 Ordnance Survey data (c) Crown copyright and database right (2013)

Map 3: Site Finds of copper alloy vessels from Roman Britain (K. Robbins)

The diversity of site types in the south west of England offers a microcosm of the composition of assemblages across Britain and serves as a good area of comparison for the other areas of Britain, where the predominance of one site-type often dictates the composition of the regional assemblage. Conversely, there are no vessel forms or types that dominate the assemblages of this region as a whole, providing no indication of a localised preference for any vessel form or decorative style. While Site Finds provide us with a fuller picture of what vessels were available to the inhabitants of this region than would be available through either Structured Deposits or Grave Deposits, it does not indicate any regionally specific identity expressed through vessel selection or decorative preferences.

The finds from Wales are predominantly in the coastal regions (Table 5b). Additionally, nearly all were found within settlements that contained significant military components, either as forts themselves or within settlements that had a fort in their immediate vicinity. Of the 14 Welsh sites that contributed material to the Site Finds data-set of this thesis, all except one⁸⁰⁴ fall into these categories.⁸⁰⁵ This should not be surprising, as the documented Roman settlements of Wales had a strong military element to them.⁸⁰⁶ In fact, it is likely that Roman forts and fortresses were placed specifically to coincide with pre-Roman settlement patterns.⁸⁰⁷ The three Welsh sites that have proved most prolific in objects for this data-set (Burrium, Coygan Camp⁸⁰⁸ and Caerleon) are all Roman forts. It should be noted that selection bias may have played a part in this, as the military history of Roman Wales receives particular attention and military sites have been preferentially identified, excavated and subsequently published. The same trend of copper alloy vessel material occurring on military sites appears to be evident in the northern frontier zone along Hadrian's Wall (Table 5c), persisting to a lesser extent into the remaining northern counties (Table 5d). This again may be in part the result of the sort of settlement which occurred in this region more generally, as Hadrian's Wall by its very nature was a heavily militarised zone which also influenced settlement patterns and troop distribution in the rest of northern England.⁸⁰⁹

⁸⁰⁴ VGL0001, Wenvoe/Whitton in the Vale of Glamorgan, identified as a farmstead or villa complex.

⁸⁰⁵ Within 1 kilometer of findspot.

⁸⁰⁶ Manning 2001, 8-48; Arnold & Davies 2000, 40-64; Gerrard 2013, 29.

⁸⁰⁷ Nash-Williams 1954, 6-10; Manning 2001, 24-48.

⁸⁰⁸ Additionally, a Structured Deposit of copper alloy vessels and coins were found at Coygan Cave; CAR0001-CAR0002; See Chapter 3.

⁸⁰⁹ Mattingly 2007, 146-149.

Findspot (Site Type)	Vessel/Catalogue Number
Carmathen, Carmarthenshire (M)	Handled Pan 2/CAR0003 Jug (lid)/CAR0004
Coygan Camp, Carmarthenshire (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/CAR0005 Vessel(fragment)/CAR0006 Vessel(fragment)/CAR0007 Vessel(fragment)/CAR0008 Vessel(fragment)/CAR0009
Llanio, Ceredigion (M)	Handled Pan 2/CER0001
Dinorben/Rhuddlan, Denbighshire (M)	Vessel(mount)/DEN0005 Vessel(mount)/DEN0006 Handled Pan 2/DEN0007
Pentre Farm/Flint, Flintshire (RS)	Jug(lid)/F0010
Caernarvon, Gwynedd (M)	Handled Pan 2/GWY0013
Gelligaer, Monmouthshire (M)	Handled Pan 2/MON0001
Usk, Monmouthshire (M)	Jug(handle)/MON0008 Jug(lid)/MON0009 Jug(lid)/MON0010 Jug(lid)/MON0011 Jug(lid)/MON0012 Handled Pan 2/MON0013 Vessel(fragment)/MON0014 Vessel(fragment)/MON0015 Vessel(mount)/MON0016 Handled Pan 4/MON0017
Gwent, Monmouthshire (M)	Handled Pan 2/MON0018
Caerleon, Newport (M)	Handled Pan 2/NE0007 Bucket/NE0008 Handled Pan 2/NE0009 Vessel(mount)/NE0010 Vessel(mount)/NE0011 Bucket/NE0012 Handled Pan 1/NE0013 Handled Pan 2/NE0014
Caersws, Powys (RU)	Handled Pan 1/PO0001
Brecon, Powys (M)	Handled Pan 2/PO0008 Bowl/PO0009 Vessel(fragment)/PO0010 Jug(handle)/PO0011
Loughor, Swansea (M)	Vessel(fragment)/SWA0001 Handled Pan 2/SWA0002
Wenvoe, Vale of Glamorgan (RU)	Jug(handle)/VGL0001

Table 5b: Site Finds from Wales.

Another contributing factor is likely to be preferential excavation and publication of forts and urban centres over smaller rural settlements and the comparably small site assemblages of

rural settlements in reference to forts and urban centres. The prevalence of Handled Pan 2s among the data-set of the north is striking and may be considered to define the character of these assemblages. A noteworthy exception to this trend is the ornate jug from Carlisle, C0028, depicting the sacrifice of a pig attended by a priest and magistrates on its handle (Figure 5.02). The near complete state of this vessel, as well as its high degree of detail, suggests that it may not have been accidentally lost or misplaced and that it could have instead come from a disturbed Structured Deposit or Grave Deposit.



Figure 5.02: Jug from Carlisle depicting scene of sacrifice (Henig 1983, 134 Fig.57)

Findspot (Site Type)	Vessel/Catalogue Number
Carlisle, Cumbria (M)	Jug/C0021 Jug/C0022 Bowl/C0023 Handled Pan 2/C0024 Handled Pan 2/C0025 Handled Pan 2/C0026 Jug/C0028
Watercrock, Cumbria (M)	Handled Pan 2/C0027
Great Chesters, Northumberland (M)	Vessel(fragment)/NU0001 Vessel(fragment)/NU0002
Housesteads, Northumberland (M)	Handled Pan 2/NU0006 Handled Pan 2/NU0007 Handled Pan 2/NU0008 Vessel(fragment)/NU0009 Handled Pan 2/NU0010 Jar/NU0033 Jar/NU0038 Vessel(fragment)/NU0039 Vessel(mount)/NU0040
Chesters, Northumberland (M)	Vessel(fragment)/NU0011
Corbridge, Northumberland (M)	Handled Pan 2/NU0012 Vessel(fragment)/NU0013 Jug/NU0034 Jug/NU0036 Vessel(fragment)/NU0037
Rudchester, Northumberland (M)	Vessel(fragment)/NU0014 Handled Pan 3/NU0015
Southshields, Northumberland (M)	Handled Pan 2/NU0016 Handled Pan 3/NU0017 Vessel(fragment)/NU0018 Vessel(fragment)/NU0041 Vessel(fragment)/NU0042
Harwood, Northumberland (RU)	Handled Pan 2/NU0026
Hexham, Northumberland (RS)	Strainer/NU0027
Bolton, Northumberland (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/NU0028
Birdoswald, Northumberland (M)	Handled Pan 2/NU0031 Jug/NU0032
Vindolanda, Northumberland (M)	Handled Pan 2/NU0043 Bowl/NU0044 Handled Pan 1/NU0045 Handled Pan 2/NU0046 Handled Pan 2/NU0047 Handled Pan 2/NU0048

Table 5c: Site Finds from Cumbria and Northumberland.

Findspot (Site Type)	Vessel/Catalogue Number
Middlewich, Cheshire (RS)	Cauldron/CHE0001 Vessel(fragment)/CHE0002
Chester, Cheshire (M)	Handled Pan 2/CHE0003
Hurworth-on-Tees, Durham (RS)	Bowl/DUR0002
Binchester, Durham (M)	Handled Pan 2/DUR0003 Handled Pan 3/DUR0004
Leicester, Leicestershire (U)	Handled Pan 2/LEI0001 Handled Pan 2/LEI0004 Vessel(fragment)/LEI0005 Vessel(fragment)/LEI0006
Osgodby, Lincolnshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/LIN0001 Strainer/LIN0002
Ashby, Lincolnshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/LIN0003
Sleaford, Lincolnshire (RS)	Handled Pan 2/LIN0025 Handled Pan 2/LIN0026
Navenby, Lincolnshire (RS)	Handled Pan 2/LIN0027
Humberside, Lincolnshire (RS)	Handled Pan 2/LIN0033
Louth, Lincolnshire (RU)	Handled Pan 2/LIN0034
Lincoln, Lincolnshire (U)	Handled Pan 2/LIN0035
Normanby, Lincolnshire (RU)	Handled Pan 2/LIN0036
Manchester, Greater Manchester (M)	Jug/M0001 Jug(lid)/M0002
York, North Yorkshire (U)	Jar/NYR0029 Vessel(fragment)/NYR0030 Vessel(fragment)/NYR0039
Malton, North Yorkshire (RS)	Bowl/NYR0031 Handled Pan 2/NYR0032
Aldborough, North Yorkshire (U)	Vessel(fragment)/NYR0033 Jug/NYR0034 Vessel(mount)/NYR0035
Beadlam Roman Villa, North Yorkshire (RS)	Strainer/NYR0036
Catterick, North Yorkshire (RS)	Jar/NYR0038
Doncaster, South Yorkshire (M)	Handled Pan 2/SYR0002
Templeborough/Rotherham, South Yorkshire (M)	Jug(lid)/SYR0003 Jug(lid)/SYR0004
Castleford, West Yorkshire (M)	Cauldron/WYR0001 Handled Pan 1/WYR0006
Dalton Parlours, West Yorkshire (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/WYR0002 Vessel(fragment)/WYR0003
Ilkley, West Yorkshire (M)	Vessel(fragment)/WYR0004 Handled Pan 2/WYR0005
Slack/Hebden Royd, West Yorkshire (RU)	Handled Pan 2/WYR0007

Table 5d: Site Finds from the Northern Counties of England.

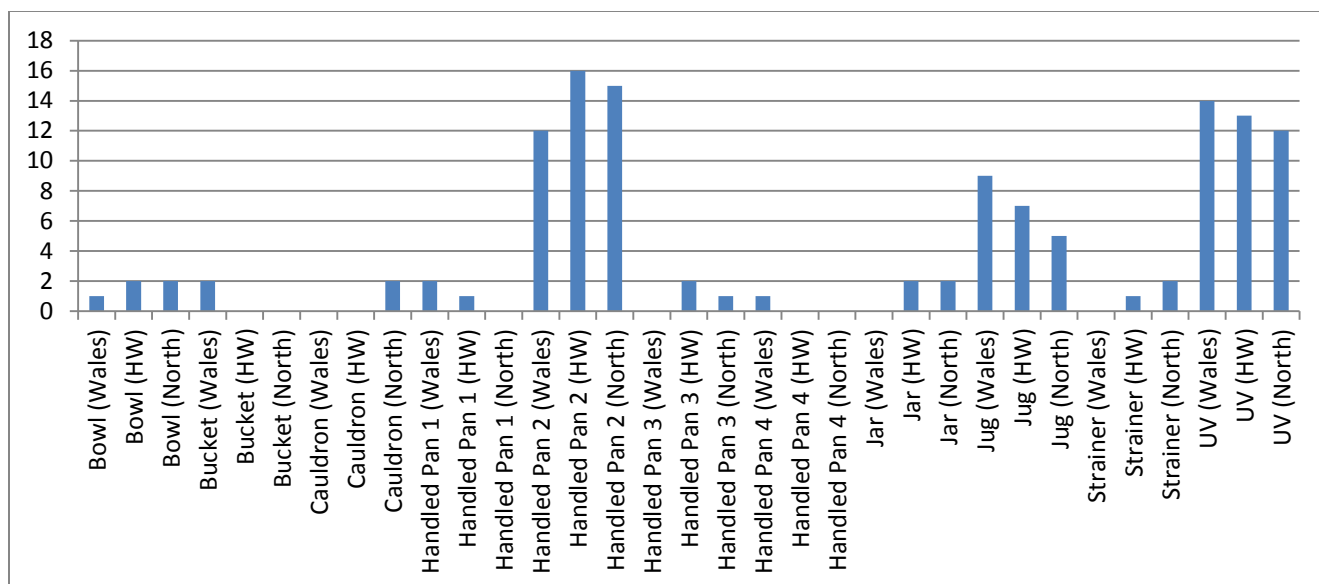


Figure 5.03: Site Finds by form in Wales, Hadrian's Wall and the Northern Counties of England.

As evidenced by Figure 5.03, the predominant diagnostic find both in Wales and in northern England are Handled Pan 2s, which constitute 43% of the material collected. The second most common vessels found are jugs, being particularly prevalent in Wales. However, it is important to keep in mind that a sizable number of undiagnostic fragments are present in these assemblages that could have affected the data significantly if they had been complete enough to be identified as a specific vessel form or type. A noteworthy anomaly in this region is the two fragments of Rudge Cup type Handled Pan 2s that were found in Sleaford, both of which have enamelled floral decoration.⁸¹⁰ Another enamelled vessel from this region is the enamelled jar found during excavations of the Catterick Bypass not only as it adds to the *corpus* of these vessels of apparently British manufacture, but also as the presence of what would seem to be a tar based adhesive product found inside the vessel indicates a possible function for these sorts of vessels, at least as part of a secondary (re-use) existence as opposed to during their primary use-life.⁸¹¹

⁸¹⁰ LIN0025 & LIN0026; Elsdon 1997, 190-191.

⁸¹¹ Wilson 2002, 78-81.

Findspot (Site Type)	Vessel/Catalogue Number
Olney/Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire (RS)	Handled Pan 1/BUC0005
Barton, Cambridgeshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/CAM0006
Isle of Ely/Prickwillow, Cambridgeshire (RU)	Handled Pan 2/CAM0009
Braughing, Hertfordshire (RS)	Handled Pan 2/HER0001
St.Albans, Hertfordshire (U)	Vessel(mount)/HER0002 Vessel(mount)/HER0003 Vessel(mount)/HER0004 Jug(handle)/HER0005 Jug(handle)/HER0006 Jug(handle)/HER0007 Jug(handle)/HER0008 Jug(handle)/HER0009 Vessel(fragment)/HER0010 Jug/HER0011 Jug/HER0012 Handled Pan 1/HER0013 Handled Pan 1/HER0014 Strainer/HER0015 Handled Pan 3/HER0016 Handled Pan 3/HER0017 Jug(lid)/HER0018
Baldock, Hertfordshire (RS)	Handled Pan 2/HER0029
Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/NH0010 Vessel(fragment)/NH0011 Vessel(fragment)/NH0012
Broxtowe, Nottinghamshire (M)	Handled Pan 2/NOT0001
Brough-on-Fosse, Nottinghamshire (M)	Handled Pan 2/NOT0005
North Leigh, Oxfordshire (RS)	Vessel(mount)/OX0003 Vessel(fragment)/OX0004 Vessel(fragment)/OX0005
Wroxeter, Shropshire (U)	Jar/SH0004 Handled Pan 2/SH0005 Handled Pan 2/SH0006 Jug(lid)/SH0006 Jug(lid)/SH0007 Jug(lid)/SH0008 Jug(lid)/SH0009 Jug/SH0010 Handled Pan 2/SH0011
Otron's Farm/Roicester, Staffordshire (RS)	Handled Pan 1/STA0006
Castle Croft/Wall, Staffordshire (RS)	Vessel(mount)/STA0007
Alcester, Warwickshire (M)	Bowl/WAR0003 Vessel(fragment)/WAR0004 Vessel(mount)/WAR0005 Vessel(mount)/WAR0006

Cave's Inn/Churchover, Warwickshire (RU)	Handled Pan 2/WAR0007
Droitwich, Worcestershire (RS)	Bowl/WOR0003
Worcester, Worcestershire (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/WOR0004

Table 5e: Site Finds from Midlands.

The variety of site types increases in the Midlands, complicating both the assemblages and their interpretation (Table 5e). Some sites have clear military origins and a probable continued military significance through the Roman period, even after they appear to emerge as civic centres. A good example of this is Wroxeter,⁸¹² a city contributing 9 objects to the Site Finds data of the current thesis. The objects from this urban centre comprise five jugs, three Handled Pan 2s and one jar. It is worth noting that all the copper alloy vessels assigned a stratigraphic date were deposited between the mid-1st and mid-2nd century CE,⁸¹³ bridging the period of transition at this site from a military to urban/civilian centre.⁸¹⁴

However, the majority of the contributing sites in the Midlands appear to be villas or small rural settlements, with little to no evidence of a military presence what-so-ever. For example, the site at Rocester which furnished a Handled Pan 1 handle decorated with a Gorgon headed handle terminal in fact appears to be the site of a rural shrine.⁸¹⁵ Some objects in the Midlands prove difficult to contextualise due to unclear or unexcavated findspots. This is perhaps most frustratingly apparent with the elaborately decorated Handled Pan 2 found at the Isle of Ely, Prickwillow in Cambridgeshire in 1883 (Figure 5.04).⁸¹⁶ This apparent diversity in settlement types in turn appears to lead to a more diverse vessel assemblage, with a greater variety of forms present in higher numbers than found in either Wales or the North (Figure 5.05).

Another key factor that differentiates the Midlands from the areas thus far discussed is the presence of a large urban assemblage of objects from *Verulamium* (modern St. Albans), which contributes 17 objects to this data-set. The most common copper alloy vessels found at St. Albans are jugs, which account for just fewer than 50% of the finds (Figure 5.06).⁸¹⁷

⁸¹² White & Barker 1998.

⁸¹³ Atkinson 1942, 208-212; Ellis 2000, 133.

⁸¹⁴ White & Barker 1998, 32-83.

⁸¹⁵ Ferris *et al.* 2000; STA0006.

⁸¹⁶ CAM0009.

⁸¹⁷ 8 out of a total of 17 objects.



Figure 5.04: Handled Pan 2 from Prickwillow (© the British Museum)

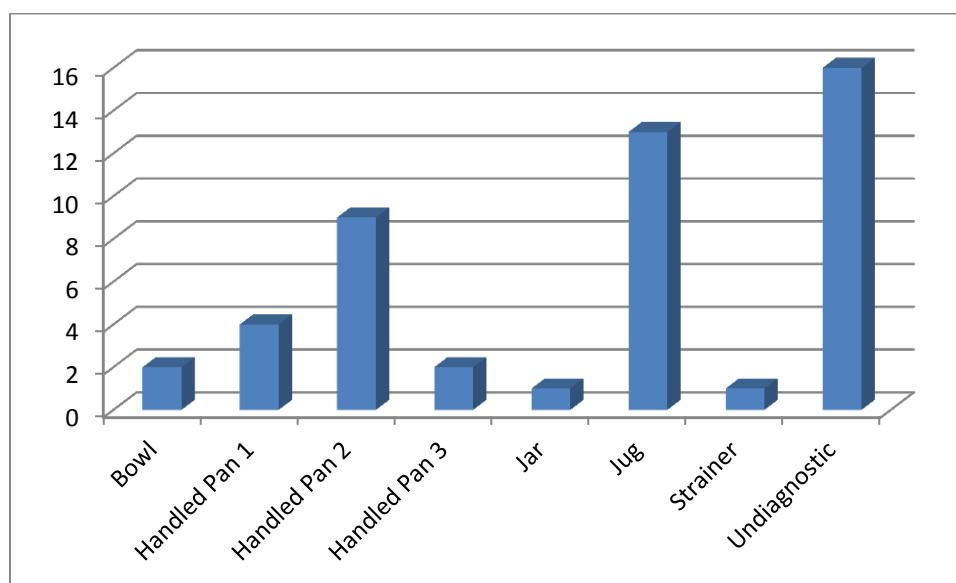


Figure 5.05: Vessel forms from the Midlands.

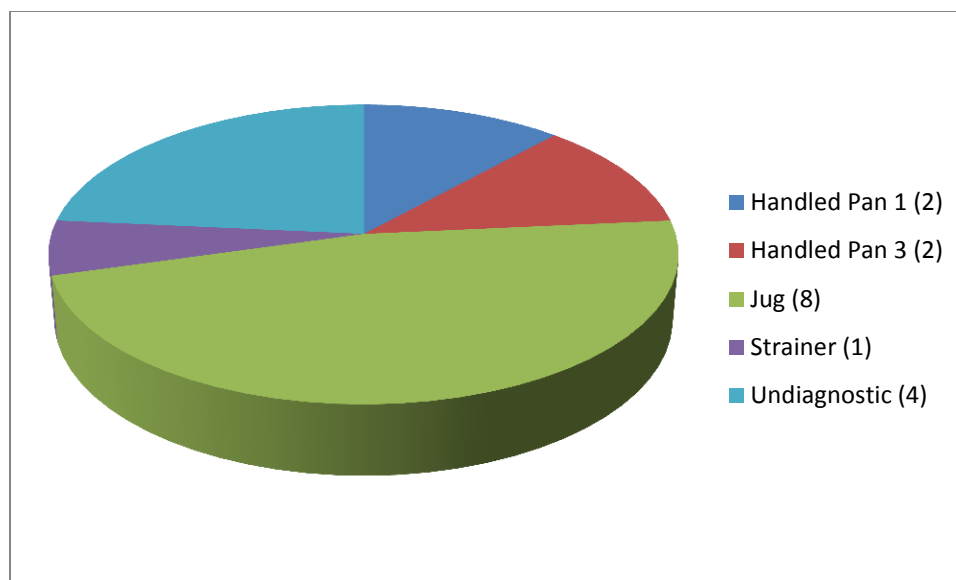


Figure 5.06: Site Finds by form from St.Albans/Verulamium.

While handles from Handled Pan 1s and Handled Pan 3s are present, Handled Pan 2s are conspicuously absent at *Verulamium*. Fragment HER0010 with a concentric circle umbo could well have originated from such a vessel, though it could also have originated from a bowl or hanging basin. Most of the copper alloy vessels found at St. Albans appear to have been deposited in the Late Roman period,⁸¹⁸ possibly being more representative of the decline of the town in the 4th century and a breakdown in the mechanisms of production and recycling than any increase in popularity and consumption of the material itself, as there is indeed evidence for a sharp downturn in manufacturing and commerce in the urban centres of Britain generally during the Late Roman period.⁸¹⁹ This coincides with what is currently understood of the slow decline of the Roman settlement at *Verulamium* during the 4th century, leading to its eventual abandonment as an urban centre sometime in the 5th century.⁸²⁰

Two other important urban centres which contributed significant numbers of objects to this data-set are present in the areas of East Anglia and the greater south east of England, these being Colchester with 17 objects and London with 42 objects (Table 5f). The high numbers from these sites both reflect their importance during the Roman period as well as the archaeological attention and subsequent publication they have received in modern times.

⁸¹⁸ Frere 1972, 130-144.

⁸¹⁹ Mattingly 2006, 325-350.

⁸²⁰ Niblett & Thompson 2005, 164.

Site Finds from Colchester	Site Finds from London
Strainer/EX0001	Bowl/L0016
Bowl/EX0002	Jug(lid)/L0017
Bowl/EX0003	Vessel(fragment)/L0018
Bowl/EX0004	Jug(handle)/L0019
Vessel(mount)/EX0005	Handled Pan 3/L0020
Handled Pan 3/EX0006	Bucket/L0021
Jug(handle)/EX0007	Jug(lid)/L0022
Handled Pan 2/EX0024	Handled Pan 1/L0023
Handled Pan 2/EX0025	Handled Pan 2/L0024
Handled Pan 2/EX0026	Handled Pan 2/L0025
Handled Pan 2/EX0027	Jar/L0026
Jug/EX0028	Jug(fragment)/L0027
Jug/EX0029	Handled Pan 3/L0028
Handled Pan 2/EX0037	Bowl/L0029
Jug(handle)/EX0056	Vessel(fragment)/L0030
Handled Pan 2/EX0068	Vessel(fragment)/L0031
Jug(handle)/EX0069	Handled Pan 5/L0032
	Strainer/L0033
	Vessel(fragment)/L0035
	Bowl/L0036
	Handled Pan 2/L0037
	Vessel(fragment)/L0038
	Cauldron/L0039
	Jug(lid)/L0040
	Vessel(fragment)/L0041
	Jug(lid)/L0042
	Jug(lid)/L0043
	Jug(lid)/L0044
	Jug(lid)/L0045
	Jug(lid)/L0046
	Jug/L0047
	Jug/L0048
	Jug(handle)/L0049
	Jug(handle)/L0050
	Jug(handle)/L0051
	Vessel(mount)/L0052
	Bucket/L0053
	Bucket/L0054
	Bowl/L0055
	Jar/L0056
	Handled Pan 2/L0057
	Bowl/L0058

Table 5f: Site Finds from Colchester and London (all urban contexts).

One find from London is worthy of particular note, and that is the cauldron found in the bottom of a well at Blossom's Inn associated with domestic pottery and refuse suggesting a late 2nd century CE date.⁸²¹ Its complete nature and its presence at the bottom of the well suggests a possible purposeful intent in its deposition, but as there is no other evidence for this being a ritual deposit, it is regarded here as a Site Find. Found at the bottom of the well with the cauldron were the remains of several wooden buckets and lengths of bucket chains. While the material found in the well with the cauldron dates to 150-200 CE, rubbish and coin evidence in the area suggests that the site was in continued use well into the 4th century.⁸²² It would seem that the well-house may have burned down and the well itself gone into disuse by the end of the 2nd century,⁸²³ indicating that the cauldron could have been an accidental loss associated with this event. Large basins of this kind are not common prior to the Late Roman period, so its association here with material of the 2nd century is intriguing and may represent one of our earliest datable examples of this vessel form.⁸²⁴

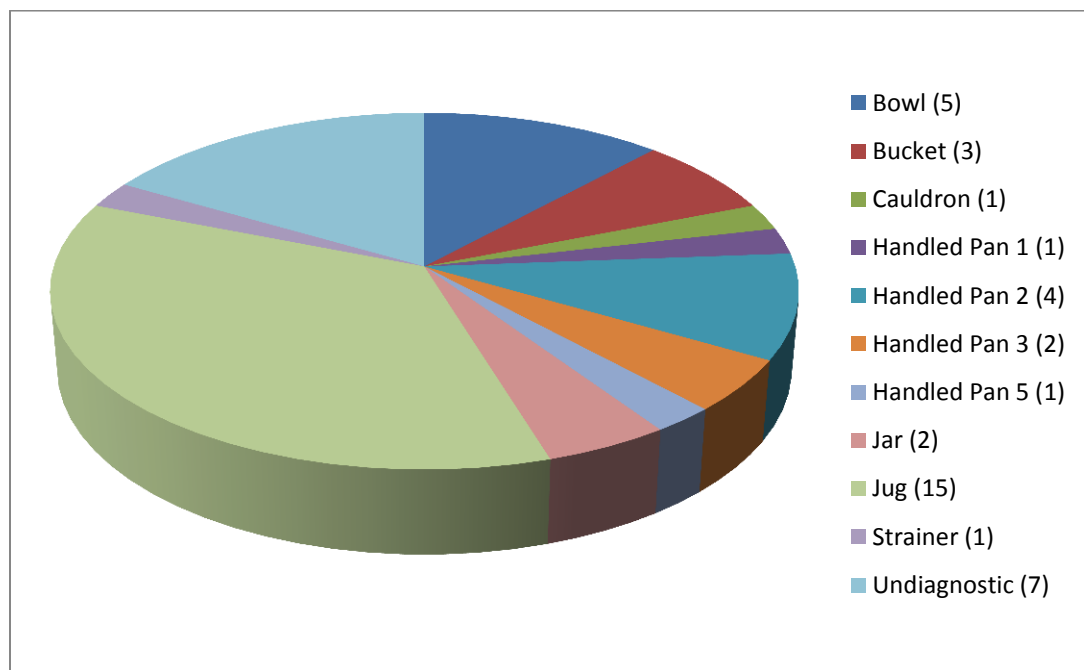


Figure 5.07: Site Finds by form from London.

⁸²¹ L0039; Burnham *et al.* 2002, 326-331; Blair *et al.* 2006, 24.

⁸²² Burnham *et al.* 2002, 329-331.

⁸²³ Blaire *et al.* 2002, 24.

⁸²⁴ See Chapters 2 and 7 for further discussion.

As illustrated by Figure 5.07, the Site Finds for London more generally are diverse and represent a variety of vessels being used by the population, reflecting both London's complex and multi-faceted character during Roman times as well as the comparatively large assemblage size from this site. Colchester's assemblage is also more diverse than those found on most other sites in Britain (Figure 5.08), though Handled Pan 2s have a noticeable predominance, accounting for about 33% of the material.

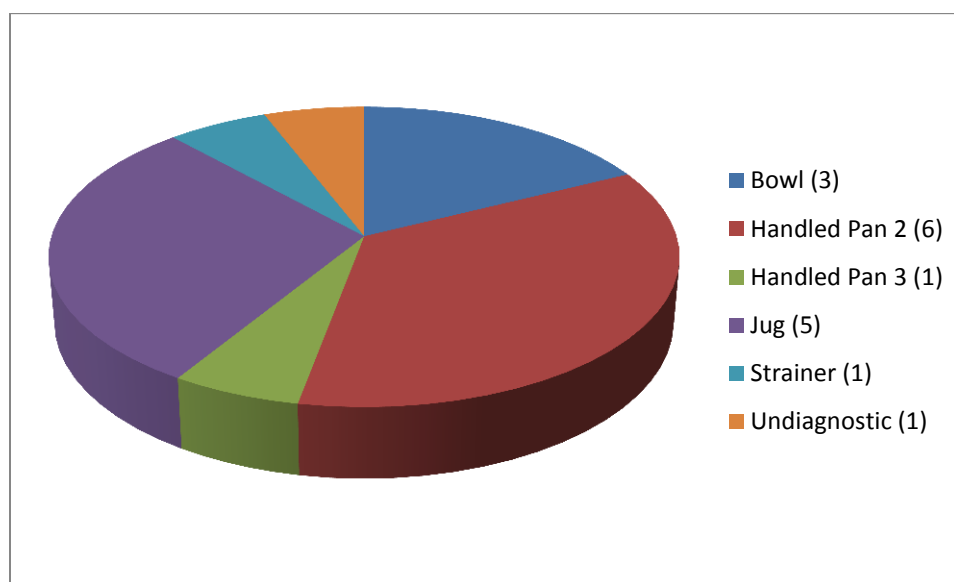


Figure 5.08: Site Find forms from Colchester.

It is also noteworthy that most of the datable finds from the sites of St. Albans, Colchester and London postdate the Boudiccan rebellion.⁸²⁵ This would imply that either copper alloy vessels were not common domestic items prior to this period in urban Britain, or more likely that copper alloy vessels were seen as worthy and useful plunder to be extracted from the town by the attackers or carted away by the refugees, thus removing them from the archaeological record of the Boudiccan destruction layers. It should also be noted that domestic assemblages from the Boudiccan destruction layers are not particularly rich in any objects, though some ceramics and glass has been recorded, which has been suggested as indicating either a modest level of material culture available at the early Roman settlements or the thorough ransacking by the Boudiccan forces.⁸²⁶

⁸²⁵ EX0002, EX0003 & EX0069 in Colchester being the only two objects that seem clearly datable to this calamity.

⁸²⁶ Gascoyne & Radford 2013, 96.

The distribution of Site Finds in East Anglia and the south east of England is wide and thinly dispersed, with most sites being rural and only having one copper alloy vessel, problematizing the characterization of the use of copper alloy vessels at these sites (See Appendix IX). However, there are a number of sites (generally of an urban or military character) that do contribute multiple objects to this data-set, these are: Hacheston (Suffolk), Richborough and Canterbury in Kent, Chichester and Fishbourne Villa in West Sussex, and Silchester in Hampshire.

The Site Finds from Hacheston are unusual as four out of five of them are leaf shaped hanging vessel mounts.⁸²⁷ This type of hanging vessel mount features commonly among Site Finds and Portable Antiquities Scheme data in this thesis and is likely to be predominately Late Roman in origin.⁸²⁸ The site of Hacheston sits on the edge of the northern floodplain of the River Deben and would appear to have provided access between that river and the River Ore, making it a suitable site for a village with a role in trade. The site does not appear to have had any strong military presence during the Roman period, and the settlement does not appear to have been inhabited much later than 370 CE.⁸²⁹

The fort at Richborough in east Kent has received considerable archaeological attention with excavations performed on-and-off since 1922.⁸³⁰ This settlement was established early in the Roman occupation as a shore fort. It continued in use through the Roman period and would appear to have had both significant military and civil components,⁸³¹ its shell-fish exports being of enough renown to warrant mention by Juvenal (4.141). Fragments of a Handled Pan 1 and three different jug fragments in the vicinity may indicate a disturbed grave context for these finds, though this is unprovable.⁸³² The other finds from this site are highly fragmentary and undiagnostic, offering little aid in evaluating the place and function of copper alloy vessels at this settlement.

Though it was a prominent urban centre that lay along key communication routes by road and river,⁸³³ there has been comparatively little excavation and publication of the remains of Roman Canterbury. This is reflected in there being only two objects that it contributes to the

⁸²⁷ Blagg *et al.* 2004, 123-124.

⁸²⁸ Kendrick 1932, 162-163; Bruce-Mitford 2005 34-37.

⁸²⁹ Blagg *et al.* 2004, 197-199.

⁸³⁰ Bushe-Fox 1926.

⁸³¹ Cunliffe 1968, 231-251.

⁸³² See Chapter 4.

⁸³³ Jessup 1930, 194-199.

current data-set. This paucity of data likely under-represents its probable importance during the Roman period and is a sign of under-publication as opposed to offering a representative view of the Roman material at the site. The Rudge Cup type Handled Pan 2 is worth noting,⁸³⁴ both for its aesthetic appeal and as it contributes to an ever growing corpus of these vessels.

The sites of Roman Chichester and Fishbourne Villa are within 5 kilometres of each other, the latter probably representing the lavish residence of an aristocrat associated with the former urban establishment.⁸³⁵ Both have received extensive archaeological attention during the twentieth century and have provided several fragmentary remains of copper alloy vessels, though most of them too fragmentary for exact identification. The most impressive fragment to come to light is the jug handle found during construction of the Havant-Chichester bypass, which is decorated with floral vine leaves along the handle with a feline paw directly above a cherubic handle medallion.⁸³⁶ A close parallel to this object from the Palace at Boscoreale implies a pre-Vesuvian date to this object's manufacture,⁸³⁷ and the finding of both of these objects at high status villas enticingly suggests the high value and luxury of the object. It also hints at the probable high status of the owner of the villa in the 1st century CE, as he had access to the same objects that are believed to have been enjoyed by those associated with the imperial family in Italy.

The site of Silchester would appear to have been of some importance as a commercial centre by the Late Iron Age,⁸³⁸ though its construction as a Roman urban settlement probably dates to the Flavian period.⁸³⁹ The copper alloy vessels found at this site are in a highly fragmented state and it would appear that none of them come from layers later than the 3rd century CE. However, this does not reflect a downturn in the settlement as there is plenty of numismatic evidence from the site to suggest an active economy until the late 4th or early 5th century CE.⁸⁴⁰ It may reflect a decline in the use of copper alloy vessels in this town during the Late Roman period, as there is plenty of ceramic and glass vessel material from this site that

⁸³⁴ K0026.

⁸³⁵ Popular tradition attributing it to Tiberius Claudius Cogidubnus, a client king mentioned by Tacitus (Down 1988, 17-27).

⁸³⁶ WSU0007; Down & Henig 1988, 308-309.

⁸³⁷ Cunliffe *et al.* 1996, 200 (45).

⁸³⁸ Boon 1974, 36-42.

⁸³⁹ Boon 1974, 53.

⁸⁴⁰ Fulford & Clarke 2011, 350-364.

could have fulfilled the same functions as copper alloy vessels for the city's inhabitants.⁸⁴¹ This could relate to how this metal was perceived and how its intrinsic wealth was chosen to be concentrated; this shall be discussed in greater detail in Chapter 7. Apart from a single jug handle,⁸⁴² the fragments from Silchester are undiagnostic as to vessel form or type, though the two pelta shaped vessel feet⁸⁴³ may have come from Hemmoor type buckets or similar vessels of a likely 2nd century CE manufacture date. No handled pans or hanging basins are identifiable among the copper alloy vessel remains from Silchester, the latter perhaps reflecting the lack of Late Roman copper alloy vessels more generally.

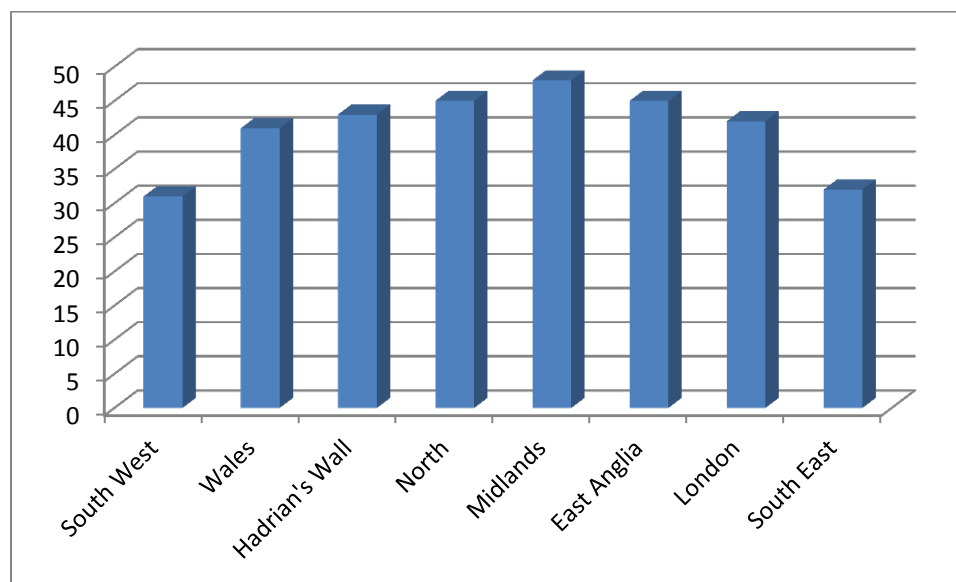


Figure 5.09: Site Finds from all regions.

As both Figure 5.09 and Map 3 illustrate, copper alloy vessels are widely distributed across Britain as Site Finds during the Roman period and have a far more extensive distribution, with a greater consistency in the number of objects across regions, than either Structured Deposits or Grave Deposits. This would indicate that any geographic bias witnessed in these other data-sets has to do with regional practices in the deposition of copper alloy vessels as opposed to representing the wider availability and usage patterns of this commodity.

The presence of material in the northern Midlands fills in a significant geographic area not seen in Structured Deposits and Grave Deposits. While more examples may be available for

⁸⁴¹ Fulford *et al.* 2006, 86-119.

⁸⁴² HAM0020.

⁸⁴³ HAM0017-HAM0019.

the southeast, the spread of material indicates that copper alloy vessels would have been available across the span of the province and most likely to a wider segment of society than may be indicated by the data in Structured Deposits and Grave Deposits, which seems to provide data most predominantly for elites and/or sub-elites.⁸⁴⁴ Patterns in decoration amongst the Site Finds data-set of this thesis will be examined in Section 5.4. Presently, Site Types and chronology will be examined and related to patterns of distribution and consumption.

5.3 Site Type and Chronological Comparison of Site Finds Distribution

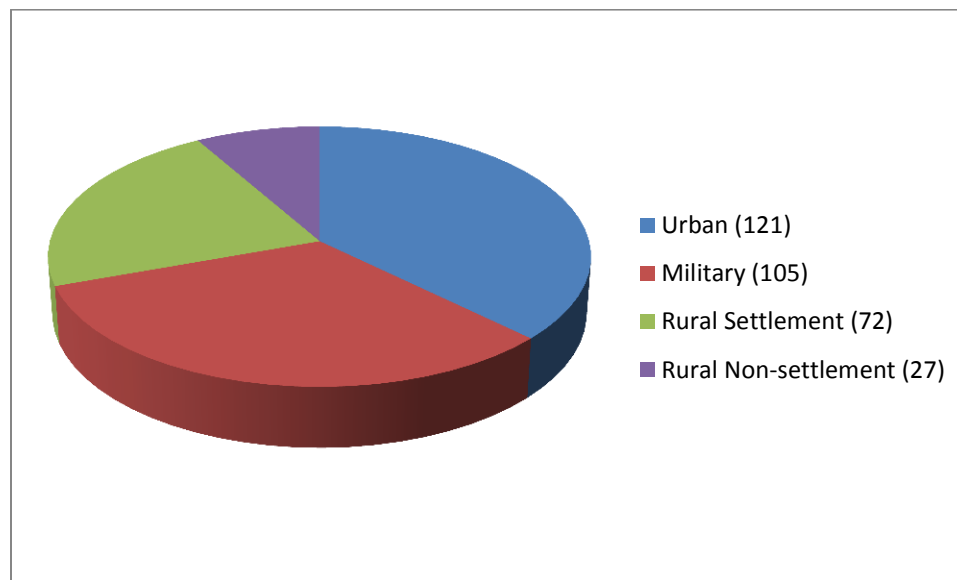


Figure 5.10: Distribution of Site Finds by Settlement type.

As may be seen from Figure 5.10, copper alloy vessels as Site Finds are most commonly found in Urban and Military settings. This may be due in part to how these sites are preferentially targeted for excavation in comparison to rural settlements, though study of the rural environment has gained increasing ground in recent decades.⁸⁴⁵ The urban bias may also be in large part due to the high level of study and publication of the sites of Colchester, London and St. Albans specifically. These three sites alone count for 75 out of the 121 Site Finds from urban contexts in this thesis. Even so, it may be expected that urban and military centres would produce a greater amount of finds simply do to a higher level of population density and a greater number of higher status individuals at these sites with the purchasing power for such

⁸⁴⁴ See Chapters 3 & 4.

⁸⁴⁵ Hingley 1982; Millett 1990; Hingley 1997; Brindle 2010; Brindle 2012.

commodities than may be expected for the majority of non-villa rural settlements. Though it has been mentioned that excavation bias likely plays a role in the prominent visibility of material from urban and military centres, there are enough finds reported from other settlement types in this thesis to assume that the distribution of finds is approximately representative of how this material is indeed distributed across the landscape and not a result of modern bias. The distribution implies that copper alloy vessels were available and consumed in the countryside and it is very likely that the population density of cities and forts has led to the larger numbers of objects from these sites as opposed to reflecting relative availability of this commodity.

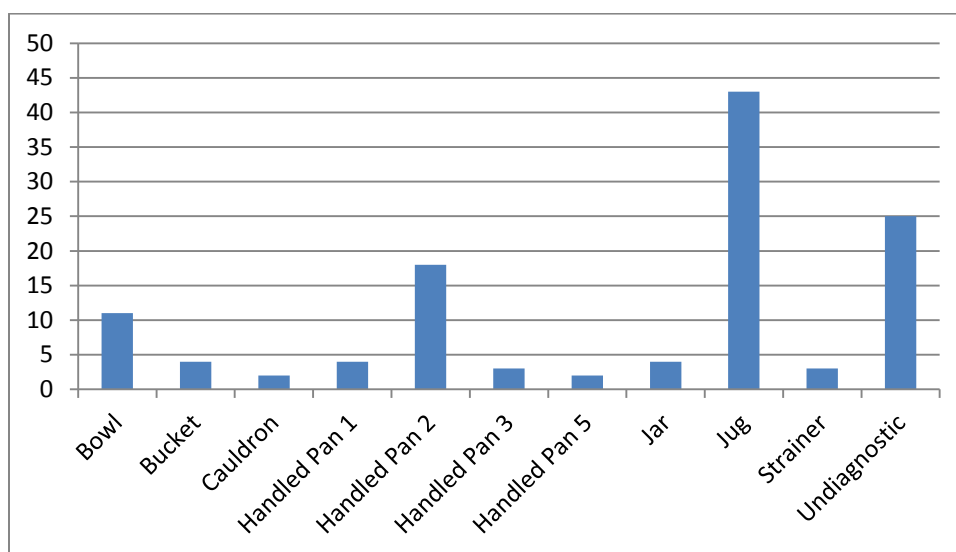


Figure 5.11: Site finds forms from Urban sites.

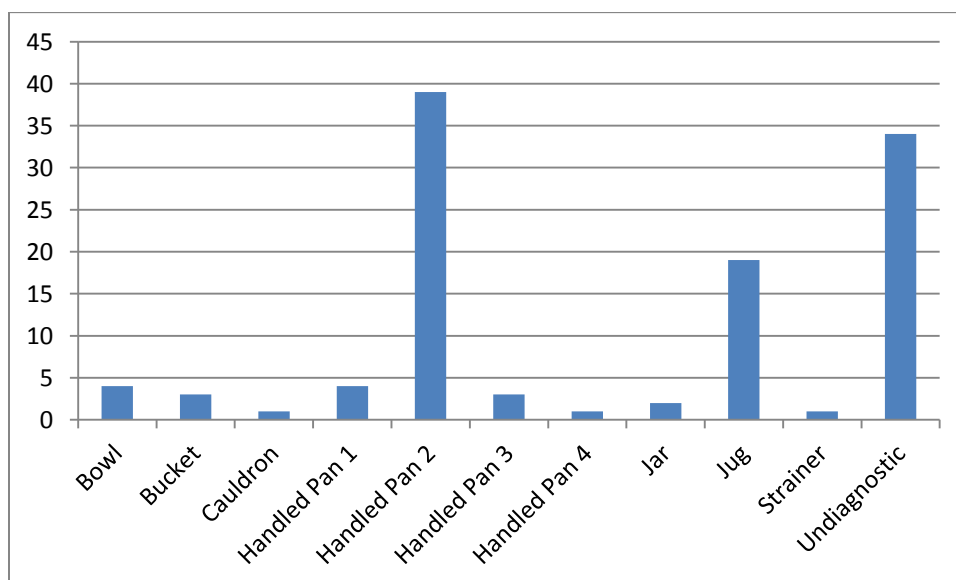


Figure 5.12: Site Finds forms from Military sites.

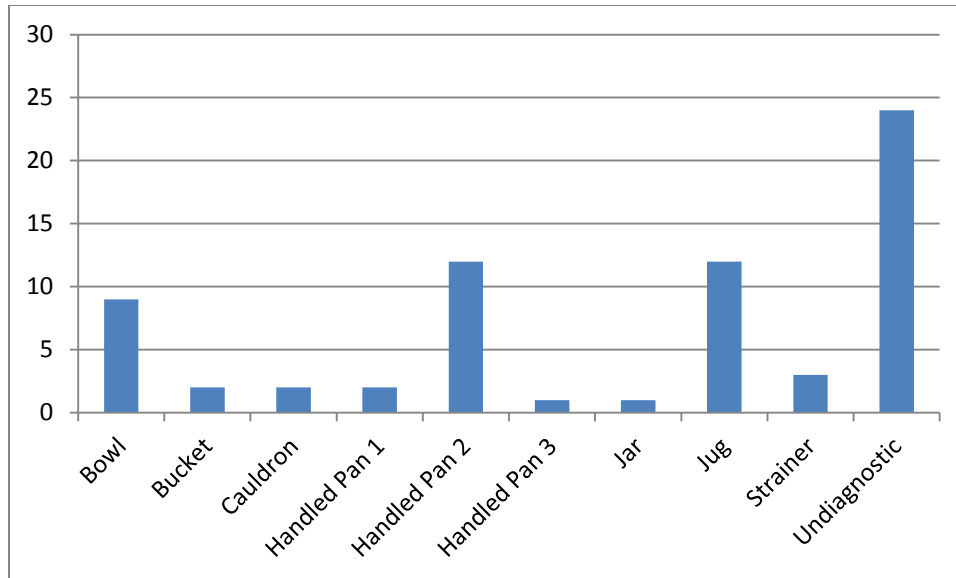


Figure 5.13: Site Find forms from Rural Settlements.

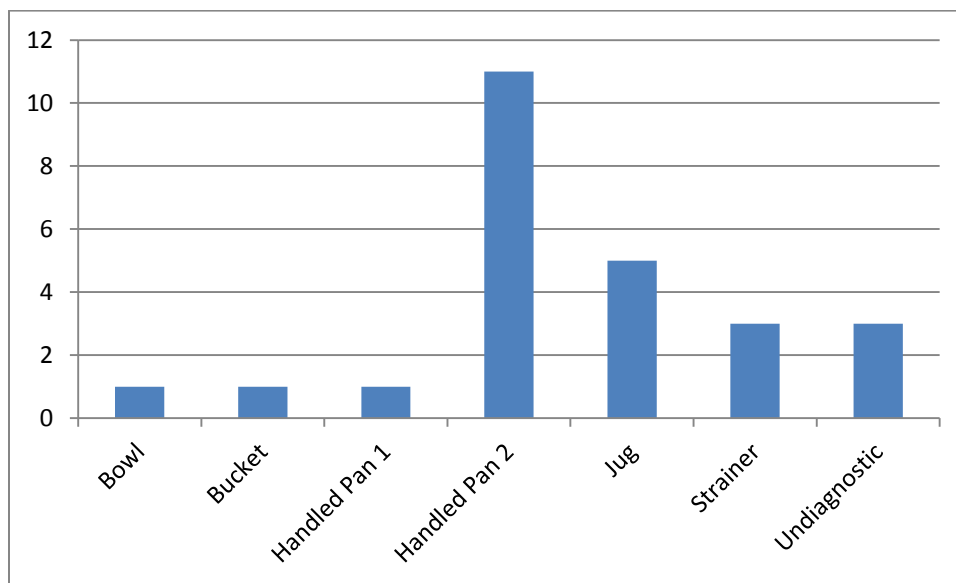


Figure 5.14: Site Find forms from Rural Unknown sites.

More useful information may be gleaned from comparing object forms across Site Types to distinguish patterns in deposition that may reflect preferential consumption. As Figures 5.11-5.14 make clear, the most obvious trend that appears in the data-set is the preponderance of Handled Pan 2s (specifically of Eggers types 139-144) on military sites as well as urban sites with a strong military presence. This association has been highlighted⁸⁴⁶ will be further examined

⁸⁴⁶ Sections 3.2, 3.3 & 3.4.

in Chapter 7, but the evidence from the Site Finds data-set has been instrumental in supporting this conclusion. Jugs occur regularly on all Site Types in fragmentary form, but this may be due at least in part to the fact that jugs have handles and lids that may break off and be misplaced while other forms, such as bowls, are less partible in their composition. Even with this in mind, the frequency of jugs in the data-set is note-worthy and it would seem that a functional and utilitarian vessel form such as this would have been widely utilised.

Chronological shifts in the presence of forms and types seem to generally reflect those seen in Structured Deposits,⁸⁴⁷ representing a shift from smaller vessels at the beginning of the Roman period to larger bowls and hanging basins by the end of the Roman period.⁸⁴⁸ A significant gap between the early and late Roman periods is filled in by the Site Finds data-set which is not present in Structured Deposits. This is most evident in the popularity of buckets as Site Finds, most of which were manufactured in the 2nd-3rd centuries CE.⁸⁴⁹ This preference is also witnessed in the grave assemblages of Brougham, also dating from the late 2nd to mid-3rd century.⁸⁵⁰ This suggests that while Brougham may have been something of an anomaly in its grave treatments, it likely represented rather characteristic tastes in the choices of copper alloy vessels used during the 3rd century CE in Britain.

⁸⁴⁷ See Chapter 3.

⁸⁴⁸ An exception to this would appear to be CAR0003, a Rudge Cup type handle found in a post hole of Late Roman date. This handle likely dates to significantly earlier than this period and may be considered an accidental or intrusive inclusion.

⁸⁴⁹ Erdrich 1995, 71-80.

⁸⁵⁰ See Chapter 4.

5.4 Discussion of Decoration among Site Finds

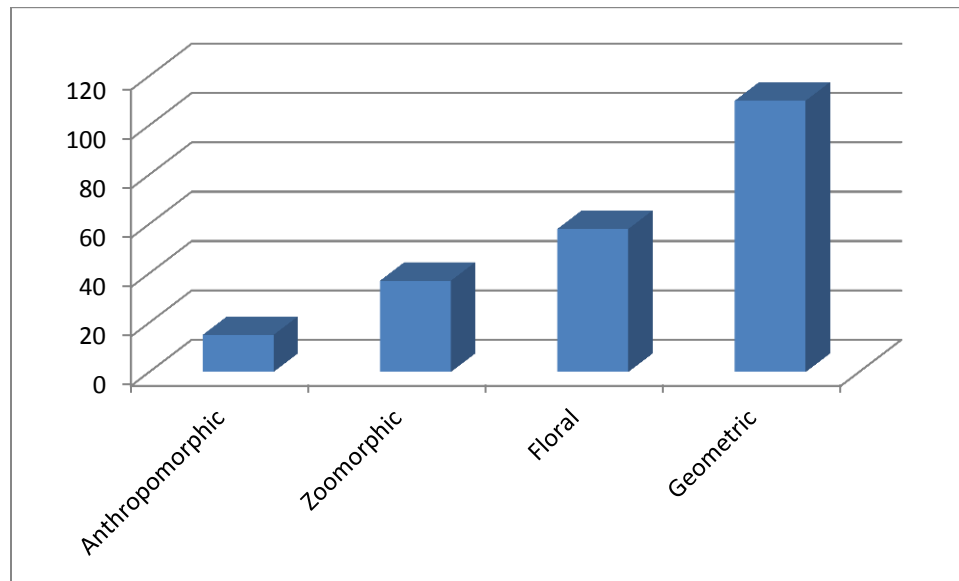


Figure 5.15: Objects with decoration in SF data-set.

As seen in Figure 5.15, there is a high frequency of decoration in the Site Finds data-set. Though the decoration of these vessels is diverse, there are distinct preferences evident. Geometric decoration is far more common than any other types. Other patterns in the use of decoration may also be noted. These include the zoomorphic handle terminals of Handled Pan 1s, bovine head hanging vessel mounts, anthropomorphic/mythological handle medallions, and the recurring use in different manners of birds, dolphins and floral/vine motifs. As there are 11 Rudge Cup type vessel/fragments in this data-set, enamelled decoration also features noticeably among Site Finds of copper alloy vessels.⁸⁵¹

⁸⁵¹ The decoration of Rudge Cup type HP2s among Site Finds is consistent with other examples of this type of vessel, so comment on Rudge Cup type decoration will not be discussed in detail in the present Chapter; See Section 8.3.

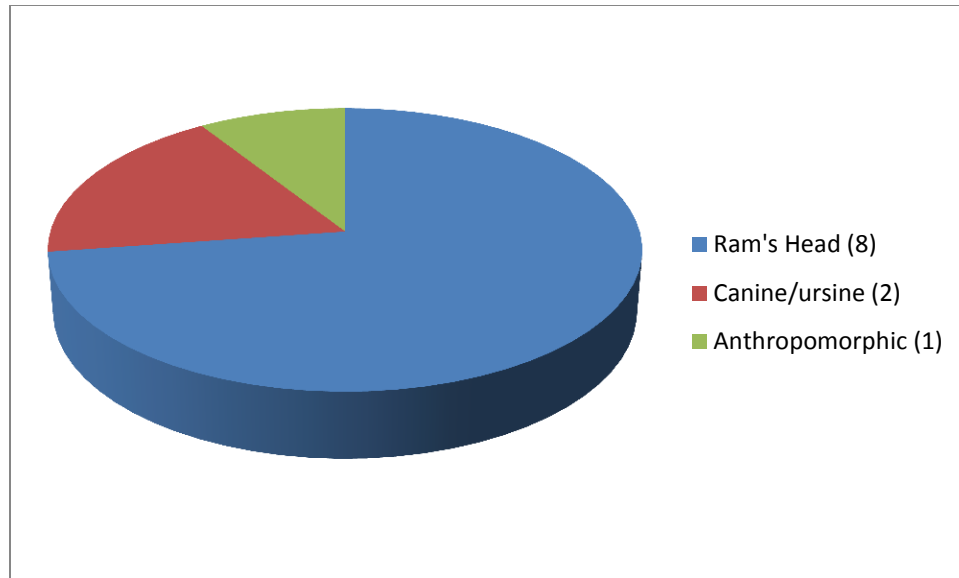


Figure 5.16: Iconography of Handled Pan 1s in Site Finds data-set.

Ram's heads predominate in the zoomorphic handle terminals from Handled Pan 1s as Site Finds (Figure 5.16). This trend is also seen in the selection of material in Grave Deposits and seems to be representative of the preferred iconography of this type of vessel. The majority of these finds come from within settlements, and are therefore unlikely to represent disturbed grave material.⁸⁵²

Five hanging vessel mounts of bull/ox heads, most likely from buckets, are included in this data-set. Though this is an iconographic feature, it must be remembered that these hanging vessel mounts served a functional purpose for a vessel. Its presence in the Site Finds data-set therefore has dual significance both as a stylistic choice as well as implications of practical application. While bull-headed hanging vessel mounts occur less frequently in Grave Deposits than as Site Finds, this is likely due mostly to the chronology of this practice as such Roman period mounts are most common on buckets or hanging basin of 2nd century CE or later manufacture,⁸⁵³ falling mostly after the principal period of the grave deposition of copper alloy vessels. Where bovine hanging vessel mounts do occur in graves,⁸⁵⁴ these appear to be exclusively from later deposits. The greater frequency of this iconographic element will be

⁸⁵² As opposed to HP1 handles recorded through the PAS, see Chapter 6.

⁸⁵³ Hawkes 1951; Kennett 1971; Erdrich 1995; Bruce-Mitford & Raven 2005.

⁸⁵⁴ Such as Brougham in Cumbria.

further seen in the material provided through the Portable Antiquities Scheme database⁸⁵⁵ and its presence plays an important role in characterising changing patterns in vessel use.⁸⁵⁶

Four of the fifteen anthropomorphic representations in this data-set are Gorgon busts. The Gorgon bust is a familiar motif in classical art, and its apotropaic functions are well recognised.⁸⁵⁷ The necessity of such functions on metal vessels is not immediately apparent. Where it appears on Handled Pan 1s or jugs it could well serve as an aid to the process of purification by warding off evil influences. The Gorgon bust also reflects familiarity with Classical learning, and could have been used as a sign of formal education and intellectual class, though it is not possible to determine if the owner of such vessels fully comprehended their iconographic decoration or not.⁸⁵⁸

The frequency in the use of birds for the decoration of copper alloy vessels among Site Finds is not paralleled by either Structured Deposits or Grave Deposits. The same is true, to a lesser extent, of dolphins. This may partly be explained in the vessel forms for which this decoration was most often associated, as many of the avian representations feature as small duck statuettes on trefoil jug lids. This could help explain the absence of the birds in Structured Deposits, particularly Late Roman Structured Deposits, as jugs were simply not commonly selected for inclusion as part of these assemblages. This explanation does not apply when considering Grave Deposits, as jugs were a common feature in Grave Deposits partnered with Handled Pan 1s.⁸⁵⁹ There are no lids associated with the jugs that feature in the Grave Deposits,⁸⁶⁰ which would inherently exclude the ‘sitting duck’ statuette. This is likely the result both of chronology and geography, as the lidded jugs would appear to be from contexts of 2nd and 3rd centuries CE (as opposed to the 1st-2nd CE dates for most graves including jugs) and they are most popular to the west of the principal centres for Jug and Pan type graves, such as Hampshire and the western Midlands. Such a regional preference to this decorative feature suggests local production centres, perhaps simply for the jug lids if not for the entire vessel. Avian iconography is also present on handles and rim accents to hanging basins and handled

⁸⁵⁵ Chapter 6.

⁸⁵⁶ Chapters 7 & 8.

⁸⁵⁷ Wilk 2000, 31-54.

⁸⁵⁸ See Sections 4.4 & 8.3.

⁸⁵⁹ See Chapter 4 throughout, specific discussion in Section 4.4.

⁸⁶⁰ As will be further discussed in Chapter 7.

pans. These also appear to be aquatic birds, either ducks or swans, which occur widely without any geographic patterning immediately apparent.

Dolphins appear as decorations on six of the jug handles in the Site Finds data-set of this thesis.⁸⁶¹ This in itself is not overly surprising, as dolphins were popular motifs in Roman art with examples in every medium from stone carving to mosaics to terra cotta.⁸⁶² Like avian iconography, dolphin motifs appear with a greater frequency as Site Finds than in either Structured Deposits or Grave Deposits. With the exception of the Prickwillow Handled Pan 2,⁸⁶³ all the examples of dolphin iconography from Site Finds appear to originate from jugs. This means that like avian iconography, its absence in Structured Deposits may be explained by a variance in the forms this decoration is applied to. However, this explanation does not justify its absence in Grave Deposits. Nor would an exclusion of aquatic motifs from funerary depictions explain it, as the Turner's Hall Farm graves show.⁸⁶⁴ The discrepancy between data-sets is perhaps best explained by geographic variation, as dolphin handles do not appear in the iconography from Site Finds from the areas where the Jug and Pan type of burial was practiced.

Floral decoration is also prevalent in this data-set. These are composed of leaf and vine decorations, predominantly on jugs and on pan handles. There is nothing singularly noteworthy in the floral decoration among Site Finds to differentiate it in any way from what is found more generally across all of the data-sets of this thesis, though floral decoration is more visible among Site Finds than among Structured Deposits.

By far the most iconographically complex object from the Site Finds data-set of this thesis is the Handled Pan 2 found at Prickwillow (Figure 5.04).⁸⁶⁵ Two *keto*i frame the rim at the handle and morph into waves that descend down the grip. An anthropomorphic winged male bust in relief wearing a crescent medallion around his neck is framed by waves and the tail fins of the sea-dragons on either side. The middle of the handle is decorated with elaborate grape vines in niello with the handle loop comprising two dolphins. The inscription BODVOGENVS F[ECIT] is stamped just above the handle loop. It is worth noting that Bodvogenus could indeed be a name of British origin,⁸⁶⁶ implying that workshops in Britain were capable of highly

⁸⁶¹ They also feature on the Handled Pan 2 from Prickwillow, which is discussed separately later in this section.

⁸⁶² Pisano 2008.

⁸⁶³ CAM0009.

⁸⁶⁴ See Chapter 4; West 2005.

⁸⁶⁵ CAM0009.

⁸⁶⁶ Laing 2000, 65.

detailed work and willing to integrate Classical iconography in their decorative repertoire. The high quality and complexity of its design makes it an anomalous object. Its presence implies an access to artistic luxury and craftsmanship in Britain, even in a rather removed rural setting such as where this object was found.

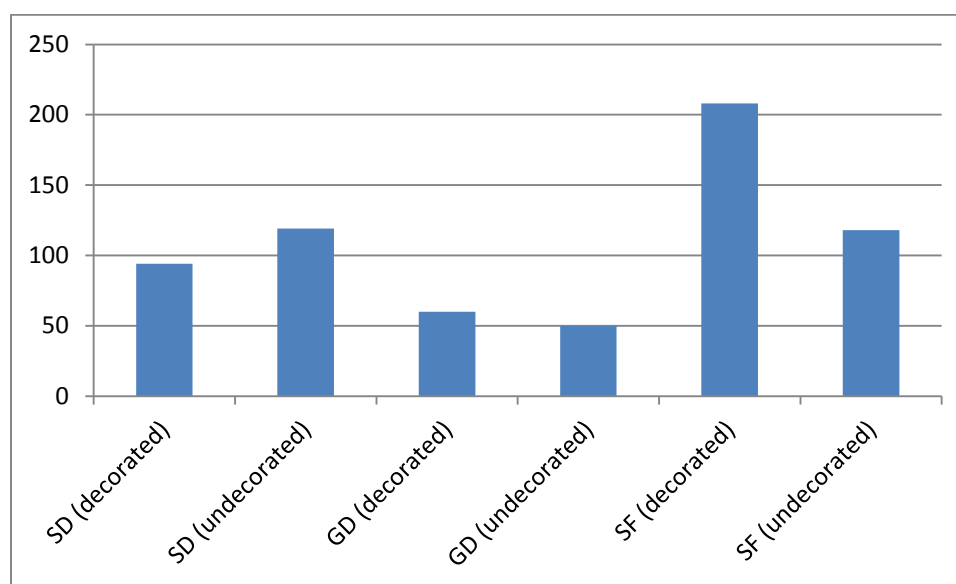


Figure 5.17: Decorated object in the Structured Deposits, Grave Deposits and Site Finds data-sets (does not include inscriptions)

The richness of the iconography of copper alloy vessels found as Site Finds is proportionately far higher than that found among Structured Deposits and roughly equivalent to that represented among Grave Deposits (Figure 5.17). This may, in part, be due to how this material is identified and reported. As complete vessels are very rare Site Finds, often the only distinguishing feature a fragment may have to indicate what type of vessel it originated from is its decorative elements. Some brittle and fragmentary remains of copper alloy may be in such a poor state as to be impossible to identify the object they originate from and could go unmentioned upon publication. This is not the case with all sites, as is evident by the inclusion of a significant number of undiagnostic fragments in this chapter.⁸⁶⁷ The increased likelihood of decorated fragments to be identified and published over undiagnostic fragments is a bias that likely did affect the data-set all-the-same, though probably less so in more recent reports than in older excavations. The wide distribution of decorated objects from across Britain does imply

⁸⁶⁷ Such as Coygan Camp (Wainwright 1967, 93; CAR0005-CAR0009) or Silchester (Fulford & Timby 2000, 345 & 350; HAM0017 & HAM0018; Fulford & Clarke 2011, 108; HAM0019).

that ornamented copper alloy vessels were available to a relatively wide section of society during the Roman period.

Site Finds are again perhaps most useful in filling in our understanding of the Midlands during the Roman period. Iconographically rich material comes from across this region and from various types of sites, suggesting that decorated copper alloy vessels were enjoyed both by rural inhabitants and city-dwellers. Anthropomorphic iconography appears to be the reserve of high-end imported luxury goods and is relatively rare. Far more common are zoomorphic and floral decorations. In particular, bovine hanging vessel mounts would appear to be representative of the embellishment of a utilitarian bucket form as opposed to the elaborate decoration seen on such handled pans as the Prickwillow Pan or the HP1 from Rocester.⁸⁶⁸ This differentiation in the level of complexity of the iconographic embellishment further indicates that the material was available to a wider audience, varying in complexity as individual means would allow.

5.5 Concluding Remarks

Site Finds offer a wider and presumably more randomised data-set of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain than the data-sets of Structured Deposits or Grave Deposits provide. Since this data-set is composed of deposits that have no concrete evidence of purposeful deposition related to ritual or secular motivations, it may be inferred that they are generally accidental losses that rely on little more than human mistake or indifference for entering the archaeological record. This randomness of deposition proves useful in expanding our chronological and geographic understanding of the use of metal vessels, as this data-set is not based upon particular human behaviours of deposition that can be confined within specific chronological and geographic parameters and would vary accordingly. As has been noted above, this is most evident when considering material from the 2nd-3rd centuries CE or the geographic area of the Midlands, though there is no area of Roman Britain that is not illuminated by copper alloy vessel Site Find material. As seen in Section 5.2, it is evident by comparing Site Finds from the highly militarised frontier zones with those found in the Midlands and the southeast that there was significant variation in the preferences of vessels utilised, which in turn suggests difference in the manner in which these vessels would be put to use and the cultural connotations

⁸⁶⁸ CAM0009 and STA0006, respectively.

attached to them. This could be most apparent in the presence of Handled Pan 2s at sites known to have had a military association. Though it is difficult to determine the status of a given location within a city or a rural settlement, the number and wide dispersal of the material would suggest that these vessels were available to more than just elites and may have been available to most individuals of at least moderate means during the Roman period in Britain.

Before comparing the data-sets to make conclusions about the development and utilization of copper alloy vessels across Britain during the Roman period in the final chapters of this thesis, the data-set of Single Finds recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme database will be reviewed in the next chapter.

Chapter 6: Single Finds Reported through the Portable Antiquities Scheme

6.1 Introduction

The following chapter will outline the Single Finds data collected through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) and published on their online database. While the PAS was explained in Chapter 2, it is worth brief consideration presently to clarify the data-set and the biases which it is subject to. The PAS relies on members of the public to come forward to report finds they have made, which are then reviewed by Finds Liaison Officers (FLOs) and recorded when appropriate. The PAS' greatest attribute is its collection and the cataloguing of data from the general public that would easily escape scholarly attention otherwise. Conversely, this reliance on the involvement of the public is the principal source for bias in this data-set. The first important difficulty to understand is the variable level of enthusiasm and interest exhibited by the public to report finds they have made, if indeed they are aware of the PAS at all. This is especially important as the PAS has been established in some parts of Britain for significantly longer than others, which could influence not only the numbers of objects reported for regions but also how well known and understood the PAS is in various parts of England and Wales.⁸⁶⁹ However, the PAS has been on a national basis for over a decade and it is likely that the statistical bias should be evened out.⁸⁷⁰ There is also the fact that the public will often only search for, discover and report objects where they believe it is likely for them to find something of importance. This is particularly true for metal-detector hobbyists, who make up the majority of the public participants in the PAS and will likely only be searching in regions where they believe that finds are likely to occur. These areas are principally the east of England from Yorkshire to Essex, with particular interest paid to areas of plough-land that are easy to search with a metal detector. This will produce an unavoidable geographic skew in the data and must be remembered when reviewing the material. The practice of seeking out finds 'hot-spots', as well as the likelihood of an individual landowner to grant permission for their field to be searched, will also affect which fields receive thorough detecting and which are only treated in a cursory manner, having a significant effect upon which fields and parishes have large numbers of finds assemblages,⁸⁷¹ but is less significant on a national level.

⁸⁶⁹ Worrell 2004, 317-318.

⁸⁷⁰ Worrell 2007, 306.

⁸⁷¹ Brindle 2011, 71-72; Walton 2012, 27-30 & 167-168.

Another important bias is the knowledge of the individual members of the public as well as the particular FLO involved in the reporting of any particular object.⁸⁷² While most of the people who report through the PAS are history or archaeology enthusiasts to one degree or another, they are generally not qualified to identify archaeological finds accurately and may not be aware of what objects are old enough or diagnostic enough to take to their local FLO for identification and recording. This could also lead to a bias in what material is brought in for reporting, as decorative or figurative material may be more easily recognisable as significant finds.⁸⁷³ Once the objects are brought to the FLO for identification, it is the knowledge and expertise of the FLO in question that affects the material and how it is reported. FLOs become specialised in the particular region under their survey and are trained to identify the sorts of objects that they may reasonably be expected to find in that area.⁸⁷⁴ This in turn may cause an FLO to misidentify an object if it is something they may not be expecting to find in their region, which could in turn skew the data of a Roman based study, such as this thesis, towards the south-east as this is the region expected to produce the most Roman finds.⁸⁷⁵ To combat this potential bias, material dated from the Iron Age to the Medieval period on the PAS database was reviewed in order to counterbalance the possibility of misidentification by members of the public and FLOs. It would appear that chronological misidentification did not affect this data-set to any significant degree. Though some objects of Roman date were recorded with a wider date range than necessary (i.e. 'Iron Age to Early Medieval', for example), this has not compromised the quality of information available.

There are some particular problems when utilizing PAS records for a group of material such as Romano-British copper alloy vessels, most prominent amongst these is the difficulty in accurately identifying this material from fragments. Data recorded through the PAS often has acceptably accurate findspots, but the greater context of the finds are typically unknown; most often times lost through the ravages of development, the plough, or time more generally. Though the finds assemblage of any given location may help to clarify the nature of the site, as discussed in Section 6.3, the context within a site for any of these objects must remain unknown and their relation to the assemblage as a whole will always be obscure (except in the relatively

⁸⁷² Brindle 2011, 68-76; Walton 2012, 29-30.

⁸⁷³ Section 6.5.

⁸⁷⁴ Walton 2012, 29-30.

⁸⁷⁵ Brindle 2011, 70-71.

rare instances where findspots are subsequently excavated). This leads to difficulty in dating objects that are fragmentary and undiagnostic. Sometimes the best that can be stated with certainty is simply that an object is pre-industrial in its method of manufacture. This problem is particularly important when considering objects such as copper alloy vessels, which are best dated by form and type that may not be recognizable in highly fragmented states. The data included in the thesis does not include undiagnostic material, and it is likely that a certain amount of these undiagnostic fragments would have originated from vessels manufactured during the Roman period. As an example of how this exclusion may have affected the data, fifteen instead of nine objects would be under consideration if the undiagnostic fragments were reinserted into the data-group for Hertfordshire. This would have resulted in a significant quantitative increase; nearly doubling the number of objects recorded for this area, and resulted in the conclusion that this material was far more frequent in this region than is suggested by the current thesis. This conclusion would be inherently fallible, however, because it would disregard the deposition of copper alloy vessels in this region of any date other than the Roman period.

The final bias to consider is the nature of the identifiable material and how this reflects what objects could be included in this thesis. As the objects are unstratified, fragmentary material must consist of diagnostic portions of vessels or identifiable iconography to be included in this data-set. In order to determine if decoration and style was of Roman period origin, iconography and style were compared with dated examples from excavations to determine the likely time-frame of manufacture. As iconography and decorative style play such a key role in the identification of unstratified objects, the PAS data-set is proportionately richer in iconographic representations than the other data-sets of this thesis. This will be discussed in further detail in Section 6.5.

One final point of consideration before reviewing the data-set of this chapter is that it includes only the Single Finds reported through the PAS. Any objects reported through the PAS that could be identified as Structured Deposits or Grave Deposits were discussed in the appropriate chapters of this thesis, although material reported through the PAS that could be thus classified is certainly in the minority. This is not to say that other objects in this current data-set could not have originated from Structured Deposits or Grave Deposits. However, the lack of evidence to imply that they did originate from such contexts forces us to consider them separately.

The layout of this chapter will closely follow the preceding chapter on Site Finds, with a regional survey highlighting some of the key finds as well as a discussion of the over-all regional trends that are discernible. The other finds reported through the PAS in the vicinity of finds of copper alloy vessels will then be integrated into a discussion of the wider material assemblages of the findspots in Section 6.3. This is then followed by an examination of the iconography utilised in the decoration of these vessels.

6.2 Geographic Survey of PAS Finds

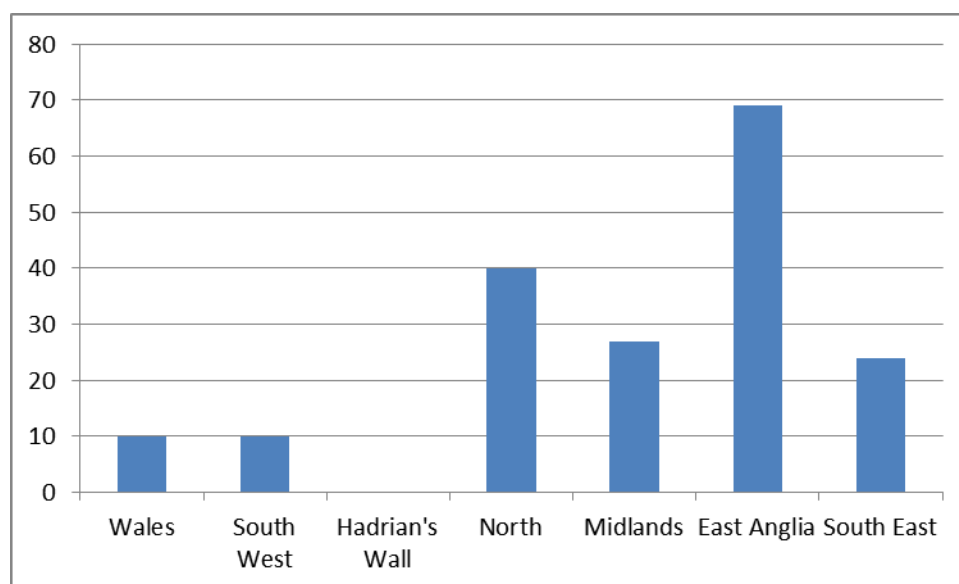
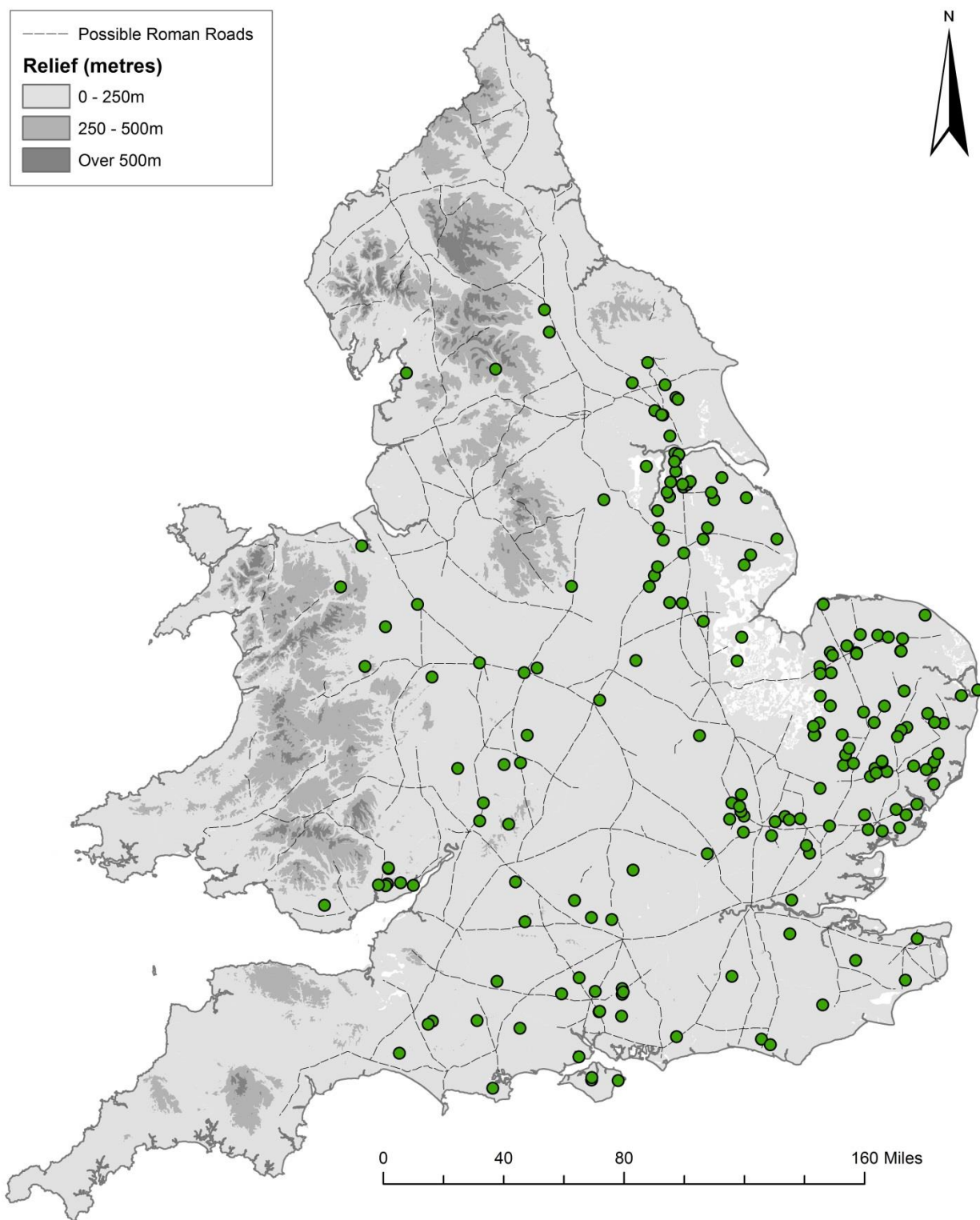


Figure 6.01: Numbers of copper alloy vessels reported as Single Finds through the PAS.

In all, some 195 objects from the PAS database constitute the current data-set, whose regional distribution is illustrated in Figure 6.01 and Map 4 which show a clear distributional bias to the east of England generally and East Anglia most specifically. The data-sets from Wales and the south western counties of England (Table 6a) comprise 10 objects each, all highly fragmentary. While the PAS contributed significant finds to both the Structured Deposits and Grave Deposits data-sets of this thesis for this geographic area, the Single Finds are less spectacular. Their fragmentary nature prevents specific identification of vessel type for the majority of this material, but they are mostly hanging vessel mounts or bucket feet whose date of manufacture is likely from the late 1st to the 3rd centuries CE.



Roman road data (c) DARMC 2013 (CC BY-NC 3.0)
Ordnance Survey data (c) Crown copyright and database right (2013)

Map 4: Single Finds of copper alloy vessels reported through the PAS (K. Robbins)

Findspot (Site Type)	Vessel/Catalogue Number
Chieveley, Berkshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/BERK0002
Castleton, Dorset (RS)	Jug/DOR0007
Nether Compton, Dorset (RS)	Handled Pan 2/DOR0008
Corfe Castle, Dorset (RS)	Jug/DOR0009
Stoke Abbott, Dorset (M)	Bucket/DOR0010
Compton Abbas, Dorset (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/DOR0011
Flint, Flintshire (RS)	Vessel(mount)/F0009
Twynning, Gloucestershire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/G0004
Leigh, Gloucestershire (RS)	Vessel(mount)/G0005
Sudeley, Gloucestershire (RS)	Vessel(mount)/G0006
Mathern, Monmouthshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/MON0002
Usk, Monmouthshire (M)	Vessel(fragment)/MON0003 Jug(lid)/MON0004
Llantrisant Fawr, Monmouthshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/MON0005
Caerwent, Monmouthshire (U)	Vessel(mount)/MON0006
Langstone, Newport (RS)	Bucket/NE0001 Vessel(mount)/NE0002
Caerleon, Newport (M)	Vessel(mount)/NE0003
Pont Y Clun, Rhondda Cynon Taf (RU)	Jug(lid)/RC0001
Avebury, Wiltshire (RS)	Vessel(mount)/WIL0001
Leigh, Wiltshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/WIL0002
Codford, Wiltshire (RU)	Jug(handle)/WIL0003

Table 6a: PAS finds from Wales and the southwest of England.

No objects from the region of Hadrian's Wall have been reported that feature in this dataset. This may be in large part due to the fact that much of this area is national parkland, is largely pastoral (as opposed to plough land) and has many Scheduled Monuments and is therefore unavailable for metal detecting.⁸⁷⁶ Two copper alloy vessels discovered in Northumberland that were recorded through the PAS comprise a Structured Deposit and are discussed in Chapter 3.⁸⁷⁷ By contrast, the Northern Counties contribute 40 objects to this dataset (Table 6b), most of these coming from Yorkshire (15) and Lincolnshire (20).

Findspot (Site Type)	Vessel/Catalogue Number
Fridaythorpe, East Riding of Yorkshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/EY0001
Humbleton, East Riding of Yorkshire (RU)	Handled Pan 2/EY0002
North Cave, East Riding of Yorkshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/EY0003
Hayton, East Riding of Yorkshire (RU)	Handled Pan 4/EY0004
Shipton Thorpe, East Riding of Yorkshire (RS)	Handled Pan 2/EY0005 Jar/EY0006
Thwing, East Riding of Yorkshire (RS)	Bowl/EY0007

⁸⁷⁶ Walton *pers comm*; Pearce *pers comm*; Brindle 2011, 32-57.

⁸⁷⁷ NU0029, PAS NCL-33CC76; NU0030, PAS NCL-335745.

North Dalton, East Riding of Yorkshire (RS)	Vessel(mount)/EY0008 Vessel(mount)/EY0009
Slyne with Hest, Lancashire (RU)	Handled Pan 3/LAN0003
Gaddesby, Leicestershire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/LEI0002
Leire, Leicestershire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/LEI0003
Ancaster, Lincolnshire (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/LIN0004
Scotton, Lincolnshire (RU)	Handled Pan 1/LIN0005
North Thoresby, Lincolnshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/LIN0006
Torksey, Lincolnshire (RU)	Bowl/LIN0007
Nettleton, Lincolnshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/LIN0008 Vessel(fragment)/LIN0009
Thonock, Lincolnshire (RU)	Handled Pan 2/LIN0010
Scotter, Lincolnshire (RU)	Bowl/LIN0011
Weston, Lincolnshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/LIN0012
Folkingham, Lincolnshire (RU)	Jug(lid)/LIN0013
Bilsby, Lincolnshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/LIN0014
Lincoln, Lincolnshire (U)	Jug(handle)/LIN0015
Keelby, Lincolnshire (RU)	Handled Pan 2/LIN0016
Wickenby, Lincolnshire (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/LIN0017
Crowland, Lincolnshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/LIN0018
Stainton By Langworth, Lincolnshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/LIN0019
Gate Burton, Lincolnshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/LIN0020
Marston, Lincolnshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/LIN0021
Spilsby, Lincolnshire (RS)	Vessel(mount)/LIN0022
Caistor, Lincolnshire (M)	Vessel(mount)/LIN0023
Revesby, Lincolnshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/LIN0024
Crowle, North Lincolnshire (RS)	Handled Pan 2/NLIN0001
Winteringham, North Lincolnshire (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/NLIN0002 Vessel(fragment)/NLIN0003 Vessel(mount)/NLIN0005
Appleby, North Lincolnshire (RS)	Jug(handle)/NLIN0004
Winterton, North Lincolnshire (RS)	Handled Pan 2/NLIN0006
Scawby, North Lincolnshire (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/NLIN0007 Handled Pan 2/NLIN0009 Vessel(mount)/NLIN0011
Holme, North Lincolnshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/NLIN0008
Brigg, North Lincolnshire (RU)	Jug(lid)/NLIN0010
Malton, North Yorkshire (RS)	Handled Pan 2/NYR0001
Brough with St. Giles, North Yorkshire (RU)	Handled Pan 2/NYR0002
Hawswick, North Yorkshire (RU)	Handled Pan 2/NYR0005
Claxton, North Yorkshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/NYR0006
Bedale, North Yorkshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/NYR0007
Edlington, South Yorkshire (RU)	Handled Pan 2/SYR0001

Table 6b: PAS finds from the northern counties of England.

Handled Pan 2s are the most common diagnostic PAS finds from Yorkshire, accounting for over 30% of the material from this area. The association between this vessel and the Roman military has been evidenced by the Structured Deposits and Site Finds data-sets of this thesis,⁸⁷⁸ and this could well explain the high presence of this material in Yorkshire, an area which saw regular military movement during the Roman period.⁸⁷⁹ However, this is quite in contrast to the data-set of PAS material from Wales, an area also known to have had a high level of military activity⁸⁸⁰ and which has contributed Handled Pan 2s to the data-sets of Structured Deposits and Site Finds but which has not contributed any Handled Pan 2s to the PAS data-set. It is worth noting that Wales has comparatively low numbers of PAS material generally, owing largely to patterns of modern land-use,⁸⁸¹ which could explain such discrepancies. The finds in Yorkshire are focused mostly in the East Riding, which also has the greatest diversity of objects. Worth specific note is the Handled Pan 4, or Coptic pan, from Hayton,⁸⁸² which deserves attention simply because of the relative rarity of this vessel form and this particular example being the northern-most such pan in Britain (Figure 6.02).



Figure 6.02: Handled Pan 4 from Hayton (PAS RESEARCH-230A51)

⁸⁷⁸ As discussed in Chapters 3 and 5, respectively; further discussed in Chapter 7.

⁸⁷⁹ Hartley 1971, 56-69; Mattingly 2006, 132-136 & 146-149.

⁸⁸⁰ Arnold & Davies 2000, 58-59.

⁸⁸¹ Pearce *pers comm.*

⁸⁸² EY0004; PAS RESEARCH-230A51.

The material from Lincolnshire is diverse in its composition. The presence of three bovine vessel spouts is particularly interesting,⁸⁸³ contributing to a small body of these fittings currently known (Figure 6.03). Such spouts were attached to strainer bowls, such as those found in a Structured Deposit at Kingston Deverill.⁸⁸⁴ Though the find-spots for all three of these vessels are in the northern part of Lincolnshire,⁸⁸⁵ they are not near enough to one another to suggest a production centre. Furthermore, this vessel type and decorative motif is completely absent from this region in the other data-sets. This could be in part explained by the relative rarity of this vessel spout across the Roman world, but makes the presence of three such spouts in the PAS material of this county all the more unusual. The other finds from Lincolnshire are varied enough not to indicate any particular patterns that stand out. One object worth specific mention is an anthropomorphic vessel mount found near Caistor depicting a woman wearing what could be a votive crown; such anthropomorphic representations are relatively rare in the copper alloy vessel material for Britain (Figure 6.04).⁸⁸⁶ Similar mounts (possibly for furniture) have been noted at Hockwald and Cavenham, perhaps relating to a broader artistic tradition.⁸⁸⁷ The other finds from the north are few, isolated and offer little substantive data in themselves aside from contributing to a wider picture of the broad distribution of copper alloy vessel material in Roman Britain.



Figure 6.03: Bovine vessel spout from Bilsby in Lincolnshire (PAS LIN-F8BC42)

⁸⁸³ LIN0014, PAS LIN-F8BC42; LIN0017, PAS NLM-5DF5D6; LIN0022, PAS LIN-40CE20.

⁸⁸⁴ WIL0007 & WIL0008; PAS WILT-92B052; Worrell 2006, 458-462.

⁸⁸⁵ Bilsby, Wickenby and Spilsby (respectively).

⁸⁸⁶ LIN0023; PAS NLM-AEA444.

⁸⁸⁷ Toynbee 1964, 177-178 (127 & 128).



Figure 6.04: Anthropomorphic mount from Caistor (PAS NLM-AEA444)

Findspot (Site Type)	Vessel/Catalogue Number
Ripley, Derbyshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/DER0001
St. Michael, Hertfordshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/HER0020
Clothall, Hertfordshire (RS)	Vessel(mount)/HER0021
	Vessel(mount)/HER0022
	Vessel(mount)/HER0024
Watton-at-Stone, Hertfordshire (RS)	Jug(lid)/HER0023
Ashwell, Hertfordshire (RS)	Vessel(mount)/HER0025
Albury, Hertfordshire (RU)	Bucket/HER0026
Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/HER0027
Wymondley, Hertfordshire (RS)	Vessel(mount)/HER0028
Winthorpe, Nottinghamshire (RU)	Handled Pan 2/NOT0002
Hawton, Nottinghamshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/NOT0003
Collingham, Nottinghamshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/NOT0004
Adwell, Oxfordshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/OX0001
Letcombe Regis, Oxfordshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/OX0002
Hordley, Shropshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/SH0001
Sheinton, Shropshire (RS)	Jug(lid)/SH0002
Whitchurch, Shropshire (RS)	Vessel(mount)/SH0003
Shenstone, Staffordshire (RS)	Vessel(mount)/STA0001
Fisherwick, Staffordshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/STA0002
Brewood, Staffordshire (RS)	Handled Pan 2/STA0003
Ilam, Staffordshire (RU)	Handled Pan 2/STA0004
Thorpe Constantine, Staffordshire (RU)	Vessel(mount)/STA0005
Tanworth In Arden, Warwickshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/WAR0001
Alcester, Warwickshire (M)	Vessel(mount)/WAR0002
Inkberrow, Worcestershire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/WOR0001
Leigh, Worcestershire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/WOR0002

Table 6c: PAS finds from the Midlands.



Figure 6.05: The Ilam Pan (PAS WMID-3FE965)

The Midlands contribute 27 objects to the PAS data-set (Table 6c). The best known object from this data-group is the Ilam Pan (Figure 6.05).⁸⁸⁸ This is an elaborately decorated enamelled Handled Pan 2 of the Rudge Cup type. In addition to being decorated with elaborate ‘Celtic’ type roundels,⁸⁸⁹ a long inscription runs beneath the rim of the vessel: *Mais Coggabata Uxelodunum Cammoglanna Rigoreval(l)i Aeli Draconis*. The first four words reference known sites from the west end of Hadrian’s Wall, being Bowness (MAIS), Drumburgh (COGGABATA), Stanwix (UXELODUNUM) and Castlesteads (CAMMOGLANNA). The reference, RIGOREVALI, is unknown. However, it could be interpreted as meaning ‘on the line of the wall’,⁸⁹⁰ whether this indicates a specific place or is descriptive of the settlements along Hadrian’s Wall more generally is uncertain. The last portion would seem to be the name of the owner or manufacturer of the object, Draco(n).⁸⁹¹ This object stands out for being one of the best preserved Rudge Cup type Handled Pan 2s known to date and this type of object will be discussed in further detail in Chapter 7.

The other objects in the data-set from the Midlands are highly fragmentary and represent several vessel forms, with a large number of mounts that could have originated from a number of bucket, hanging basin or jar types dating between the 1st-3rd centuries CE (Figure 6.06). It is not

⁸⁸⁸ STA0004; PAS WMID-3FE965.

⁸⁸⁹ Jackson 2012, 46-47.

⁸⁹⁰ PAS WMID-3FE965; Tomlin & Hassall 2004, 344-345; Jackson 2012, 43-45.

⁸⁹¹ Jackson 2012, 45.

surprising that East Anglia and the south eastern counties of England have the highest number of objects in this data-set of the thesis, with East Anglia contributing 69 objects and the south eastern counties, including Greater London, contributing 25 (Appendix X).⁸⁹²

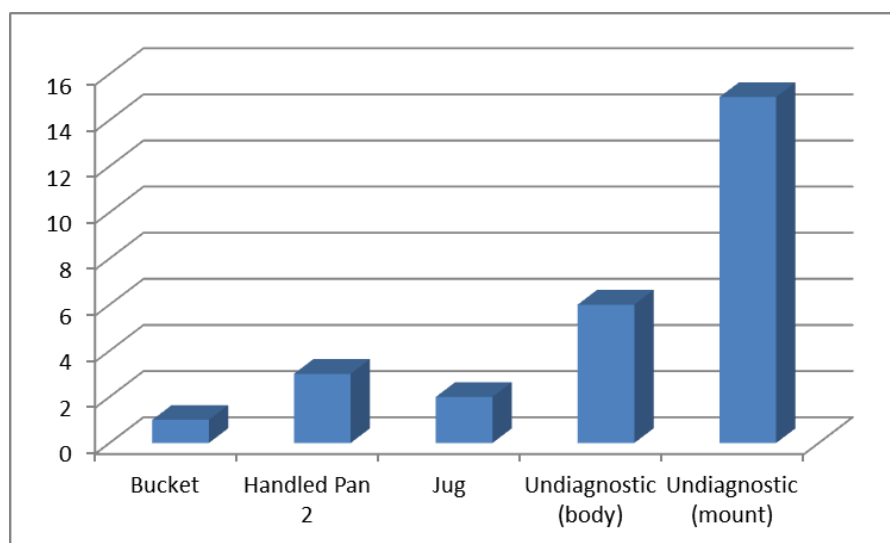


Figure 6.06: Vessel forms of Single Finds PAS in the Midlands.

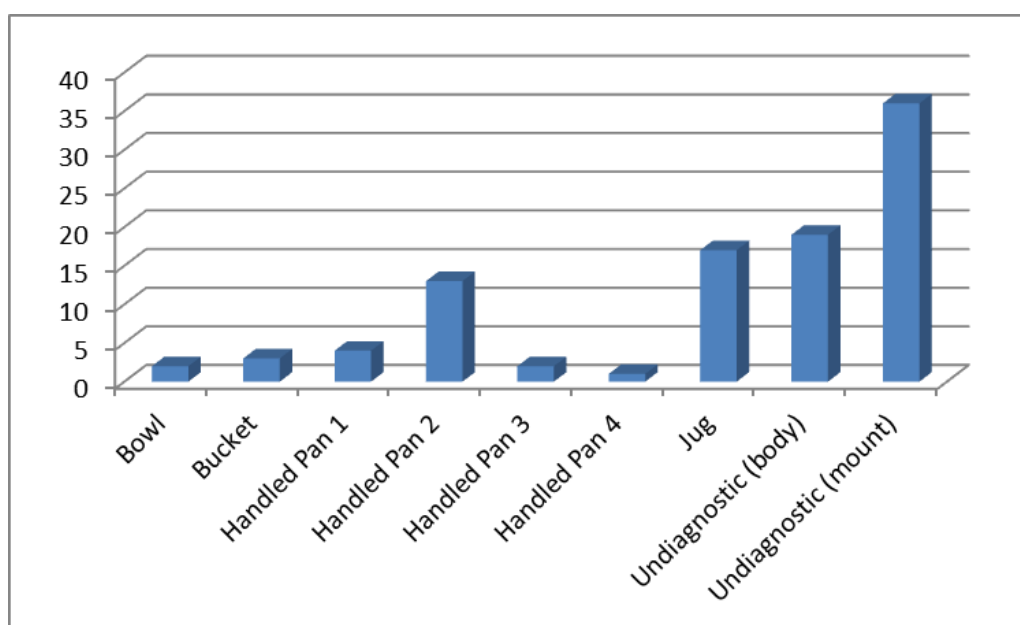


Figure 6.07: Vessel forms for East Anglia and the South East reported as Single Finds through the PAS.

⁸⁹² See Map 4.

The materials from East Anglia and the south eastern counties are for the most part very fragmentary, but nevertheless show a reasonable selection of vessel forms (Figure 6.07). The identifiable objects from this region are principally jugs and Handled Pan 2s. One object that must be mentioned here is a handle fragment from Gunthorpe in Norfolk (Figure 6.08).⁸⁹³ While it is recorded in the PAS as a probable fragment from a Rudge Cup type Handled Pan 2, its decoration and manufacturing technique does not easily parallel other known examples of Roman date. Its inscription, '*BEBE SESE*', can be plausibly argued to be a misspelled Latin or Latin & Greek text meaning something akin to 'drink and long life'.⁸⁹⁴



Figure 6.08: Handle fragment from Gunthorpe (PAS NMS-7BC635)

⁸⁹³ PAS NMS-7BC635.

⁸⁹⁴ Worrell 2012, 74.

Another object worth brief mention is the small bowl of circa 18 mm from Manningtree in Essex.⁸⁹⁵ The small size of this vessel makes it unlikely to be a serving vessel, so it is likely a *balsamarium* or perhaps a cosmetic vessel. Also worth particular note is the fragmentary Handled Pan 4 from Broxted in Essex,⁸⁹⁶ as these Coptic pans are not common finds (Figure 6.09).



Figure 6.09: Handled Pan 4 from Broxted (PAS ESS-1D3342)

As discussed at the beginning of this section and illustrated in Map 4, the geographic distribution of this material has a strong bias to the south and east, as may be expected for PAS distribution more generally and is likely influenced by the method by which material is found and reported. That being said, it must be remembered that Single Finds from the PAS originate almost exclusively from the country-side, where the majority of the population lived during this time. This means PAS data offers a possible view into rural material culture that is nearly invisible using other archaeological methods and that this data-set is therefore somewhat self-contained and should not be expected to be immediately reflexive of trends from other data-sets. This would seem to imply that, whilst copper alloy vessel material was readily available in settlements across Britain during the Roman period, their use in rural environments was also widespread, though perhaps more so in the south and east of England than elsewhere. This area

⁸⁹⁵ PAS ESS-45C445.

⁸⁹⁶ PAS ESS-1D3342.

of England was the most fertile and easiest to farm in antiquity much in the same way as it is today. This is attested by the intensification of field division seen in the south east of England compared with elsewhere in the province during the Roman period.⁸⁹⁷ This could perhaps have led to a higher level of affluence which, in turn, permitted the acquisition of objects such as copper alloy vessels. Other regional variations were also noted such as: the high presence of hanging mounts and bucket fragments in Wales and the south west, the relatively high number of Handled Pan 2s in Yorkshire and the bovine vessel spouts from Lincolnshire, all of which help to develop an appreciation for a diverse and highly complex landscape of regional tastes and patterns of consumption.⁸⁹⁸ This discussion has been built upon viewing the copper alloy vessels reported through the PAS in isolation. The next section will expand upon this discussion by examining other finds reported through the PAS in the vicinity of these vessels to contextualise these objects within the wider physical and cultural landscape.

6.3 Associated Finds and Contextualizing PAS Finds

This section will integrate other objects of Roman date reported through the PAS found in the vicinity of the copper alloy vessel material reviewed in the previous section in order to place these vessels within the wider assemblage of the sites. Associated finds were identified on the PAS database by searching for objects of Roman date within the same kilometre grid square of each copper alloy vessel featured in this data-set.⁸⁹⁹ When considering rural finds assemblages, such as those reported through the PAS, it is important to bear in mind that post-depositional processes may have impacted the distribution of these objects. Ploughing, field levelling or destoning, natural rain wash, and the slow impact of fauna or gravitational soil erosion may have a highly significant impact on the distribution of surface objects, scattering objects from a single act of deposition over a wide area or leading to the concentration of objects from multiple points of origin in the same location.⁹⁰⁰ While this would not affect the broad regional distribution patterns, it could affect localised object distribution and findspot assemblages. The possibility for post-depositional processes affecting object distribution should

⁸⁹⁷ Gerrard 2013, 217.

⁸⁹⁸ How this relates to the larger patterns in regional variation will be further explored in Chapters 7 & 8.

⁸⁹⁹ This was performed by doing a four-figure grid reference search for the findspots of each vessel on the PAS online database.

⁹⁰⁰ Brindle 2011, 64-68.

be kept in mind in this section, though, as attempts will be made to characterise how the copper alloy vessel material may fit in with the greater assemblages within which they were discovered.

By far the type of object most commonly found in the vicinity of copper alloy vessels is coins. The majority of these are single coin finds, though sometimes small groups of coins may be recorded as a single find. This should come as no surprise, as Roman coinage is the most common find reported through the PAS,⁹⁰¹ accounting for 82% of the total objects recorded in 2012.⁹⁰² Structured Deposits of coins and other objects are also found and reported through the PAS, most notably at Fingringhoe in Essex⁹⁰³ and West Stow in Suffolk⁹⁰⁴ from this data-set. Structured Deposits found at sites with copper alloy vessels reported through the PAS also include Hoxne⁹⁰⁵ and Mildenhall.⁹⁰⁶ Interesting as this might be, it is unlikely to be indicative of any direct pattern of association, as Roman coinage is widely distributed across the British landscape and is the most common find of Roman date reported through the PAS.⁹⁰⁷ The same may be said for brooches or small jewellery, which are also found on the same rural sites as copper alloy vessels. A detailed look at the assemblages is required before such theories of association may be tested. The following figure illustrates the numbers of finds of Roman date associated with the findspots of copper alloy vessels:

⁹⁰¹ Moorhead 2010b, 143.

⁹⁰² Worrell & Pearce 2013, 345.

⁹⁰³ PAS Treasure Number 2012 T729.

⁹⁰⁴ PAS SF-D4D044.

⁹⁰⁵ Johns 2010.

⁹⁰⁶ Painter 1977; Hobbs 2012.

⁹⁰⁷ Moorhead 2013, 3-5.

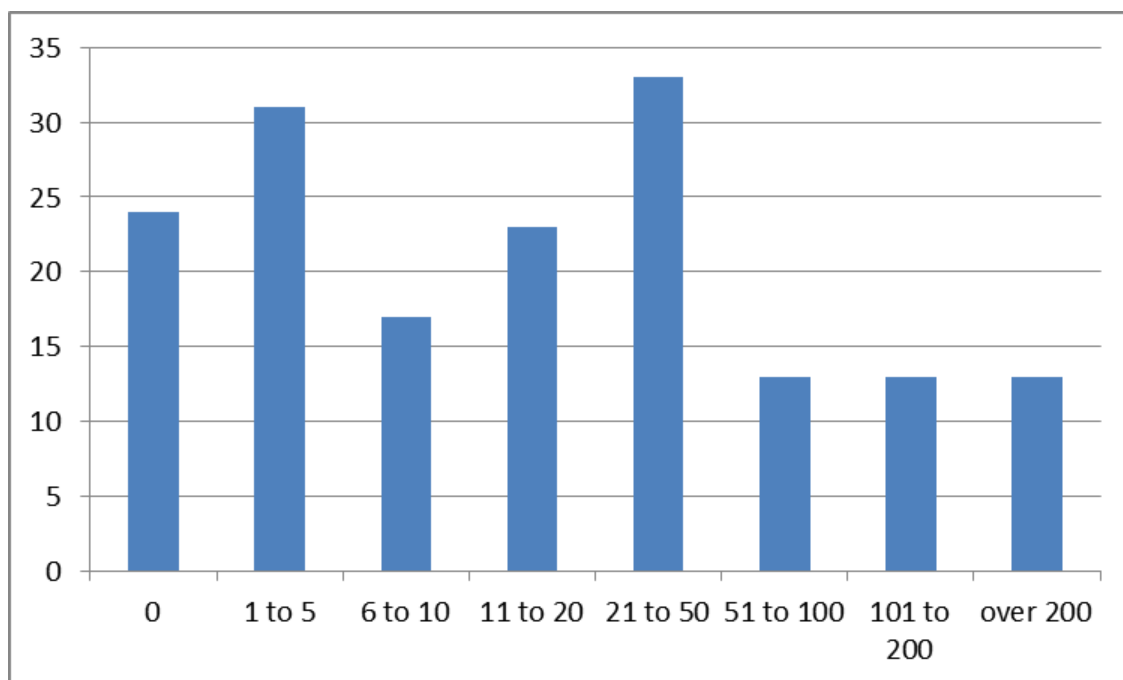


Figure 6.10: Findspots of copper alloy vessels (y axis) with numbers of associated finds (x axis) reported through the PAS.

Given the tendency for detectorists to search in locations where they believe clusters of finds to be,⁹⁰⁸ it is somewhat surprising to note the high numbers of sites that had fewer than five other finds of Roman date associated with them. Moorhead suggests that any parish with more than 20 coins could be argued to be indicative of a Roman settlement site of one kind or another,⁹⁰⁹ with 100 or more indicating a site likely to be of some significance.⁹¹⁰ Most findspots that have produced copper alloy vessels fall below this base-line and the vast majority of findspots have produced fewer than 100 total objects of probable Roman date. 26 findspots had over 100 finds associated with them, these listed in Table 6d:

⁹⁰⁸ Brindle 2011, 69-72.

⁹⁰⁹ Moorhead 2013, 4.

⁹¹⁰ Moorhead 2010b, 157.

County, Parish	Number of Associated Finds
Essex, Steeple Bumpstead	255
Essex, Good Easter	203
Essex, Ardleigh	127
East Riding of Yorkshire, Fridaythorpe	210
East Riding of Yorkshire, Shipton Thorpe	351
Hampshire, Ropley	126
Hampshire, Wherwell	138
Hertfordshire, Clothall	129
Hertfordshire, Watton-at-stone	148
Leicestershire, Gaddesby	143
Lincolnshire, Ancaster	204
Lincolnshire, Thonock	742
Lincolnshire, Keelby	174
Lincolnshire, Wickenby	178
Lincolnshire, Stainton by Langworth	117
Norfolk, Beebton with Bittering	241
Norfolk, Shouldham	822
Oxfordshire, Letcombe Regis	138
Suffolk, Brockley	101
Suffolk, Hitcham	107
Suffolk, West Stow	924
Suffolk, Barking	403
Suffolk, Otley	155
Suffolk, Sutton	373
Warwickshire, Alcester	218
West Sussex, Eartham	283

Table 6d: Vessel findspots with more than 100 associated finds of Roman date reported through the PAS.

It becomes immediately apparent that the majority of rich sites come from East Anglia and the south eastern parts of Britain. This should be no surprise, as these are the areas most frequented by metal-detectorists where reported artefact densities are at their highest. As it is clear that individual PAS finds of copper alloy vessels do not exist in a vacuum, the next step is to attempt to characterise the sites where these objects are found. This is problematic where the associated finds amount to only a few coins or other commonly reported objects, as these finds are widespread and are indicative of little else than there was someone present in the area who could have dropped or discarded the object in question. Therefore, the following discussion is limited to evidence gleaned from the 26 findspots listed in Table 6d.

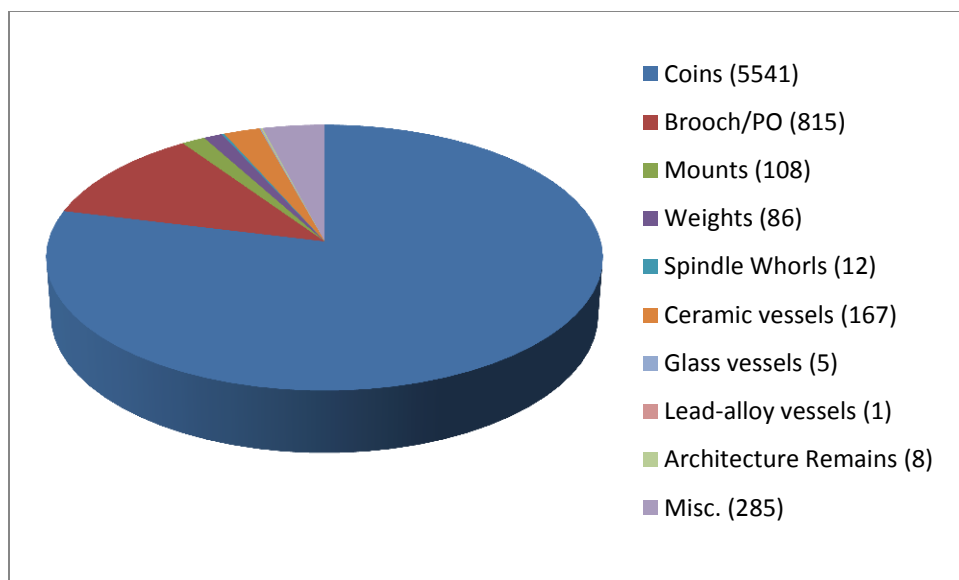


Figure 6.11: Associated finds from assemblages over 100 objects.

As Figure 6.11 shows, the vast majority of finds across these sites are coins (5,541 records) with objects of personal adornment (such as brooches, finger rings and bracelets) being the second most frequent class of objects reported (815 records). In occasional cases, such prolific PAS findspots assemblages could be argued to be disturbed Structured Deposits or Grave Deposits.⁹¹¹ This is especially relevant at a site such as West Stow, where both an intact cremation burial⁹¹² and a Structured Deposit of coinage in a greyware ceramic⁹¹³ have been reported through the PAS. However, as seen in Chapter 3, copper alloy vessels are rarely directly associated with Structured Deposits of coinage or even among scrap assemblages. Handled Pan 1s, the vessel most easily associable with graves, is not a common find in the PAS as only five feature in the current data-set, though four of these occur in East Anglia and the south eastern counties, the areas most associated with this form of burial practice. The predominance of coinage among the associated finds also suggests that these are unlikely to be graves, though coinage was included in the furnishing of graves during the Roman period,⁹¹⁴ it was not interred in the large quantities that would lead to it dominating a site assemblage.⁹¹⁵ From the presence of other objects in the assemblages such as brooches, finger rings, nail

⁹¹¹ Brindle 2011, 61-64.

⁹¹² PAS SF-ABCF44.

⁹¹³ PAS SF-D4D044.

⁹¹⁴ Philpott 1991, 208-216; Brown 2008, 121-130.

⁹¹⁵ Philpott 1991, 209.

cleaners and ceramics it also becomes apparent that these sites were complex and exhibit the characteristics of long term habitation, which indeed seems the most likely scenario (see Appendix XI).

When looking at the individual sites for patterns and anomalies, it is possible to notice distinct characteristics that may be indicative of the occupation of these places during the Roman period. For instance, the reporting of metalworking debris at six of the sites suggests a possible industrial nature to occupation,⁹¹⁶ as does possible glass working debris found at Wickenby in Lincolnshire. However, this debris could in fact be post-Roman and, while interesting, cannot be used empirically as a means of characterising the site during the Roman period. More useful are the architectural remains of Roman date such as domestic tiles, tesserae and wall plaster remains found at Steeple Bumpstead (Essex), Wherwell (Hampshire), Wickenby (Lincolnshire), Barking (Suffolk) and Hitcham (Suffolk) that clearly indicate the presence of a structure. The likelihood that these sites represent rural habitation centres is strengthened by the presence of significant numbers of ceramics at several of the sites and perhaps most convincingly by the frequent presence of weights and spindle whorls. The likelihood that these could represent small rural settlements proves the most likely scenario and this is the current theory most prevalently applied to the study of PAS material.⁹¹⁷ Ritual deposition cannot be ruled out, as such assemblages of coinage and assorted small finds of metal and ceramic are known from other votive deposits of Roman date in Britain.⁹¹⁸ Particularly worth mentioning is Coventina's Well near Hexham which has a large and diverse assemblage which includes a significant number of coins and brooches,⁹¹⁹ as is the assemblage from the Temple of Sulis Minerva at Bath that contains metal vessels, Iron Age and Roman coins as well as brooches and other objects of personal adornment.⁹²⁰ Another ritual site to produce profuse finds of coins and objects of personal adornment is seen in the Conquest period site at Hallaton in Leicestershire.⁹²¹ Similarly, the assemblage from Piercebridge proves that while predominated by coinage and objects of personal adornment, such votive deposits may be rather eclectic in their composition.⁹²²

⁹¹⁶ Steeple Bumpstead (Essex), Thonock (Lincolnshire), Keebly (Lincolnshire), Barking (Suffolk), Otley (Suffolk) and Hitcham (Suffolk).

⁹¹⁷ Brindle 2011, 345-372; Moorhead 2013, 3-7.

⁹¹⁸ Bagnall-Smith 2008, 161-162.

⁹¹⁹ Allason-Jones & McKay 1985, 6-11 & 20-34.

⁹²⁰ Cunliffe 1988, 1-54 & 279-337; Cousins 2014, 52-64.

⁹²¹ Score 2011, 1-102.

⁹²² Walton 2012, 152-166; Walton forthcoming.

These large PAS findspot assemblages that feature copper alloy vessels most likely indicate long vanished rural communities. The most significant thing that these assemblages indicate is that these finds do not occur in isolation within the landscape and are indicative of the thriving material practice of Roman-British rural communities. That copper alloy vessels were used in these communities is important as it indicates that these objects had a wide penetration into the culture practice of the province. This line of thought will be further explored when material from all Depositional Contexts are synthetically discussed to address the thesis questions in Chapters 7 and 8. Presently, chronological patterns in PAS material will be reviewed before the use of decoration in copper alloy vessels reported through the PAS will be examined and its implications in regard to culture change in Britain during the Roman period discussed.

6.4 Chronological Discussion of PAS Finds

The chronological information for the current data-set is dependent entirely on stylistic grounds, which was discussed in detail in the previous section. For this reason, the discussion of the dates for material in this data-set will be much abbreviated in comparison to other chapters. As the material lacks datable context, the chronological information gleaned from this data-set can pertain only to the date of manufacture. As has been commented on throughout this thesis, copper alloy vessels could and often did have extensive use-lives that could span over a century.⁹²³ This makes the construction of chronological arguments regarding deposition with this data-set somewhat problematic. While this remains true, the date of manufacture has much to inform us in regards to the extent of production and consumption, even if its archaeological deposition was significantly later than its date of manufacture. For this reason, the information that the Single Finds of the PAS regarding chronology is still highly significant to our understanding of the availability and use of copper alloy vessels during the Roman occupation of Britain.

The most surprising and most important trend in the chronological information for this data-set is the prevalence of bucket feet and vessel mounts datable to the 2nd and 3rd centuries, with 21 examples, as this is precisely the timeframe which is least represented in Structured Deposits and Grave Deposits. There is comparatively little material that can be securely dated to

⁹²³ Specific discussion may be found in Section 2.2.

the early Roman period and even less that can be ascribed to the 4th or 5th centuries in the PAS data-set. It would seem that the 2nd and 3rd centuries saw a distinct rise in the popularity and availability of copper alloy vessels in the countryside while this material's visible impact in urban centres during this period is less noticeable.⁹²⁴

6.5 Analysis of decoration of PAS Finds

It was anticipated that this data-set would be richer in decoration than others because, as the material is without specific chronological context, it relies almost exclusively on style and decoration for identification and dating. The data-set for Single Finds from the PAS is indeed iconographically rich, with some 85% of the data-set being decoratively embellished.⁹²⁵ However, the decoration of the individual objects and fragments themselves is not as complex as that found on some of the vessels from other contexts, perhaps best represented in the objects from Turner's Hall Farm burials,⁹²⁶ or in the exceptionally elaborate Prickwillow Pan.⁹²⁷

Anthropomorphic representations are rare among this data-set. Many anthropomorphic mounts recorded on the PAS database are more likely to be furniture than vessel mounts, and were thus excluded. However, it is worth noting the presence of several anthropomorphic bust vessel mounts from the Midlands, as these are comparatively rare among finds of copper alloy vessels in Britain and the wider Roman world. These are an anthropomorphic vessel mount from in Hertfordshire, perhaps depicting a satyr (Figure 6.12),⁹²⁸ a bust of Bacchus from Letcombe Regis in Oxfordshire⁹²⁹ (Figure 6.13) and a rather curious male face with almond shaped eyes from Fisherwick in Staffordshire (Figure 6.14).⁹³⁰ While anthropomorphic mounts are known to have featured as casket and furniture mounts,⁹³¹ the above mounts are likely to have come from vessels due to their curved profile, implying they were affixed to the rounded body of a vessel. These objects are widely distributed and indicate a wide access to this intricately cast material in the countryside.

⁹²⁴ Discussed further in Chapter 7 in relation with objects from other Depositional Contexts.

⁹²⁵ 167 out of 195 objects .

⁹²⁶ See Chapter 4; West 2004.

⁹²⁷ CAM0009; see Chapter 5.

⁹²⁸ HER0022; PAS BH-C89753.

⁹²⁹ OX0002; PAS BERK-C01546.

⁹³⁰ STA0002; PAS WMID-26ACD7.

⁹³¹ See Riha 2001 and Kohlert-Németh 1990, 7-10 for examples of such anthropomorphic furniture mounts.



Figure 6.12: Anthropomorphic mount from Clothall (PAS BH-C89753)



Figure 6.13: Bacchic mount from Letcombe Regis (PAS BERK-C01546)



Figure 6.14: Anthropomorphic mount from Fisherwick (PAS WMID-26ACD7)

One form of anthropomorphic representation extant that is worth particular mention is the ‘reclining banqueter’ decorative rim statuette, as evidenced by examples from Newport, Staffordshire and the Isle of Wight (Figure 6.15).⁹³² Each of these depicts a banqueter in a reclined position, in accordance with Roman traditions of high dining, and is between 30 and 40 mm long with a curved base to fit onto the rim of a vessel. The curvature of the base of these statuettes indicates that it was originally fixed to a rounded rim. A similar statuette of a reclining banqueter was found at Richborough,⁹³³ though it is unclear if it originated from a vessel rim or perhaps is a box fitting. The presence of this decorative motif communicates an understanding (and probable emulation) of Roman high status leisured dining.

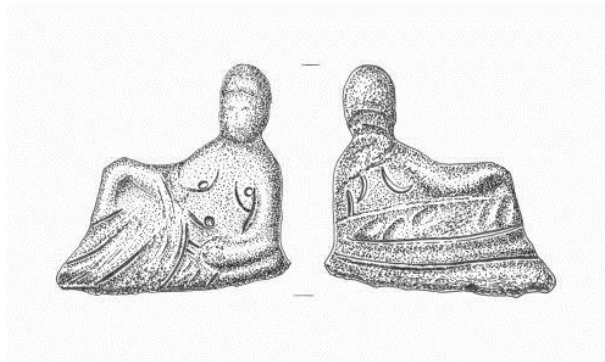


Figure 6.15: Reclining banqueter mount from Bembridge, Isle of Wight (PAS IOW-2F7DD1)

The most common zoomorphic design among the PAS data is the bovine hanging vessel mount, already seen represented among Site Finds (Figure 6.16).⁹³⁴ This form of decorative embellishment is used in hanging basins and is present in dated contexts from the Late Iron Age to the 2nd century CE,⁹³⁵ representing continuity in decorative art between the Iron Age and Roman periods. The bull’s head is also seen in this data-set used as a spout, probably for a strainer vessel similar in form to Eggers type 90. This spout is most attested in Lincolnshire, with three examples.⁹³⁶ A comparable spout is also seen on a vessel from the Turner’s Hall Farm burial, where there is a zoomorphic representation of a creature with large ears or horns of some

⁹³² NE0002, STA0001, and IOW0003 respectively.

⁹³³ Bush-Fox 1949, 138 (162).

⁹³⁴ Section 2 5.2 & 5.3.

⁹³⁵ Hawkes 1952, 172-199.

⁹³⁶ LIN0014, LIN0017 & LIN0022; See Section 6.2 for a fuller discussion of these particular objects.

kind (Figure 6.17).⁹³⁷ This indicates a 1st-2nd century CE date for these particular fragments, which also roughly coincides with the use of this decoration on hanging basins and buckets.



Figure 6.16: Bovine hanging vessel mount from Wymondley, Hertfordshire (PAS BH-1729A7)



Figure 6.17: Detail of zoomorphic spout from Turners Hall Farm (© Verulamium Museum)

Avian iconography is also frequent among this data-set, present on 27 objects, again reflecting a trend seen in the Site Finds chapter. Almost all of the birds depicted are aquatic, either ducks or swans. Aquatic birds are well represented in the iconography of this thesis, being present in each data-set. The presence of four aquatic avian decorative fragments from Hampshire alone is noteworthy,⁹³⁸ reflecting also the high presence of duck decoration in the Site Finds data-set of this thesis.⁹³⁹ A swan headed mount found near the Winchester Hoard could also help support a particular regional preference for such decoration.⁹⁴⁰ Though the fragments are different enough to allow the possibility of being from different workshops, they

⁹³⁷ See Chapter 4; West 2004.

⁹³⁸ HAM0005 (PAS HAMP-258E52); HAM0008 (PAS SUR-411370); HAM0013 (PAS HAMP3382); HAM0015 (PAS HAMP336).

⁹³⁹ Section 5.3.

⁹⁴⁰ Hill *et al.* 2004, 14.

none-the-less reflect a regional aesthetic fashion that is not evident elsewhere in Britain and could hint toward localised manufacturing centres.

Pelta shaped bucket feet are well represented among PAS finds, accounting for some 8.6% of the total material of Single Finds recorded through the PAS (Figure 6.18).⁹⁴¹ The pelta design is a popular decorative trope in the Roman world which appears in a number of diverse settings and artistic mediums from relief sculpture on distance slabs from Braidfield and Bridgeness along the Antonine Wall⁹⁴² to mosaic floors found in North Africa.⁹⁴³ The specific type of mount under question is indicative of vessel feet from buckets of Hemmoor type and similar vessels which appear to have been manufactured predominantly in the 2nd-3rd centuries CE,⁹⁴⁴ though are also found deposited in Late Roman contexts.⁹⁴⁵ This type of vessel foot is ubiquitous, with findspots from Hampshire in the south to Yorkshire in the north and from East Anglia to Wales. The ubiquity of this material indicates that the use of these forms of buckets and jars was widely accepted in different regions. Unfortunately, as the regions of Hadrian's Wall do not provide any material for the present data-set, it is difficult to compare this area of well-known military concentration with trends from the rest of the province, though pelta shaped vessel feet are conspicuously absent from the Site Finds data-set for this region.⁹⁴⁶ One military setting in which this form of vessel is predominantly present is the Roman Cemetery of Brougham,⁹⁴⁷ likely representing the isolated burial practice of an immigrant community in northern Britain.⁹⁴⁸ However, evidence from the Site Finds data-set and the PAS data-set of this thesis would indicate that the choice of Hemmoor and similar vessel forms likely represents equipment that was characteristic of Romano-British table and ritual practice during the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE.

⁹⁴¹ 17 out of 195 objects.

⁹⁴² Breeze 2006, 64-65.

⁹⁴³ Dunbabin 1999, 103-119.

⁹⁴⁴ Erdrich 1995, 71-80.

⁹⁴⁵ See the Drapers' Gardens Hoard, L0001-L0015 in Chapter 3; Gerrard 2009.

⁹⁴⁶ See Chapter 5.

⁹⁴⁷ See Section 4.2; Cool 2004.

⁹⁴⁸ Cool 2004, 463-467; Cool 2010, 27-44.



Figure 6.18: Pelta shaped vessel foot from Gaddesby in Leicestershire (PAS LEIC-92A461)

Making wide conclusions concerning the use of decoration among PAS material in this thesis proves slightly problematic as it must remain impossible for us to know how great a percentage of the copper alloy vessels material in the Romano-British countryside was indeed embellished. The variety of decoration was broad, including a surprising number of figural objects. Enamelling, especially on Rudge Cup type vessels,⁹⁴⁹ also contributed to the richness of the decoration in the data-set. Taken all together, the frequency of decorative fragments in the PAS data-set indicates the widespread availability of decorated vessels in the countryside and a ready acceptance of this material associated with ritual and display.⁹⁵⁰

6.6 Concluding Remarks

The Single Finds material recorded through the PAS would seem to indicate that there was a widespread use of copper alloy vessels in the countryside of Britain during the Roman occupation and that the use of this material was most prevalent during the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Much of the material comes from the highly farmed, and therefore easily accessible to metal detectorists, fields of eastern England. Additionally, significant amounts of material came from across the Midlands and there were objects contributed from every part of the province, with the

⁹⁴⁹ Such as NLIN0001 (PAS FAKL-9900E3) and STA0004 (PAS WMID-3FE965; Jackson 2012, 41-60).

⁹⁵⁰ Swift 2009, 105-138; Discussed further in Chapter 8.

exception of the hinterland of Hadrian's Wall.⁹⁵¹ This widespread dispersal of the material is not as evident in the other data-sets of this thesis, which relied upon excavations that tend to have a military or urban bias as well as the specific ritual and cultural practices that led to deposition in Structured or Grave contexts.

The PAS data illuminates the material lives of the rural population of Roman Britain, a swathe of the population that had been less archaeologically visible prior to the PAS' advent, and seems to indicate that these inhabitants had ready access to moderate luxury items such as copper alloy vessels. The ready availability of moderate luxuries in the Romano-British countryside is corroborated by the wide distribution of lesser commodities such as copper alloy brooches in Britain (particularly the north) during the Roman period,⁹⁵² as well as the blanketing of the British countryside with copper alloy coinage of Roman date.⁹⁵³

In the next chapter, the material from Chapters 3-6 will be integrated in order to make comprehensive statements and conclusions about the evidence provided by copper alloy vessel material in regards to the practice of material culture during the Roman occupation of Britain.

⁹⁵¹ A gap in the data-set discussed in Section 6.2.

⁹⁵² McIntosh 2011, 155-179.

⁹⁵³ Walton 2012; Moorhead 2013, 1-7.

Chapter 7: Synthetic Discussion Addressing Thesis Questions 1-3

7.1 How can individual depositional contexts be characterised and interpreted?

With copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain being treated through individual analysis of their Depositional Contexts in the previous four chapters, the following chapter offers a synthetic analysis of all of the material in this thesis applied to three of the thesis questions outlined in Section 1.5. The fourth and final question will be addressed in Chapter 8 and forms the concluding statement of this thesis.

During the initial research and data collection phase of this thesis, it became clear that certain vessel forms occurred preferentially in different contexts and that this depositional variation would play a key role in developing an understanding of these vessels. It is principally to track and interpret these trends that the research and recording was carried out by Depositional Context (Chapters 3-6). The present section will compare and contrast the forms of vessels that were found in different Depositional Contexts in order to illustrate the patterns of preferential selection inherent in each. The discussions by form will be short and remain limited to patterning across Depositional Contexts, as opposed to patterns within single Depositional Contexts which were dealt with in each appropriate chapter of this thesis. This section will conclude with a discussion characterising each Depositional Context and how each may be applied to the understanding of the place of copper alloy vessels within Romano-British material culture.

It is worth taking a moment before continuing to address the issues of sample size and statistical validity which affect a study of such a narrowly focused set of material. Copper alloy vessels of Roman date are not common finds in Britain, especially when compared with objects such as coins, brooches or ceramics. The sample size available for analytical study in this thesis represents this, comprising 840 objects. This number allows for valid discussion in the examination of macro trends across the province to be constructed. Each Depositional Context also had enough objects to be able to make informed arguments, as offered in Chapters 3-6 and will be further addressed throughout the following two chapters. The statistical validity of some of the sub-groups of data, specifically regarding form and type classifications, is tenuous as there simply are not enough examples currently extant to eliminate statistical error. This is perhaps most evident in the case of cauldrons; with only eighteen examples featured in this thesis, it is

problematic making definitive conclusions on depositional character and how this data may be used to address the thesis questions presented in Section 1.5. However, it is important to make use of all the data and to construct arguments as fully as possible with the information currently available. For this reason, analysis has been conducted on each form and type in the dataset with discussion offered in the following two chapters. In most cases, the number of objects allows for statistical validity to the argument. Discussion of forms such as cauldrons and Handled Pan 4s, based on low numbers of examples, should be understood to have limitations but to be constructed in relation to level of knowledge currently available for these objects and conclusions offered seen as the best available given the current level of data.

As is clearly evident in Figure 7.01, bowls are interred far more often in Structured Deposits than any other Depositional Context. The relatively low numbers represented as Site Finds or PAS Finds may be at least in part due to the difficulty in correctly identifying a fragment of copper alloy scrap as a bowl if it does not consist of a rim fragment or otherwise diagnostic part of the vessel. Even so, the discrepancy is too great for this to be the sole explanation and it is evident that these numbers are the result of preferential selection of bowls during the formation process of Structured Deposition of copper alloy vessels during the Roman period in Britain.

In contrast to bowls, buckets are much more evenly distributed across Depositional Contexts (Figure 7.02). Unfortunately, the numbers cannot be taken completely at face-value as seven out of eight of the buckets found as Grave Deposits come from the single site of Brougham,⁹⁵⁴ making this figure unrepresentative of grave practice in Britain as a whole. Notwithstanding, the distribution between the remaining three Depositional Contexts is fairly even. This reduces the likelihood of these vessels having specific ritual significance comparable to that of Handled Pan 1s, though its presence in Structured Deposits suggests this vessel form was also used in ritual practice.

Cauldrons are not a common find during the Roman period and their relatively low numbers demand caution before extrapolating conclusions from such a small data-set across Depositional Contexts, as even one or two new finds could significantly alter the evidence. They would be almost invisible in this thesis if it were not for their presence in Late Roman Structured

⁹⁵⁴ Cool 2004, 373-380.

Deposits, most of which are composed of large bowls, buckets and cauldrons (Figure 7.03).⁹⁵⁵ This narrow focus on the selection and deposition of this material, which is not prevalent in any other depositional context, illustrates the preference for the deposition of this vessel form in Structured Deposits to a degree that was likely well beyond its relative presence in the repertoire of copper alloy vessels. Its absence from the PAS material could however be in part due to the difficulty in identifying or accurately dating fragmentary remains of this vessel form, while the low numbers of this vessel form among Site Finds suggests that it was never as widely available as bowls, buckets or handled pans. Both folk tradition and archaeological evidence indicates an association between cauldrons and the supernatural dating back as early as the Bronze Age and persisting well into Medieval Europe.⁹⁵⁶ They appear to have had particular connection to water and sacrifice in Celtic folk belief,⁹⁵⁷ a pattern reflected by their presence in Structured Deposits. Their near absence from Grave Deposits is somewhat surprising, as these vessels also seem to have had connections with death and resurrection.⁹⁵⁸ Perhaps either the object was endowed with so much mystical power by the occupants of Britain during the Roman period to dissuade their interring such vessels directly with the deceased or the peoples who practiced the interring of copper alloy vessels as grave goods were not the same peoples who put great significance on the spiritual powers of cauldrons.

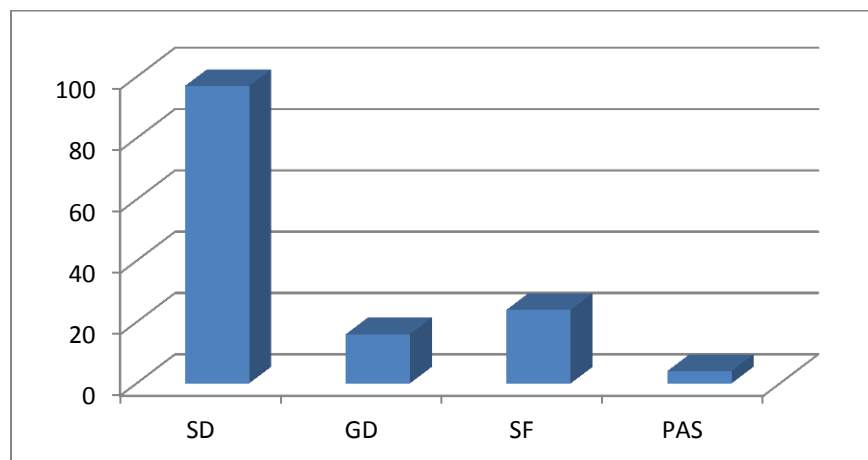


Figure 7.01: Bowls by Depositional Context.

⁹⁵⁵ See Chapter 3 for full discussion.

⁹⁵⁶ Green 1998, 63-84.

⁹⁵⁷ Green 1998, 63-75.

⁹⁵⁸ Green 1998, 63-68.

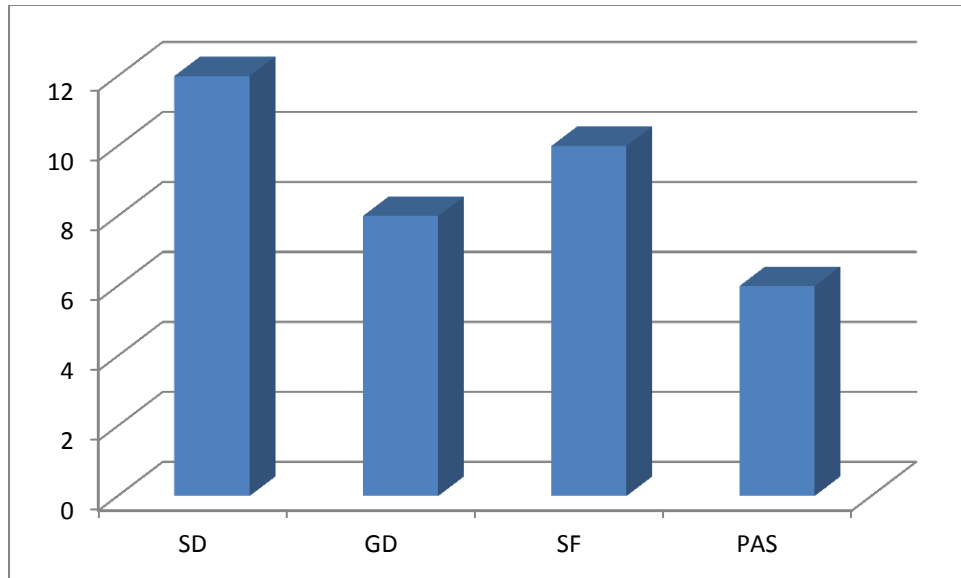


Figure 7.02: Buckets by Depositional Context.

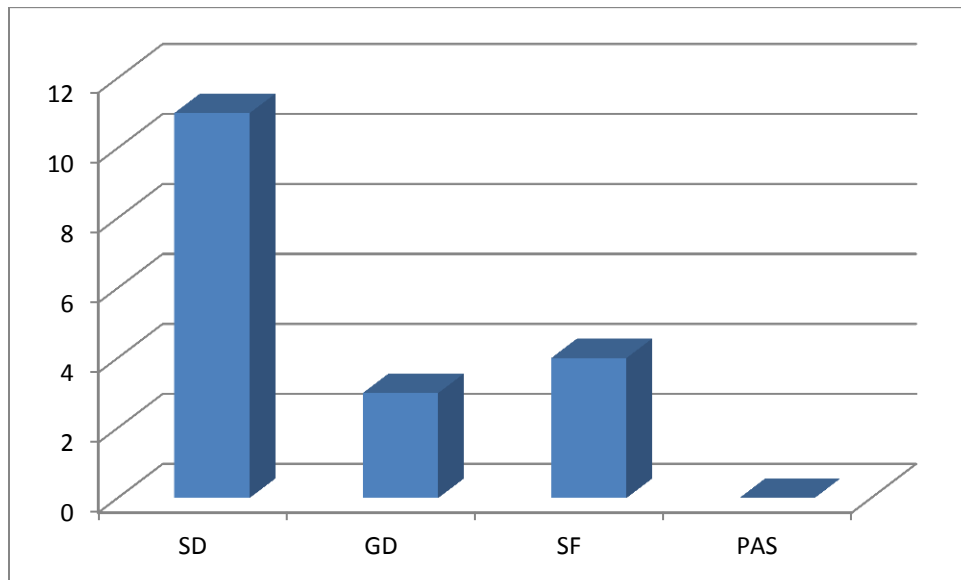


Figure 7.03: Cauldrons by Depositional Context.

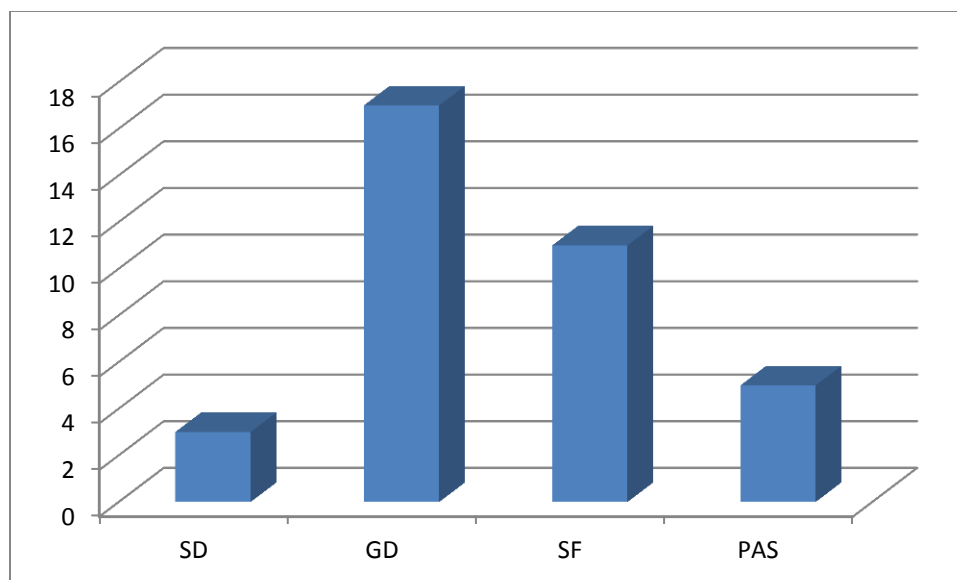


Figure 7.04: Handled Pan 1 by Depositional Context.

As anticipated based on the previous research of Nuber,⁹⁵⁹ Handled Pan 1s are seen more frequently as Grave Deposits than in any other Depositional Context (Figure 7.04). However, with 17 reported as Grave Finds and 11 recorded as Site Finds, the preferential selection of these objects as part of funerary ritual was not as pronounced as expected. This implies that the vessels were unlikely to have been designed with funerary usage specifically in mind to the exclusion of uses in daily life. Nuber comments on the probable use of these forms of vessels for purification rights associated with ritual devotion and perhaps sacrifice.⁹⁶⁰ The Handled Pan 1 from a rural shrine in Rocester⁹⁶¹ suggests this use outside of a funerary context. That Handled Pan 1s were used outside of burial practice is also shown by their representation on altars to multiple gods.⁹⁶² Their presence within funerary ritual reflects their normal use-life as objects of ritual ablution as opposed to a self-contained ritual entirely removed from more general practice. The presence of Handled Pan 1s in Structured Deposits such as Santon Downham, Hod Hill and Richborough in the UK,⁹⁶³ and the Cave of Letters Hoard from the environs of the Dead Sea in Israel⁹⁶⁴ also shows their use in a wider ritual environment than simply funerary and highlights

⁹⁵⁹ Nuber 1973.

⁹⁶⁰ Nuber 1973.

⁹⁶¹ Ferris *et al.* 2000; STA0006.

⁹⁶² Section 4.3.

⁹⁶³ SUF0003; Eggers 1968, 106 (44a); DOR0005; Eggers 1968 103 (9e); K0038; Bushe-Fox 1928, 31 (12).

⁹⁶⁴ Freund 2004, 40-45 & 141-144.

the importance of this object in widely practiced ritual purification across the Roman world. This is further illustrated by artistic representations.⁹⁶⁵ Some finds recorded through the PAS may have originated from disturbed grave contexts,⁹⁶⁶ which would further tilt the balance of the depositional bias in the expected direction of funerary ritual, but these finds could just as well have originated from unrecognised rural settlements and shrines.⁹⁶⁷

With 179 examples, Handled Pan 2s are the most common diagnostic vessel form in this thesis. Their distribution across Depositional Contexts is also interesting, as they dominate Structured Deposits and Site Finds assemblages from the 1st-3rd centuries CE, though are not terribly common among PAS finds and are barely represented amongst grave assemblages (Figure 7.05). They are also well represented amongst the material documented beyond the Roman frontiers, both in Scotland and in free Germany,⁹⁶⁸ suggesting a high level of availability and acceptance of this particular form. As they are the most common form of identifiable copper alloy vessel in the archaeological record of Roman Britain, their paucity among grave goods is noteworthy and emphasises how specifically selected for their ritual and symbolic value. As Handled Pan 2s are associated with military sites throughout this thesis,⁹⁶⁹ it is likely that this would have influenced the depositional process of this vessel form.

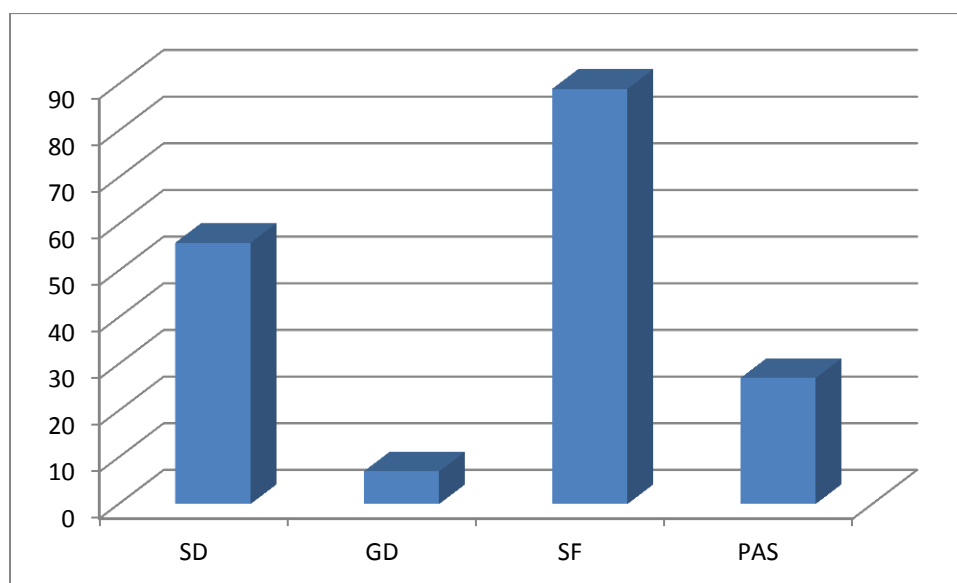


Figure 7.05: Handled Pan 2s by Depositional Context.

⁹⁶⁵ Section 4.4.

⁹⁶⁶ Brindle 2011, 61-64.

⁹⁶⁷ Brindle 2011, 345-372; Moorhead 2013, 3-7.

⁹⁶⁸ Eggers 1951, 11-77; Eggers 1968, 100-110; Hunter 2001, 298-304.

⁹⁶⁹ Discussed in Chapters 3 and 5.

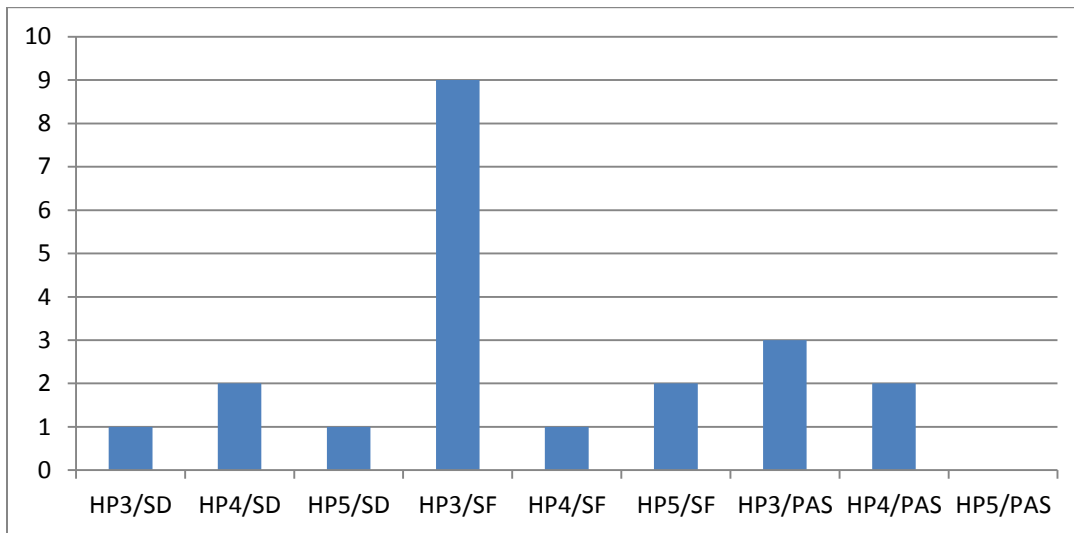


Figure 7.06: Handled Pans 3-5 by Depositional Context.

The remaining three forms of handled pans are not common among any depositional context, making it exceedingly difficult to apply their distribution to the analysis of the depositional processes affecting the formation of these archaeological contexts (Figure 7.06). One of the most striking features is that none are represented among Grave Deposits. This, combined with the low numbers present in Structured Deposits, implies that these vessels did not have ritual significance and were more utilitarian in their function or that they were never common enough to be regularly incorporated into such ritual behaviour. Handled Pan 3s are far less common across Britain than Handled Pan 2s, a pattern that is mirrored in assemblages from Pompeii, Pannonia and Western Europe.⁹⁷⁰ The presence of nine Handled Pan 3s as Site Finds is noteworthy, as this indicates their presence could have been more visible in daily life than the other data-sets would suggest. The general paucity of data for these three vessel forms indicates that none of them were ever integrated into the regular material repertoire of Britain during the Roman period, the functions they served being performed by other vessel forms such as Handled Pans 1 & 2 or bowls. It should be noted that these vessel forms are also rare among continental assemblages.⁹⁷¹ This reflects on how these objects were perceived and utilised in antiquity, as their specific utilization was never imperative to any widespread practice evident through the

⁹⁷⁰ See Radnoti 1938, Eggers 1951, den Boesterd 1956, Tassinari 1975 & Tassinari 1993.

⁹⁷¹ Radnoti 1938; Eggers 1951; den Boesterd 1956; Tassinari 1975; Tassinari 1993.

archaeological record. They must have been viewed as varied types of other vessel forms and seem unlikely to have served a function specific or exclusive to themselves.

Jars are another form of vessel that is not particularly common in Roman Britain, with only 13 examples across all Depositional Contexts (Figure 7.07). The great variance in the depositional pattern of jars and buckets is interesting, given that they are both cylindrical vessels which might have had similar functions. This would suggest that they were not visualised this way during the Roman period, each having its own sphere of use and application. The small numbers of these objects makes interpretation problematic, however, and it would be unwise to conjecture too far concerning their role in the repertoire of copper alloy vessels based on patterning among so few examples. While examples of ceramic and glass jars are far more common, it would not be appropriate to suppose that objects of similar shape but of different material had immediately comparable functions.⁹⁷² Like Handled Pan 3s, the fact that jars are found more commonly as Site Finds than in other depositional contexts hints that they were often overlooked in the selection processes that led to Structured Deposition and Grave Deposition. Their relative rarity in PAS data may be explained by there being little diagnostic about these vessels to identify them if they are found in a highly fragmented state, as much of the PAS data inevitably is. A number of small jars, likely used for perfume or unguents, were deposited as grave goods in much the same way that similar vessels of glass were interred.⁹⁷³ It is likely in these cases that the prestige of the display of consumption was shared between the expense of the liquids combined with the ornate vessels in which they were contained, enamelled copper alloy jars likely being more expensive and prestigious than their glass cousins.

⁹⁷² Hurcombe 2007, 109-118 & 190-208.

⁹⁷³ De Santis 2000, 238-243.

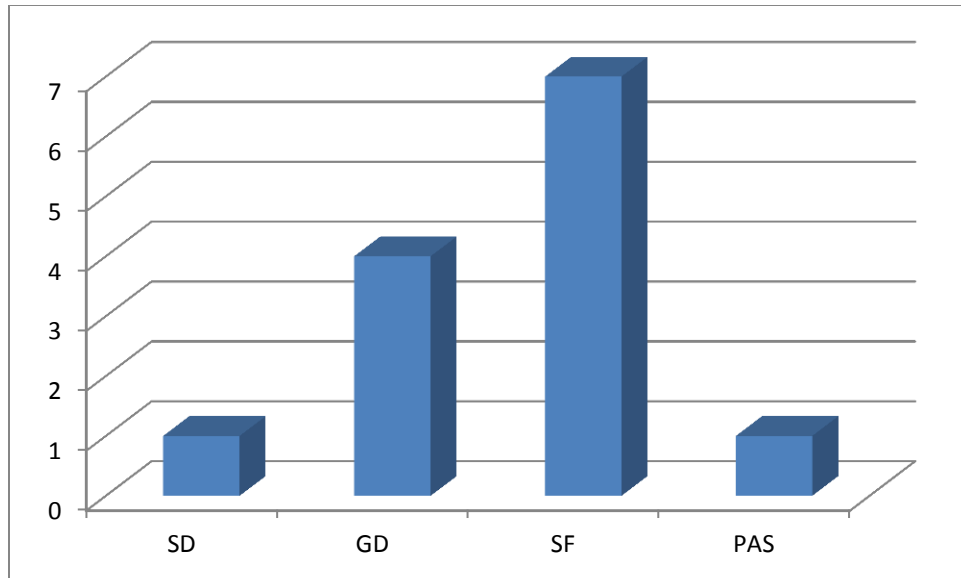


Figure 7.07: Jars by Depositional Context.

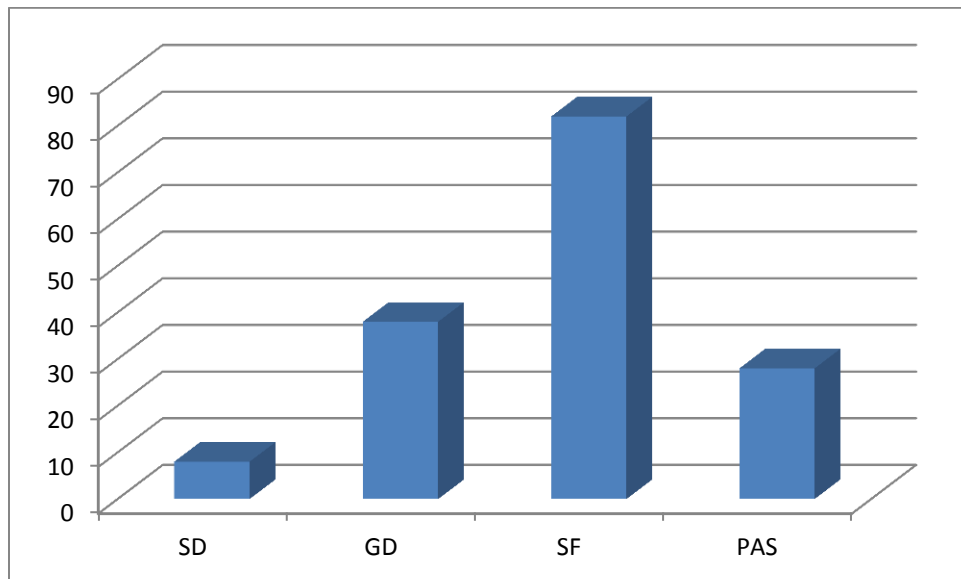


Figure 7.08: Jugs by Depositional Context.

Due to their very function as containers of liquids, jugs are well represented across Depositional Contexts and feature as one of the most common vessel forms (Figure 7.08). Their pairing with Handled Pan 1s in Grave Deposits has been noted⁹⁷⁴ and accounts for their relatively high numbers in funerary contexts. That only eight examples are known from

⁹⁷⁴ Nuber 1973; Cool 2006, 47-48; see Chapter 4 for fuller discussion.

Structured Deposits, three of these being associated with coin hoards,⁹⁷⁵ indicates a conscious exclusion of this vessel form from the ritual practice leading to such deposition in the archaeological record. The prevalence of jug fragments as Site Finds indicates that these vessels would have formed a common part of the material assemblage in use during the Roman period, supported by its visibility within the PAS data. The visibility of this vessel form in Site Finds and PAS data may be influenced by the diagnostic character of their handles, which were soldered on and can break off from the vessel bodies and are readily diagnostic when found. This is in contrast to bowls and jars, which typically do not have such easily detachable nor diagnostic fragments and which appear far less frequently in either of these depositional contexts. For this reason, the visibility of jugs in the archaeological record may be proportionally inflated when compared with less diagnostic vessel forms. Nonetheless, the visibility of jugs also represents their popularity and their acceptance into the dining and ablution rituals.

Strainers are more ubiquitously associated with imbibing in the scholarly literature of Roman drinking and dining practice than any other vessel form, being seen as used for the infusing of alcoholic beverages with spices or herbs for flavour or narcotic effects,⁹⁷⁶ though they likely served as filtration devices more generally as well. Their rather narrow function, combined with the fragile composition of their construction, accounts for their relative small numbers when compared with jugs and handled pans. Their concentration among Late Roman Structured Deposits is therefore very helpful in constructing the functionality of these assemblages as a whole, indicating that communal imbibing could well have been the principal shared feature in the vessel forms that constitute these assemblages (Figure 7.09). Strainers are also present in earlier Structured Deposits paired with Handled Pan 2s, implying that these too could have been used as part of a drinking service.

⁹⁷⁵ Roundway Hill (WIL0023), Corbridge (NU0035) and Blagan Hill/Bishop's Cannings (WIL0020).

⁹⁷⁶ Cool 2006, 144-145.

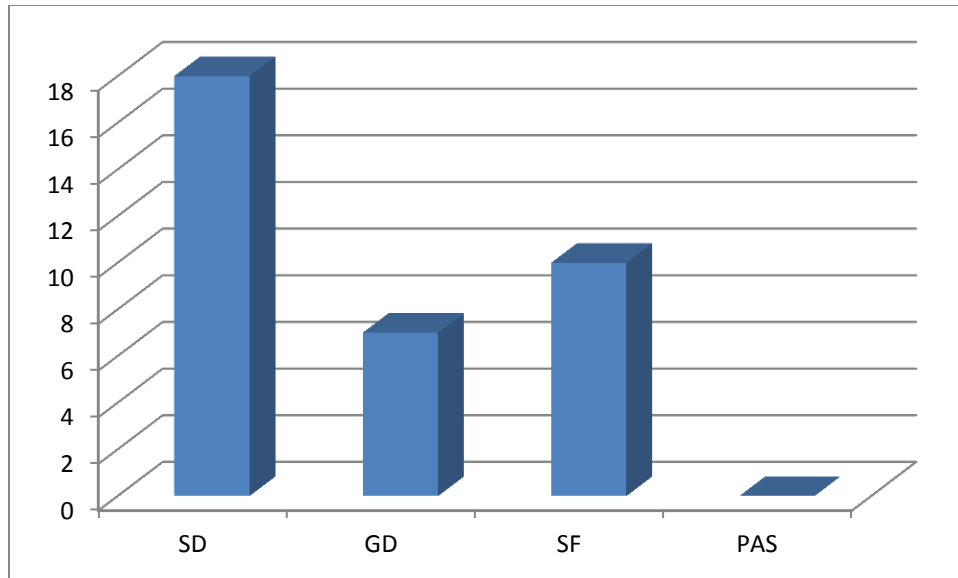


Figure 7.09: Strainers by Depositional Context.

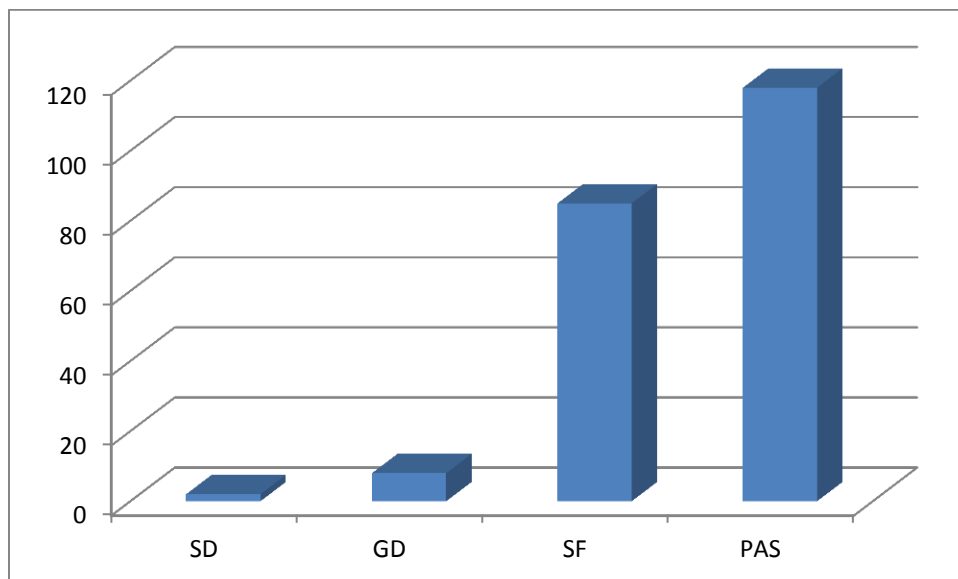


Figure 7.10: Undiagnostic vessel fragments by Depositional Context.

As Figure 7.10 makes clear, undiagnostic vessel fragments provide the starkest contrast among any category of vessels between Depositional Context in this thesis and therefore provide some of the most informative data concerning formation process. As nearly all of the vessels from Structured and Grave Deposits are complete enough to be identified, this indicates they were deposited into their archaeological context in a complete or near complete state of

preservation. This helps to eliminate scrapping/salvaging as a likely formation process for the majority of Structured Deposits containing copper alloy vessels, as fragmentary material would be thought to be ideally suited and even explicitly selected in the formation process of such an assemblage. By contrast, the high number of undiagnostic fragments that are recorded as Site Finds or Single Finds though the PAS indicate the likelihood that these objects passed out of regular use-life and entered the archaeological record in a fragmentary state, perhaps from having been worn and damaged beyond the point of pragmatic repair or misplaced before they could be recycled into the active economy.

The defining principal behind all of the Structured Deposits in this thesis is the preferential selection of material which fits together to form integrated assemblages and the exclusion of material that the assemblers perceived as incongruous to the integrity of the assemblage as a whole. This is readily evident in the two principal patterns in form selection in Structured Deposits over time, with Handled Pan 2s predominating earlier assemblages and large bowls and hanging basins dominating those of the Late Roman period. The general exclusion of jugs from such deposits also illustrates how vessels were specifically selected and excluded from these assemblages as jugs are well represented in all other Depositional Contexts. The regularity and predictability of the form and typological composition of these assemblages indicates the application of systematic processes of object selection, being highly indicative of ritual behaviour. This is evident in both of the principal patterns of Structured Deposits discussed in Chapter 3. The votive/ritual nature of aquatic deposition has been extensively addressed above, requiring no further explanation here than already offered in Chapter 3.⁹⁷⁷ The consistent selection of bowls and basins for assemblages of copper alloy vessels in the Late Roman period indicates ritual behaviour in the forming of these deposits, even though there is no recognisable pattern in the landscape or evidence of sites of ritual significance to link them. That these deposits are only comprised of copper alloy vessels, generally in a good state of repair, indicates that these are not household assemblages hastily hidden from abandoned properties in the wake of some barbarian invasion, Bishop's Cannings likely being the exception which proves the rule.⁹⁷⁸ From comparison of the objects forming Structured Deposits of copper alloy vessels in this thesis, it is evident that nearly all of them are the result of conscious selection and ritual

⁹⁷⁷ See also Merrifield 1987, 23-30; Bradley 1990, 1-42 & 97-190; Dowden 2000, 39-57.

⁹⁷⁸ WIL0013-WIL0022; Guest 1997, 415; Guest *et al.* 1997, 426-462.

interring. Though some form of votive dedication would seem to be the most convenient explanation currently available to explain such deposits,⁹⁷⁹ there is not any certain way to reconstruct the ritual intent behind such deposits and the lack of regular patterning in the landscape warrants scepticism for these groups being dedicated to any deity in particular. Similarly, the symbolic intent of these assemblages is also difficult to reconstruct, though Roymans' model of domestic wealth replacing *militaria* in votive traditions of Western Europe with the advent of Roman hegemony offers a likely interpretation of this material, at least during the first centuries of the Roman period in Britain.⁹⁸⁰ Furthermore, the likelihood that many of these vessels were used for ablutions could have added a symbolic importance to their role in a ritual deposit, perhaps as a wider purification rite.⁹⁸¹ The comparative scale of participation in these rituals also is hinted at by the increase both in the size of vessels and the numbers of vessels included in these deposits over the course of the Roman period, showing that a larger number of people were participating in the ritual activity associated with these vessels in the late Roman period than during the early Roman period. In any event, the important conclusion offered by the Structured Deposit material in this thesis is that there is no grounding in the old 'hoards equate to hordes' paradigm, a theory seriously challenged by recent work,⁹⁸² and that these assemblages are indicative of a more complex social practice resulting from ritual constructs that developed and adapted during the course of the Roman occupation of Britain.

Though accurate reconstruction of past funerary ritual shall always prove problematic, there can be no doubt that the presence of copper alloy vessels as grave goods is the result of a planned ritual practice as opposed to any spontaneous depositional process. The range of vessels commonly found in graves is even narrower than those for Structured Deposits, comprising almost exclusively jugs and Handled Pan 1s. That these vessels feature in the dining ritual of the funeral, or their symbolic importance as objects of purification in such funerary contexts, is the most plausible conclusion and the one generally held.⁹⁸³ The evidence from this thesis would support this probability. It is most likely that Grave Deposits were never intended for recovery and are therefore objects that are being removed from active use-life.⁹⁸⁴ By extension, any

⁹⁷⁹ Merrifield 1987, 30-40; Bradley 1990, 28-29; Dowden 2000, 175-177.

⁹⁸⁰ Roymans 1996, 13-103.

⁹⁸¹ Vessel function will be discussed in further detail in Section 7.3.

⁹⁸² Hobbs 2006; Gerrard 2013, 59-63.

⁹⁸³ Nuber 1973; Cool 2006, 47.

⁹⁸⁴ Johns 1996, 2.

object interred within a grave is an object that the dedicator is capable of relinquishing, i.e. they are wealthy enough to absorb such a loss. Though it is possible that the use of these objects for ritual purification during a funerary ceremony could stigmatise them, making them unusable for the living and necessitating their consignment to the deceased,⁹⁸⁵ those performing the ceremony would still have to absorb this loss of material wealth and must have been willing to do so for the sake of ritual and display. This facet likely plays into the significance of the dedication of such objects to the living participants in the funerary ritual, with the objects acting as a tangible representation of the power and importance of the dedicator and their connection with the revered deceased. That such ritual dedication could only have been carried out by individuals and families of wealth may be assumed simply by the raw material value of copper alloy vessels and the fact that they occur almost exclusively as part of larger grave assemblages including ceramics and other leisure objects such as gaming counters. By extension, copper alloy vessels interred in graves are an indication of elite conspicuous consumption and serve as a means of class definition and the formulation of elite identity. Shared acts of funerary dedication show continuity and solidarity among the elite class,⁹⁸⁶ with the jug and Handled Pan 1 burials proving to be an enduring tradition linking groups of people across the Empire and even to the east coast of the Black Sea.⁹⁸⁷ The appropriation and emulation of rites from earlier periods, such as the use of barrow graves at Bartlow Hills, is further evidence of the use of funerary practice as a means of creating a sense of continuity of authority and prestige by elites during the Roman period.⁹⁸⁸ Even the occurrence of anomalies such as those at Brougham is evidence of acts that forge social cohesion and continuity, this time among what may be considered a warrior elite emigrating to the province from the continent.⁹⁸⁹ Like Structured Deposits, the narrow selection of forms interred as grave goods indicates a symbolic value to the objects included in the ritual. More so than Structured Deposits, Grave Deposits of copper alloy vessels were utilised as a means of constructing and exhibiting cultural continuity among the elites of the province. As the centuries of Roman rule progressed, the importance of such constructs of continuity became devalued and the practice is abandoned by the Late Roman period. Instead of large grave

⁹⁸⁵ Scheid 2008, 5-8; Ochota 2013, 107.

⁹⁸⁶ Philpott 1991, 228-235.

⁹⁸⁷ Nuber 1973, 210-220.

⁹⁸⁸ Gage 1832, 1-23; Eckardt *et al.* 2009, 80-87, 91.

⁹⁸⁹ Cool 2004, 463-468.

assemblages associated with dining, other forms of wealth and status display were practiced, such as funerary monuments and lead coffin or plaster burials.⁹⁹⁰

Site Finds prove more problematic to characterise and interpret than either Structured Deposits or Grave Deposits simply because of the greater diversity of the objects encountered, making predictable patterning of such depositional material difficult. The processes of their deposition are certainly more challenging to reconstruct than either Structured Deposits or Grave Deposits, the likelihood being that most of these objects exited active use-life and entered the archaeological record completely by accident or neglect. As the material from this group is more randomised than that of Structured Deposits or Grave Deposits, Site Finds may be best characterised as a broad survey of the material culture available for use (and subsequent loss) by the population. This assertion is supported by the diversity of the objects themselves as well as the greater geographic and chronological range of findspots. Site Type plays an important role in interpreting Site Finds material, as the preference for certain vessel forms on certain types of sites helps to indicate the acceptance and use of these forms varied across the population.⁹⁹¹ Some of the most noticeable patterns were the prevalence of Handled Pan 2s on military sites and the prevalence of buckets and hanging vessel mounts in the rural south and Midlands. This geographic variation and the variation between Site Type indicates that different customs were in place and practiced by different groups of people inhabiting and coexisting in Britain during the Roman period.

Characterising Single Finds recorded through the PAS is perhaps most problematic of all, as the circumstances of their discovery and the highly fragmentary and undiagnostic nature of many of the objects hamper direct interpretation of individual objects. Through contextualization with other finds discovered in their vicinity, it appears that the majority of these objects derive from rural settlements. While it is possible to conjecture that some could actually represent disturbed Structured Deposits from lost and forgotten rural sites of votive significance,⁹⁹² the eclectic nature of the objects comprising the PAS assemblages from these findspots makes it difficult to argue that these are not site assemblages. When viewed as a collective body of data, the PAS material is very helpful in illuminating the wider scope of circulation of this commodity in a rural context than would have been evident in the other three

⁹⁹⁰ Philpott 1991, 225-332.

⁹⁹¹ This is discussed in Chapter 5 and need not be revisited here in detail.

⁹⁹² See Section 6.3 for full discussion.

Depositional Contexts. An interpretative conundrum still exists into how this material would have been viewed and valued by those who possessed it in these rural areas, especially as certain depositional processes must remain a mystery. Nevertheless, the volume of copper alloy vessel material, even though it is certainly not nearly as abundant as other Roman objects reported through the PAS,⁹⁹³ indicates an availability which suggests a relatively high degree of accessibility to copper alloy vessels by a wide segment of the rural population of Britain during the Roman period.

The investigation of material by Depositional Context was an integral part of the research process of this thesis. While Chapters 3-6 were able to offer conclusions on the place of copper alloy vessels in cultural practice based upon comparison within a single Depositional Context, this section illustrates the cumulative value of this approach by the synthesis of data across Depositional Contexts in order to better characterise and understand how they affect our understanding of the archaeological data. The variances of vessel forms deposited between Depositional Contexts relate both to the availability of the objects in question and to culture practices undertaken by different groups of people. This has direct bearing on the application of copper alloy vessel material to the broader arguments of theory and approach to the study of the Roman past in Britain as it is through variances in the archaeological record that variances in the construction and application of identity, as well as cultural change and adaptation, may be characterised. The following sections will continue to assimilate data from across Depositional Contexts to further analyse patterns and discrepancies that prove informative to the development of culture practice during the Roman period as well as the developing role of these objects within Romano-British society.

7.2 What is the distribution of copper alloy vessels across time and space?

While earlier chapters discussed the geographic and temporal distribution of copper alloy vessel material in Roman Britain divided within each Depositional Context, the current section will synthesise this material into a unified discussion of the overall distribution patterns. The arguments will be based on patterns discernible across periods, regions and site types. This patterning will then be considered in relation to the cultural and economic mechanisms by which copper alloy vessels were distributed in Britain during the Roman period. The first part of this

⁹⁹³ Worrell & Pearce 2013, 345.

section will focus on broad geographic patterning, examining simply how widely distributed copper alloy vessel material was across the province. This will be followed by an examination of how distribution across space and Site Type varies chronologically.

As Figure 7.11 shows, there is considerable geographic variation in the amount of copper alloy vessel material dating to the Roman period across England and Wales. Not surprisingly, the counties of East Anglia see the highest concentration of material at 170 objects. What is perhaps more surprising is that comparable figures may be found in the Midlands (134 objects) and the North (139). These areas are generally believed to be far less agriculturally cultivated or urbanised (and, by extension, perhaps less influenced by Roman material culture) than the south east due to topographic characteristics which influenced the accessibility of some of these areas for agricultural development and trade as well as possible cultural factors which influenced settlement patterns.⁹⁹⁴ Additionally, such vessels are also well attested beyond the Roman frontier in Scotland,⁹⁹⁵ indicating that urban population density and Roman administration were not inherently essential to the distribution of this material.

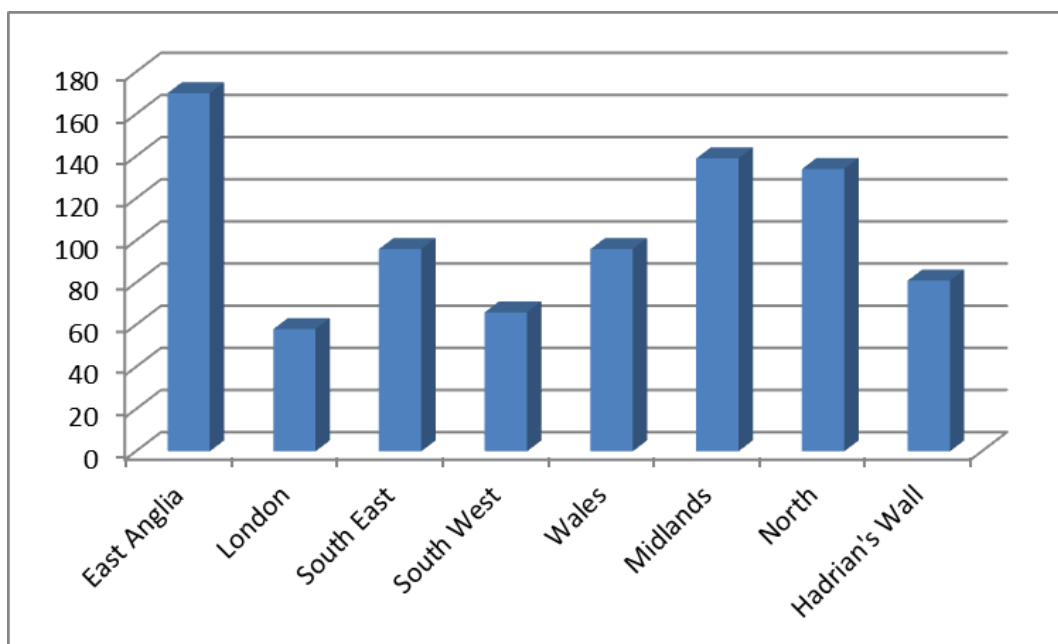


Figure 7.11: Broad distribution of copper alloy vessels by geographic region.

⁹⁹⁴ Mattingly 2006, 379-427; Gerrard 2013, 208-244.

⁹⁹⁵ Eggers 1968, 100-110; Hunter 2001, 100-110; Hunter 2012, 85-106.

The number of objects from London (58) is significantly higher than the figures for any other urban centre. London's place of primacy in the province, seemingly the largest city for most of the Roman period,⁹⁹⁶ is one factor likely influencing the numbers. Also important is the level of archaeological attention and publication London receives, which may have had an effect on the comparative frequency of this material.

Another useful means of conceptualizing the geographic distribution of this material is by grouping the finds in an east-to-west progression, as is clearly visible by reviewing Maps 1-4. The stark contrast of the distribution of material between east and west demands explanation, which is most immediately offered by settlement patterning and the distribution of the population in Britain during the Roman period. Most of the principal urban centres of the Roman period (including London, Colchester and York) are in eastern England as is the densely populated countryside of East Anglia. The geography of Britain plays some part in this as well, as the Pennines cutting through the centre of Britain has made habitation of these central areas historically sparse in comparison to both the east and west. However, the countryside of western Britain was far from unoccupied⁹⁹⁷ and it is unlikely that variances in population density between east and west in Britain alone would produce such a stark contrast in the distribution of copper alloy vessels. It is likely that avenues of exchange, both economic and cultural, account for the great discrepancy of objects. For example, it is understood that in antiquity transport by road was far more expensive than transport by river, which in turn was far more expensive than transport by sea.⁹⁹⁸ This would have had a very direct impact on the goods available and their quantity in places with differing access to these trade routes, which were inevitably coastal. Though a detailed study of the economic mechanics and distribution networks of copper alloy vessels is beyond the scope of this thesis, it may be assumed that they relate closely to other distribution networks at play during this time between Britain and the continent and may be most relatable to commodities such as samianware, whose distribution hubs for the province seem to have been often (though not exclusively) located in the east of England.⁹⁹⁹ The road networks also seem to have played an important role in the distribution and availability of this material (Maps 1-3). It is particularly noteworthy that PAS distribution, illustrated in Map 4, also appears

⁹⁹⁶ Hassall 1996, 19-26.

⁹⁹⁷ Leech 1982, 209-268; Millett 1990, 123-280.

⁹⁹⁸ Finley 1999, 126-129.

⁹⁹⁹ Willis 2011, 167-242; King 2013, 110-134.

to be heavily influenced by the road network as the method by which these objects are discovered would direct this data away from known settlement sites associated with these road networks. In any event, the mechanics of trade was likely the fundamental cause of the heavier distribution of copper alloy vessels in the east of England in comparison to the west, with population density and cultural preferences in object selection playing subsidiary roles.

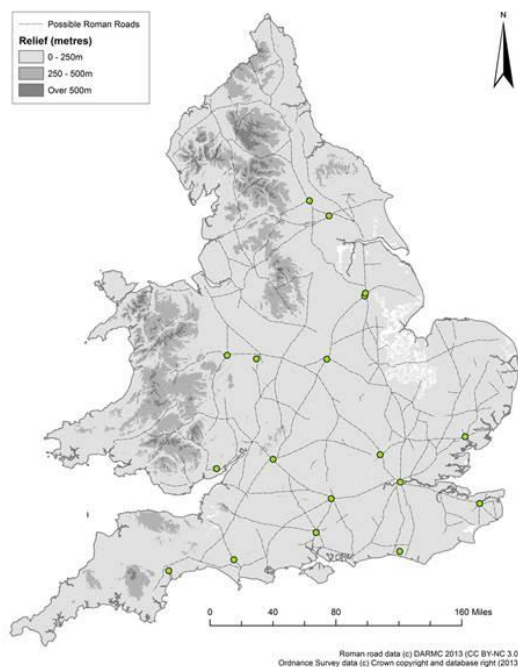
The geographic distribution of copper alloy vessels indicates there was variable access and use of these objects during the Roman period, which may be best characterised by the notion of discrepant or divergent experience.¹⁰⁰⁰ To understand how these different experiences and cultural choices may be characterised, it is important now to turn to an examination of distribution across Site Type. It is important to note that geographic patterning and Site Type patterning are inter-related, as there is regional variation in the distribution of Site Types across Britain, as Maps 5-8 illustrate. For example, the influence of the Roman military on the material culture of Wales and the hinterland of Hadrian's Wall is well documented.¹⁰⁰¹ This in turn affects the types of settlements and the archaeological work which has been done in these regions, with eight of the fourteen sites from Northumberland being classified as Military Site Types. Alternatively, most of the sites classified as Urban Site Types are in the southern and eastern portions of the province. The distribution of finds across Site Type is nonetheless helpful in visualising how copper alloy vessels would have featured within the material culture of these different types of settlements (Figure 7.12).

The distribution bias towards rural environments is somewhat surprising as urban and military centres have received significantly more scholarly attention and publication, which would theoretically lead to a comparatively greater representation of material from such sites. The numbers from Rural Unknown sites are greatly bolstered by Structured Deposits, which are often found in remote places with no overt evidence of settlement during the Roman period. PAS finds from Rural Unknown sites further complicate how to interpret such distribution patterns as such finds could originate from disturbed Structured or Grave Deposits, though they more likely are indicative of an as-yet unrecognised rural settlement.¹⁰⁰² It should be remembered

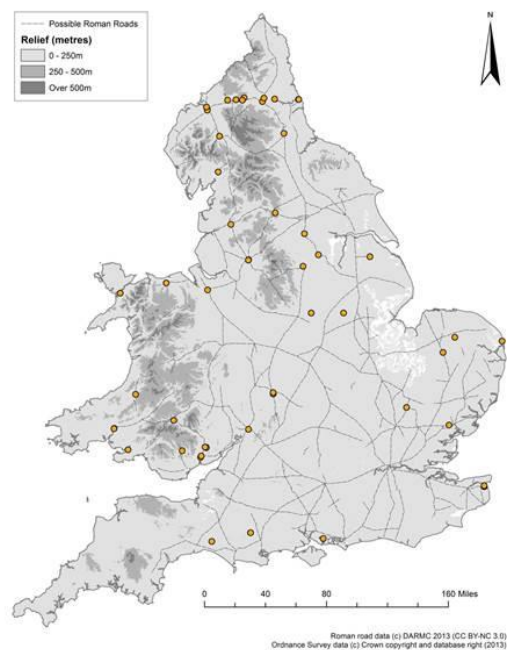
¹⁰⁰⁰ Mattingly 2011, 205-236.

¹⁰⁰¹ Breeze & Dobson 1987; Arnold & Davies 2000, 45-64; Manning 2001, 8-48; Bidwell & Hodson 2009.

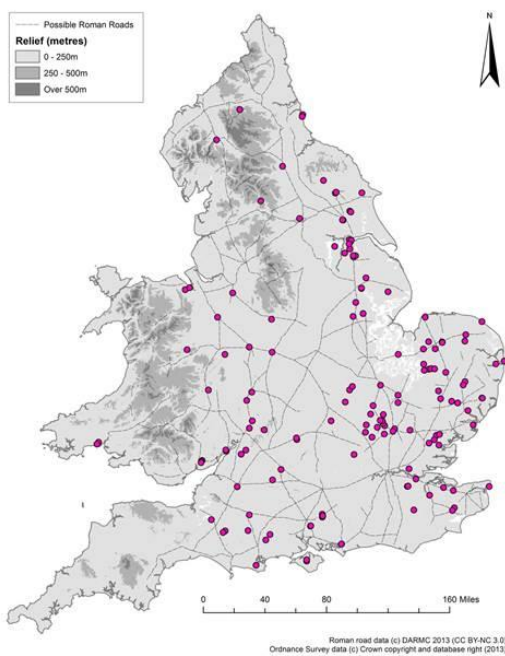
¹⁰⁰² Brindle 2010, 128-132; Moorhead 2010b, 157; Brindle 2011, 61-64 & 345-372; Walton 2012, 15-16; Moorhead 2013, 3-7.



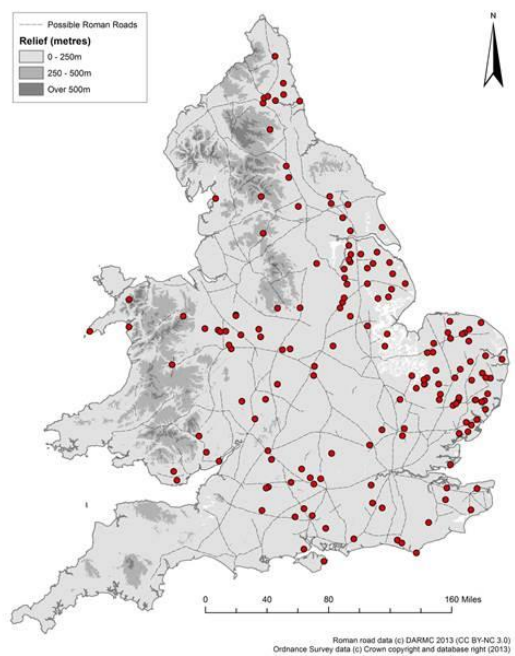
Map 5: Urban sites with AE vessels.



Map 6: Military sites with AE vessels.



Map 6: Rural Settlement sites with AE vessels.



Map 7: Rural Unknown sites with AE vessels.

that Rural Unknown sites are locations where there is no architectural evidence extant to indicate habitation during the Roman period, but this is certainly not to say that such settlement could not have been present. Many settlements and structures made of wood or other organic materials would very easily have disappeared from the landscape over the past millennia and a half.

Richard Hingley has perhaps best expressed the reality of settlement in antiquity, and the difficulty in defining it, when stating, ‘(during the Roman period) the vast majority of people lived in types of settlements that do not fall easily into the main categories (city, villa, fort, etc.) that have dominated archaeological research.’¹⁰⁰³ As the majority of the population of Britain would have lived and worked in the countryside,¹⁰⁰⁴ it could be expected that greater numbers of vessels should be found in rural settings. This statement supposes, however, that the rural inhabitants of Britain would have had access to the same manufactured commodities as urban inhabitants, a statement which is highly problematic as rural and town economies are likely to have had a highly complex and often divergent relationship during the Roman period.¹⁰⁰⁵ Nevertheless, the comparatively high numbers of objects from rural sites do show a significant accessibility to this material in the countryside, reflective of its dynamic integration within the wider social fabric of Britain during the Roman period.¹⁰⁰⁶

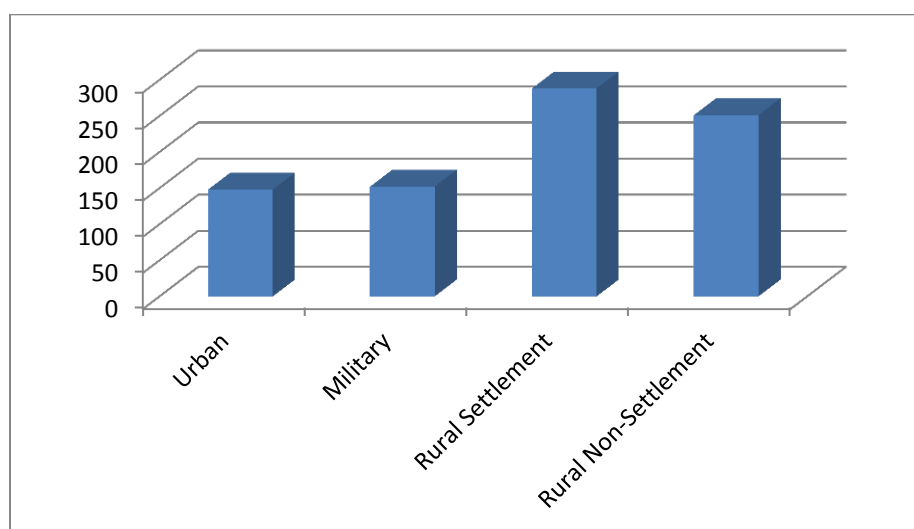


Figure 7.12: Numbers of copper alloy vessels by Site Type.

¹⁰⁰³ Hingley 2005, 93.

¹⁰⁰⁴ Laing 2000, 93; Mattingly 2006, 356 & 453; Gerrard 2013, 55.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Mattingly 2006, 255-490; Gerrard 2013, 86-100.

¹⁰⁰⁶ Hingley 1982, 17-27.

As this study encompasses some three and a half centuries of Roman rule in Britain, temporal variation in distribution patterns are only to be expected. This is particularly the case as there is clear chronological patterning in different Depositional Contexts resulting from changing social practice over time. Chronology is also important to keep in mind as the cultural perspectives and experiences of the inhabitants of the province would have undoubtedly changed over so many generations. This would have inevitably resulted in differing culture practice and how this may be expressed through the use and archaeological distribution of copper alloy vessels.

Divergent patterns in the chronology of the deposition and distribution of copper alloy vessel material is clearly evident across Depositional Contexts. Structured Deposits sandwich the Roman period, with aquatic votives of small bowls and Handled Pan 2s characterising the early Roman period and large Late Roman vessel forms predominating the last century of the Roman occupation. Grave deposition of copper alloy vessels was practiced by a minority elite in southern Britain from the Late Iron Age through the first century and a half of the Roman period before declining in the following centuries, but was never a wide spread nor ubiquitous practice. Site Finds and PAS Single Finds are most visible in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, precisely the time period which is obscure in the Structured Deposits and Grave Deposits data-sets. This reflects on the availability and consumption patterns of the vessels, which will be discussed in further detail in Section 7.3 and Chapter 8.

Differing patterns in the forms visible is also evident across time and indicates changing culture practice (Figure 7.13). Handled pans are significantly more visible during the first two centuries of Roman rule as opposed to the final century and a half. Buckets and jars are most prevalent during the 2nd and 3rd centuries across Depositional Contexts, though on the whole remain far less visible than basins or handled pans. Large cauldrons and basins such as Irchester type bowls appear in the 3rd century and characterise Late Roman deposits of copper alloy vessels. This chronological variation clearly illustrates the development and adaptation of vessel use over time as fashions and customs emerge and subsequently fall out of practice. The principal shift in the forms of vessels during the Roman period is away from smaller sized vessels in the early Roman period to larger vessels more suitable for convivial events involving relatively large numbers of people during Late Antiquity. It is important to note that this

movement from smaller to larger forms over the course of the Roman period has been noted in other vessel repertoires during the Roman period, such as glassware¹⁰⁰⁷ and ceramics¹⁰⁰⁸ in Roman Britain as well as in silver and ceramic vessel assemblages from the Eastern Empire.¹⁰⁰⁹ This is particularly noteworthy as a shift from larger to small vessel forms marks the transition from the Late Iron Age to the Roman period in Britain,¹⁰¹⁰ implying that dining and hand-washing practice in Roman Britain was particular and removed both from what came before and what came after. A move away from small vessels such as Handled Pan 1s & 2s in favour of larger buckets and basins would indicate more importance being placed on the communal aspect of vessel use as opposed to personal use and ownership. That larger vessel forms continue to dominate in the Anglo-Saxon period¹⁰¹¹ is also symptomatic of there being a gradual, long term shift within British society in preference for group use of this property.

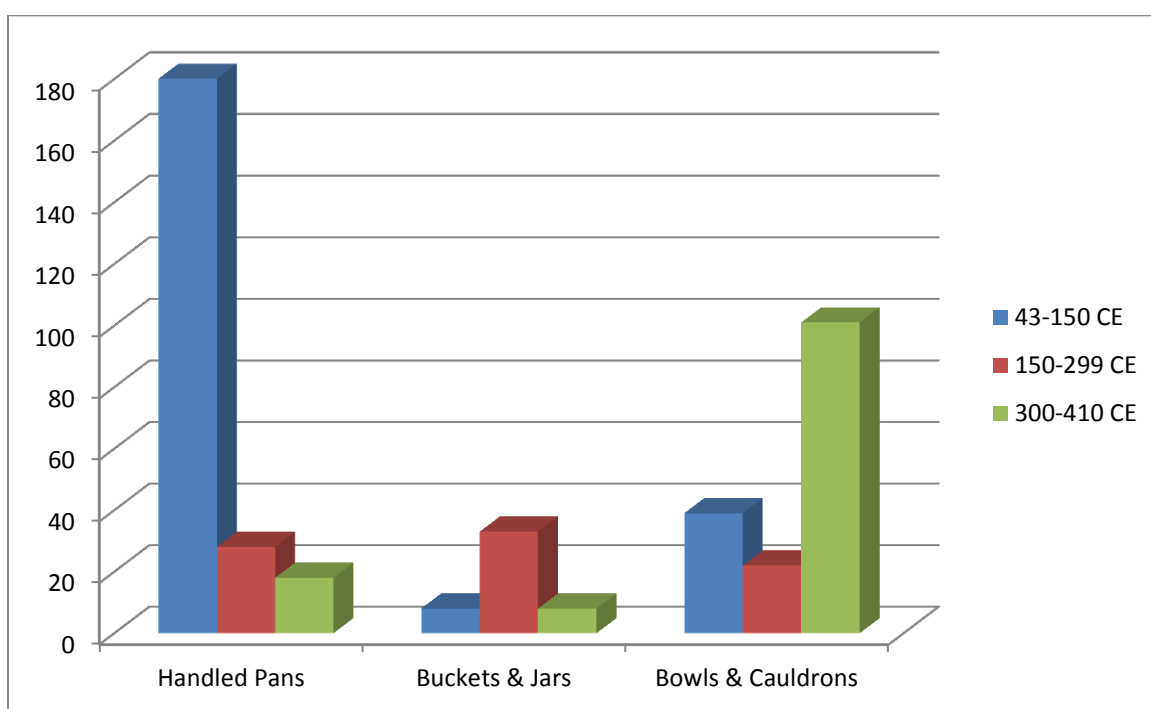


Figure 7.13: Chronological distribution of copper alloy vessel forms in Roman Britain.

¹⁰⁰⁷ Cool 2006, 223-225; Price 2010, 37-49.

¹⁰⁰⁸ Cool 2006, 227-235; Gerrard 2013, 87-89.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Hudson 2010, 672-693.

¹⁰¹⁰ Cool 2006, 54.

¹⁰¹¹ Kennett 1971 138-145; Bruce-Mitford & Raven 2005.

The fact that copper alloy vessels were adapted to the varying cultural needs of the peoples inhabiting Britain is shown by variations in the vessel forms present across different Depositional Contexts, Site Types as well as geographic and temporal distance. These variations reflect differing tastes and cultural necessities which dictated the functional application of these objects to the culture practice of any particular group. It is now necessary to examine how these vessels were viewed as objects of functionality as well as cultural consumption and display.

7.3 How were copper alloy vessels used and consumed?

‘It is through the processes of daily life that identities are formed, and it is through the mundane generalities of day-to-day life that individuals are inculcated with the structures and strategies that form their society.’¹⁰¹²

The functional use of objects is an important part in the construction and practice of identity; the objects one uses, how they are used and integrated with other objects and how they are displayed and shared all associate the user with a set of socio-cultural norms and practices which serve to identify who they are and where they stand in regards to their surrounding community.¹⁰¹³ There are frustratingly few representations of copper alloy vessels among the decorative arts from the Roman world. A survey of representations of such vessels among the wall paintings of Pompeii and Herculaneum¹⁰¹⁴ proving unhelpful in discerning the function these vessels were intended to perform while the majority of instances where copper alloy vessels are shown in use apply specifically to the use of jugs and Handled Pan 1s for ablutions.¹⁰¹⁵ The following section will discuss copper alloy vessels as commodities of functionality and cultural exchange, relating this to their distribution patterns across Depositional Contexts and Site Types. This will reveal patterns in consumption that relate to the perceived value of these objects as commodities of practical and cultural significance during the Roman period. The diverse economic mechanisms at play during the Roman period (such as free market exchange, gift giving, reciprocity, coerced material redistribution, etc.),¹⁰¹⁶ due in large part to the divergent social experiences of the many different peoples across the provinces of the

¹⁰¹² Petts 1998, 79.

¹⁰¹³ Lyons & Papadopoulos 2002, 8.

¹⁰¹⁴ Riz 1990.

¹⁰¹⁵ Nuber 1973; Chapter 4.

¹⁰¹⁶ Finley 1999; Harris 2011, 257-313; Hobson 2014, 11-26; Jongman 2014, 27-36.

empire,¹⁰¹⁷ prohibits the application of this data-set to anything approaching a unified economic discussion (at least in the time and space allowed for this thesis). Instead, copper alloy vessels will be viewed in their cultural environment as objects of use and consumption.

Before continuing the discussion, it is best to clarify the terminology and theoretical approach which defines the argument. The term ‘commodities’ is understood here in its social and anthropological sense, which is perhaps best defined as ‘a socially desirable ‘thing’ which has an intrinsic, culturally defined use-value and with an exchange-value that potentially allows its owners to obtain other things’.¹⁰¹⁸ The objects in this thesis are here reviewed as objects of cultural capital, utility and exchange that are awarded value and desirability principally for their application within a wider social matrix. It is justified to view copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain from this perspective due to the patterns in deposition relating to social display as well as the nature of the design and decoration of the objects in this thesis which indicates their use for display in social rituals, similar arguments are used in the characterisation of decorated ceramic fineware in Roman Britain.¹⁰¹⁹ These two aspects relating to how the consumption of copper alloy vessels may be perceived in Britain during the Roman period are discussed below.

It must be remembered that it is problematic to make direct or empirical connections between where an object was found and the identity of who may have used the object or the purpose to which it may have been applied in its pre-deposition use-life. Military Sites are a good case in point, as it is very likely that many people besides military personnel would have passed through or lived around Roman military installations.¹⁰²⁰ These people could have included merchants, local farmers and herdsman coming to pay taxes, prisoners/slaves, wives and children of the soldiers,¹⁰²¹ or officials of the Roman civil administration just to name a few examples of the variety of people who may have lived or worked at a Roman military installation in Britain at one point or another.¹⁰²² This obviously complicates the process of characterising identity through analysis of Site Type. However, prevalent patterns of deposition discernible within a Site Type are still representative of a common and repeated use of material at this site, indicative of shared culture practice and relatable ideas of cultural identity. Illustration and short

¹⁰¹⁷ Mattingly 2006, 491-528.

¹⁰¹⁸ Panagopoulou 2007, 315.

¹⁰¹⁹ King 2013.

¹⁰²⁰ Collins 2008, 49.

¹⁰²¹ Birley 2002, 121-156.

¹⁰²² Mattingly 2006, 170-176.

discussion of the distribution of forms within each of the Site Types used in this thesis will be offered presently, followed by a synthetic discussion of the material comparatively across Site Types.

As Figure 7.14 illustrates, jugs are the most commonly found diagnostic vessel found at urban sites. As mentioned earlier in this chapter,¹⁰²³ the visibility of jugs in the data-set may be increased due to the diagnostic character of jug handle. Even so, the prevalence of this form across urban sites reflects that these functional vessels were well integrated into the cultural practice of urban dwellers during the Roman period, even though cheaper alternatives would certainly have been available in ceramic and wood. The use of copper alloy as opposed to ceramic shows a self-conscious desire for wealth display that goes beyond pragmatic functionality of the vessel itself, indicating that urban dwellers would have taken part in such display ritual and appreciated such objects both as signs of wealth and as objects of aesthetic and artistic quality. Bowls and Handled Pan 2s are also well represented in this data-group, with 22 and 23 examples respectively, evidencing their relatively wide availability and acceptance as well. One of the most interesting aspects of this group of data is what is absent, namely significant numbers of other vessel forms, which will be discussed in more detail after reviewing the distribution of forms across the other three Site Types.

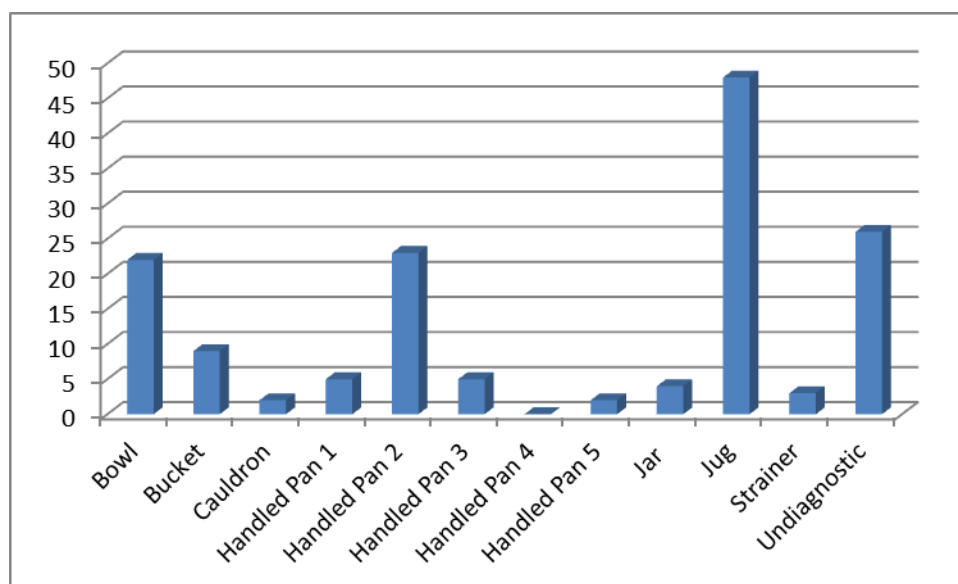


Figure 7.14: Numerical distributions of copper alloy vessels by form in Urban Site Types.

¹⁰²³ Section 7.1.

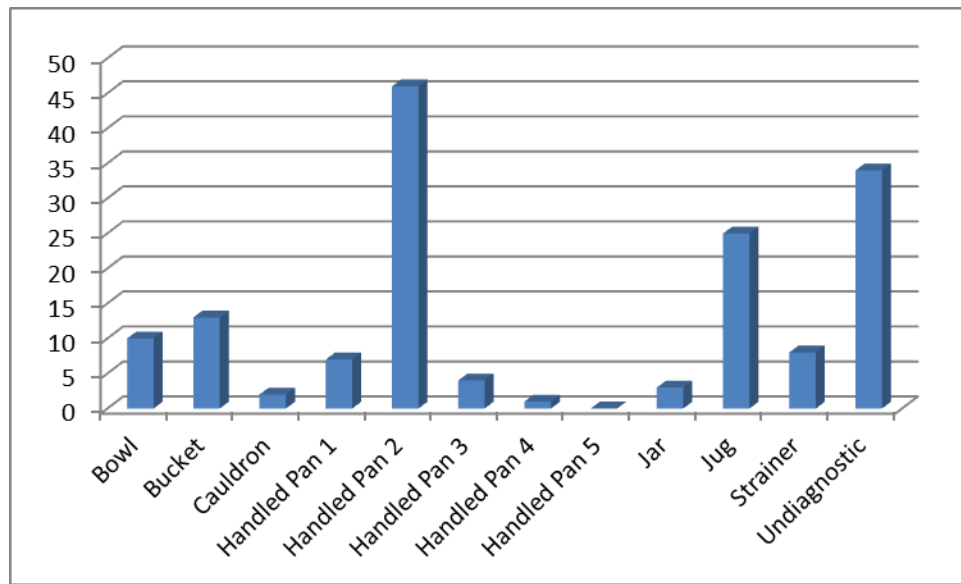


Figure 7.15: Numerical distributions of copper alloy vessels by form in Military Site Types.

Handled Pan 2s characterise the assemblage at Military Site Types with 46 examples (Figure 7.15). Jugs come in a far second at 25 examples recorded. It is not surprising that military sites may contain a narrow range of objects as the uniformity of kit would suggest that most of the soldiery would have utilised the same forms and objects in the daily practice of their lives.¹⁰²⁴ It is worth noting also that several Handled Pan 2s have been found beyond the northern frontier of Britain in Scotland,¹⁰²⁵ likely symptomatic either of Roman incursions or trading between military personnel and local tribesmen. The low numbers of buckets in this data-set is surprising when it is considered that Hemmoor buckets were particularly prevalent in the military cremation cemetery at Brougham.¹⁰²⁶

There is a greater level of diversity among vessel forms in Rural Settlement Site Types than is visible in either of the previous categories (Figure 7.16). It is somewhat surprising that this Site Type would have a significantly more diverse assemblage than urban settlements, as it might be suspected that urban centres would have had a greater fluidity of peoples and, by extension, cultural practices. In turn, this reflects the diverse character of the rural occupation during the Roman period caused not only by different varieties of settlement such as farmsteads,

¹⁰²⁴ Bishop & Coulston 1993, 2-40 & 233-265.

¹⁰²⁵ Eggers 1968, 109-110; Hunter 2001, 298-304.

¹⁰²⁶ Cool 2004, 374-379.

shrines etc. but also reflects a diversity of peoples of different cultural backgrounds and economic standing.¹⁰²⁷ This being said, the three most prevalent forms are the same as those from urban settings (namely jugs, bowls and Handled Pan 2s), though the numerical discrepancy between them is far less significant. The presence of other vessel forms that are rare in urban or military settings is noteworthy. The higher numbers of Handled Pan 1s are explained by their presence among grave furniture in rural settings as opposed to urban grave yards such as those around London.¹⁰²⁸ This discrepancy in practice shows a distinct appreciation for the social and geographic setting of culture practice and that ritual behaviour was very much tied to the space and area within which it was performed. The high numbers of bowls is also symptomatic of this, as they were common inclusions in rural Structured Deposits throughout the Roman period.

As can be seen in Figure 7.17, the profile of vessel forms in Rural Unknown contexts is surprisingly uniform as this category may have been anticipated to include a diverse group of settlements. The evidence from the distribution of forms refutes such an assumption. The dominance of Handled Pan 2s in the data-set is particularly surprising, as this vessel form has been shown to have a close association with military sites. The high visibility of this vessel form in unknown rural contexts reflects the integration of these 'Roman' forms into the cultural materiality of the countryside, perhaps through the agency of settled veterans or through trade and exchange mechanisms. Alternatively, some of this material may have been deposited by troops on the move who lost their kit in transit, though it seems unlikely that this variable would have produced such a prevalence of this vessel form in remote rural locations. The relatively low numbers of jugs compared to other Site Types is also worth comment, as it suggests that the display purpose that these vessels would have served did not have as much influence on the culture practice of the removed countryside as it did for urban centres, military centres and rural settlements such as villas and rural shrines.¹⁰²⁹ Nonetheless, significant numbers of vessels from Rural Unknown Site Types is indicative of the integration of this commodity into the lives of the rural inhabitants of Britain. This increase in the consumption of material culture by the rural

¹⁰²⁷ Mattingly 2006, 379-427.

¹⁰²⁸ Chapter 4.

¹⁰²⁹ As mentioned in Section 7.2.

inhabitants of Britain is reflected in other commodities as well, such as toilet instruments,¹⁰³⁰ ceramics and coins.¹⁰³¹

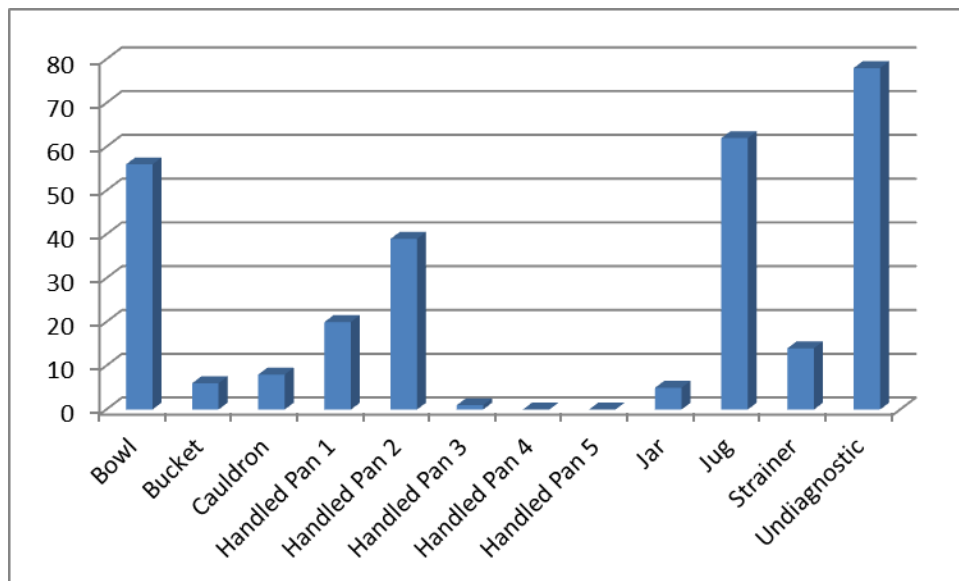


Figure 7.16: Numerical distributions of copper alloy vessels by form in Rural Settlement Site Types.

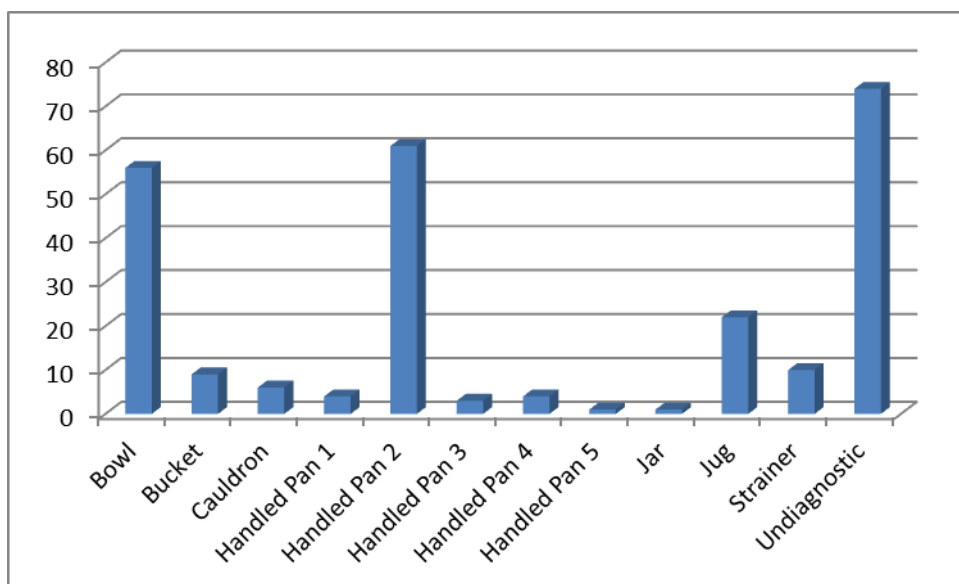


Figure 7.17: Numerical distributions of copper alloy vessels by form in Rural Unknown Site Types.

¹⁰³⁰ Eckardt & Crummy 2008, 12 & 117.

¹⁰³¹ King 2013; Gerrard 2013, 86-94.

One of the principal facts that can be seen from the distribution of vessel forms across Site Types is the common availability of bowls, Handled Pan 2s and jugs. This implies both the relative availability of these forms compared to others as well as reflecting a fairly uniform application of these vessels to the functional process of display culture. There was not, however, uniformity of practice across the province. Whilst this was shown by the distribution of material across Depositional Contexts¹⁰³² as well as broad geographic distribution,¹⁰³³ the variance in forms across Site Type is useful for conceptualizing the material expression of identity in Britain during the Roman period. It is perhaps most surprising that other vessels forms never rose to a high prominence in any of the Site Types, though fluctuations they show across Depositional Contexts and geography do indicate differing material practice and consumption patterns at play between different peoples in Britain during this time.

While it is obvious that there were differing practices at play in Britain during the Roman period in regards to the use and consumption of copper alloy vessels, the question remains as to how individual vessel forms fit into and were adapted by people within the British provinces. The function of Handled Pan 1s in ritual ablutions was discussed in some detail earlier in this thesis, as it was necessary to do so to characterise grave ritual.¹⁰³⁴ The use of this vessel for ablutions is well attested by its pairing with jugs in the archaeological record as well as by artistic representation of this vessel in use.¹⁰³⁵ That these vessels fall out of use during the 2nd century CE is likely to be unreflective of a decline in the practice of ablutions, but instead indicates the rise of other vessel forms in the repertoire to fill the gap. Though buckets may well have served a role in the mixing of alcoholic beverages,¹⁰³⁶ it is probable that such functionally useful vessels could serve multiple functions. If buckets could also serve for ablutions, and by extension ritual purification, this could help to explain their significance in the grave assemblages at Brougham in the 2nd century when Handled Pan 1s are seen falling out of use. It is most likely that the larger basins that characterise late antique assemblages such as Irchester type bowls and *Perlrandbecken* bowls also filled this necessity.¹⁰³⁷ Particularly informative for the function of such basins in the Anglo-Saxon period is the hanging bowl found with the Sutton

¹⁰³² Section 7.1.

¹⁰³³ Section 7.2.

¹⁰³⁴ Sections 4.3-4.5; Section 7.1.

¹⁰³⁵ Nuber 1973; Cool 2006, 47-48; Haris & Henig 2010; See Sections 4.3 and 4.4.

¹⁰³⁶ Cool 2006, 136-140.

¹⁰³⁷ Harris & Henig 2010.

Hoo Anglo-Saxon burial where a statuette of a fish is placed on a pedestal in the centre of the bowl with seals or otters acting as the hanging mounts,¹⁰³⁸ indicating that in all likelihood that this vessel was intended to contain water. Indeed, it is likely from contextualised examples in Pompeii that large copper alloy basins shared ablution functions with the Handled Pan 1s at least as early as the 1st century CE¹⁰³⁹ and that the Handled Pan 1 falling out of use at the same time that other basins became more prominent indicates a changing of fashion as opposed to a disappearance of ablutions from ritual practice.

While it seems certain that the principal use of copper alloy vessels was for ablutions at dining and other ritual events, there are some noteworthy examples where vessels are likely to have been used for the preparation or serving of food themselves. The principal example of this is the cauldron, which seems to have been used for the preparation of meats and stews.¹⁰⁴⁰ There is a long artistic tradition of these vessels being depicted as part of the cooking process of meat dating back to the Bronze and Iron Age Near East¹⁰⁴¹ and their place within folk tradition in Western Europe makes the association between cauldrons and cooking very clear.¹⁰⁴² The presence of lipids in the Late Iron Age cauldrons from Chiseldon cauldrons offers an example of this same practice in Britain.¹⁰⁴³ These vessels need not have been single purpose, however, and it is likely that they also served as containers for large amounts of water for use in multiple functions. Indeed, these large vessels could be heated relatively easily, purifying water for purposes of cooking, cleaning or bathing.

Jugs seem to have fulfilled functions both as vessels for ablutions and as service vessels at the table, particularly for wine. Cool suggests that the plainer jug types were used for dispensing water (sometimes heated), whilst more elaborate vessels, such as the trefoil Eggers type 125 jugs, were used for wine.¹⁰⁴⁴ While her theory is sound for the use of plainer jugs for water at the dining table based on calcified deposits found in some examples, the presence of elaborate jugs of trefoil shape or with elaborate handles in graves paired with Handled Pan 1s as ablution sets indicates that these vessels were not intrinsically earmarked for use in wine service. Instead, the elaboration of the vessel used had more to do with the importance of the ceremony

¹⁰³⁸ Henig 1995, 105; Bruce-Mitford & Raven 2005, 258-266 (88).

¹⁰³⁹ Allison 2004, 55.

¹⁰⁴⁰ Green 1998, 63-84.

¹⁰⁴¹ Shafer-Elliott 2013, 133-134.

¹⁰⁴² Green 1998, 63-83; Cool 2006, 49.

¹⁰⁴³ Baldwin, A. *pers. comm.*

¹⁰⁴⁴ Cool 2006, 136-140.

as opposed to what was actually contained within it. Elaborate decoration would be used on vessels in wine services for the elites, but would also service within the ritual context of purification at dining, religious and funerary ceremonies.

Small enamelled jars, often termed *balsamaria* in the text, would appear by their size and shape to be unguent bottles, a probability supported by their placement in grave contexts similarly to examples in glass,¹⁰⁴⁵ though residue of a tar based adhesive in an example from Catterick suggests that they could have served other purposes throughout their use-life.¹⁰⁴⁶ These are comparatively rare finds and likely have more in common with the more prevalent corpus of glass unguent bottles and inform us comparatively little on copper alloy vessels as a group of objects. Nonetheless, their enamelled decoration draws them into the wider British tradition of enamelled metalwork, offering a further example of the application of a provincial technique applied to a more widely accepted repertoire of objects.¹⁰⁴⁷

The relative rarity of Handled Pan 4s in the data makes identifying the function of this vessel form particularly problematic. It is found in Late Roman Structured Deposits,¹⁰⁴⁸ indicating its association with rituals of dining and/or ablutions. Like other basins, its appearance in the record in the Late Roman period does suggest it may have also replaced Handled Pan 1s in their function as vessels of purification. While the relatively simple examples of this vessel may seem less than suggestive of ritual function, elaborate examples from the Eastern Empire in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum do show that prestige could be attached to these objects.¹⁰⁴⁹ Their rarity indicates that they were never widely adapted into the material practice of the province and it is unlikely that their function was such that it could not have been easily fulfilled by other vessels forms.

Strainers have been believed to have been principally used for the straining of wine or herbal elixirs.¹⁰⁵⁰ This is plausible, especially with strainer bowls of types such as Eggers 90. Indeed, it is just such vessels that are found in the grave assemblages of Stanway and Turner's Hall Farm associated with drinking and dining equipment.¹⁰⁵¹ It should be kept in mind that strainers in antiquity could have had multiple functions and purposes. The presence of strainers

¹⁰⁴⁵ De Santis 2000, 238-243.

¹⁰⁴⁶ Wilson 2002, 81; NYR0038.

¹⁰⁴⁷ Breeze 2012, 107-112.

¹⁰⁴⁸ EX0011; Kennet 1971, 126 (2.4); SUR0010; Kennett 1971, 132 (5.10); BM 1915.04 06.10.

¹⁰⁴⁹ Harcum 1921, 37-54.

¹⁰⁵⁰ den Boesterd 1956, XXII; Cool 2006, 143-146.

¹⁰⁵¹ EX0076, HER0035 & HER0036.

in large Late Roman Structured Deposits is also curious, as these assemblages also lack the ceramics and glass to make them functional wine services and are instead more likely to represent the assemblages for ablution rituals. These vessels would have served as functioning filters of impurities from water as well as wine and it would seem likely that this could explain their presence in the Late Roman Structured Deposits. As water purifiers, they would have been an integral part of such assemblages of ablution vessels. This function of purification could have offered these vessels symbolic significance, as alluded to by the cross and wave decoration of the strainers in the assemblage from Irchester.¹⁰⁵² Buckets are another form of vessel that some identify with wine service,¹⁰⁵³ but again it is likely that these vessels were used for containing liquids in drinking as well as washing rituals. This is not to say that buckets were never used to mix wine or any other combination of ingredients, but simply that their use likely encompassed several functions and that they were not indispensable components of either wine or washing services.

Lastly, it is important to discuss the function of the most common form among the repertoire of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain, Handled Pan 2s. A good case can be made for the Rudge Cup type of Handled Pan 2s to have been used for drinking, either as cups or dippers. This is based not only on their size, which is analogous to cups, but from the inscription seeming to reference imbibing found on a handle from Gunthorpe.¹⁰⁵⁴ Nevertheless, it is problematic to draw this association to this vessel's larger cousins. Though they are found in every Depositional Context and Site Type distinction used in this thesis, it is rare that they are found with assemblages that can be firmly identified as wine services. Their pairing in some early Structured Deposits with strainers, such as at Coygan Cave,¹⁰⁵⁵ could be evidence of such a use, though it was just mentioned that strainers themselves would have had multiple purposes and can therefore not be taken as direct evidence for a wine service specifically. The absence of this vessel from the wine services in Late Iron Age and early Roman graves in south eastern England also gives pause to assigning a wine drinking function to these vessels, or at least that they were not viewed as an indispensable part of the service. Far more likely, these vessels were multi-functional and could be used for eating, drinking or perhaps cleaning in much the same

¹⁰⁵² NH0008 & NH0009.

¹⁰⁵³ Cool 2006, 136-140.

¹⁰⁵⁴ Worrell 2012, 73-74.

¹⁰⁵⁵ CAR0001 & CAR0002.

way that modern bowls fulfil a variety of functions. This would help to explain their proliferation as compared with other vessel forms, as the objects were adapted to serve the use their owners saw fit.

The principal conclusion of this thesis regarding the function of copper alloy vessels is that they are most readily associated with ablutions, as opposed to the common perception previously that these objects were predominantly for wine service and dining. This requires that the place of these vessels within social practice must be reconsidered. Though these vessels may have indeed formed a part in the elite display of leisured dining practice, their application was not directly related to the dining table, as such, but formed a very specific function in washing and hygiene that would communicate familiarity with the customs of ‘civilised’ people across the empire. In this way, these vessels played an important role in the construction and display of identity in the province.

As has been discussed throughout this thesis, different Depositional Contexts represent differing culture practice and, by extension, differing manners of use and consumption. This inherently reflects on how the objects were perceived and the social value attached to their use and consumption. While the broad formation process of Structured Deposits is able to be understood as the accumulation of interrelated goods into a unified assemblage that is then deposited,¹⁰⁵⁶ the principal issue determining how this Structured Deposit material was viewed in relation to its consumption and use hinges on if these groups were intended to be removed from active use-life or if they were intended for recovery at some point. This would have varied with each assemblage, as each assemblage had its own particular formation process with its different motivations and expectations. Nevertheless, it is certain that much of the Structured Deposit material in this thesis relates to ritual practice.¹⁰⁵⁷ This would be highly suggestive of the removal of these commodities from active use-life and their delegation to functions outside of normal material practice.¹⁰⁵⁸ This indicates that Structured Deposits may not have much to offer to our understanding of the active consumption of these commodities, as the very act of their deposition removed them from this cycle. Much the same could be said for Grave Deposits, as these objects are again being removed from active use-life.¹⁰⁵⁹ The process of their deposition

¹⁰⁵⁶ Section 1.5; Chapter 3.

¹⁰⁵⁷ See Sections 3.3-3.5 for discussion justifying this conclusion; Fulford 2001, 199-201 & 215-216.

¹⁰⁵⁸ Though, there is the possibility such objects could be reclaimed; see Dowden 2000, 176.

¹⁰⁵⁹ Johns 1996, 2.

would most likely have been a final act of conspicuous consumption, in which the relinquishing of wealth by an individual or group is displayed in an act of piety and/or dedication which also serves to highlight their affluence and power. This does not inform us greatly as to how this material would have been viewed and consumed in its more common incarnation in daily use-life, though it does indicate that copper alloy vessels were perceived as goods of sufficient intrinsic or symbolic significance to lend validity to such acts of dedication. This helps place copper alloy vessels within a greater hierarchy of goods of value, as a sacrifice or act of conspicuous consumption only proves valid if what is relinquished is of value.¹⁰⁶⁰ Where exactly copper alloy vessels sat within this hierarchy of materials is difficult to discern in definitive terms. The relation between copper alloy and pewter is likely to have been the closest, as Structured Deposits of these materials share several characteristics and they were both utilitarian alloys of functional purpose well below the status or expense of silver or gold.¹⁰⁶¹ The exact nature of this relation is problematic to reconstruct and it is likely that their relation varied significantly over time and space in Britain, reflecting differing cultural perspectives to these materials.

In contrast to Structured or Grave Deposits, Site Finds and PAS data represent what may be seen as broader patterns of consumption. This is expressed not only in the diversity of objects in these contexts, but also the diversity of locations and Site Types which indicates a greater variety in usage and consumption from those represented by the high status rituals of Structured Deposition or the depositing of copper alloy vessels in graves. While it proves difficult to estimate the amount that non-elites may have been able to act as selective consumers,¹⁰⁶² the finding of objects in small rural settlements with no apparent evidence for particular affluence indicates that there was a level of availability across a wide segment of Romano-British society and that this material was not solely used by the urban or villa dwelling elites. Furthermore, it indicates that there was a desire to take part in such consumption and that luxuries such as copper alloy vessels were valued and appreciated by people who were not of particularly high economic or class status.

That significant numbers of these vessels occur in each Depositional Context is evidence to the wide use of these objects (Figure 7.18). The comparatively low numbers for Structured

¹⁰⁶⁰Merrifield 1987, 22.

¹⁰⁶¹ See Lee 2009 for full discussion of pewter tableware, its perceived value and ritual deposition.

¹⁰⁶² Ratliff 2011, 43; King 2013, 128-131.

Deposits and Grave Deposits in relation with Site Finds relates to what has already been communicated at various points throughout this thesis: that Structured and Grave Deposits represent the great minority of practice in the use and disposal of copper alloy vessels in Britain during the Roman period and that the general process of consumption and use of this commodity is better visualised through the distribution of Site Finds and PAS data. This being understood, it is helpful to turn attention to how these patterns relate to Site Type and the greater geographic distribution patterns introduced earlier in this chapter.¹⁰⁶³

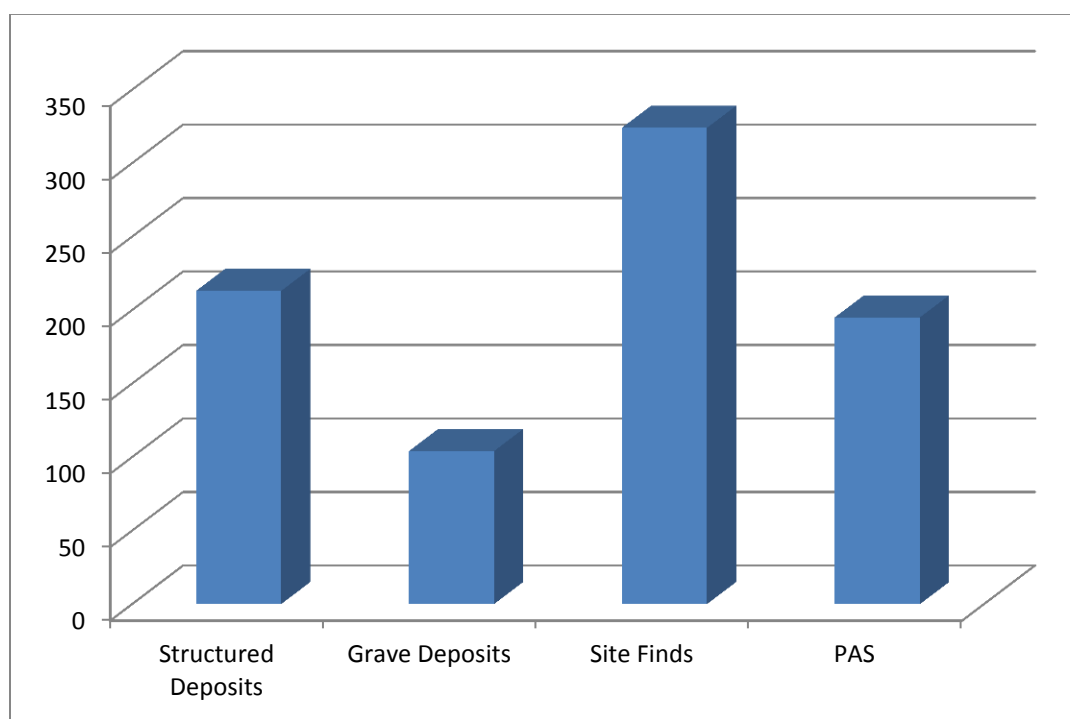


Figure 7.18: Numbers of objects by Depositional Context.

¹⁰⁶³ Section 7.2.

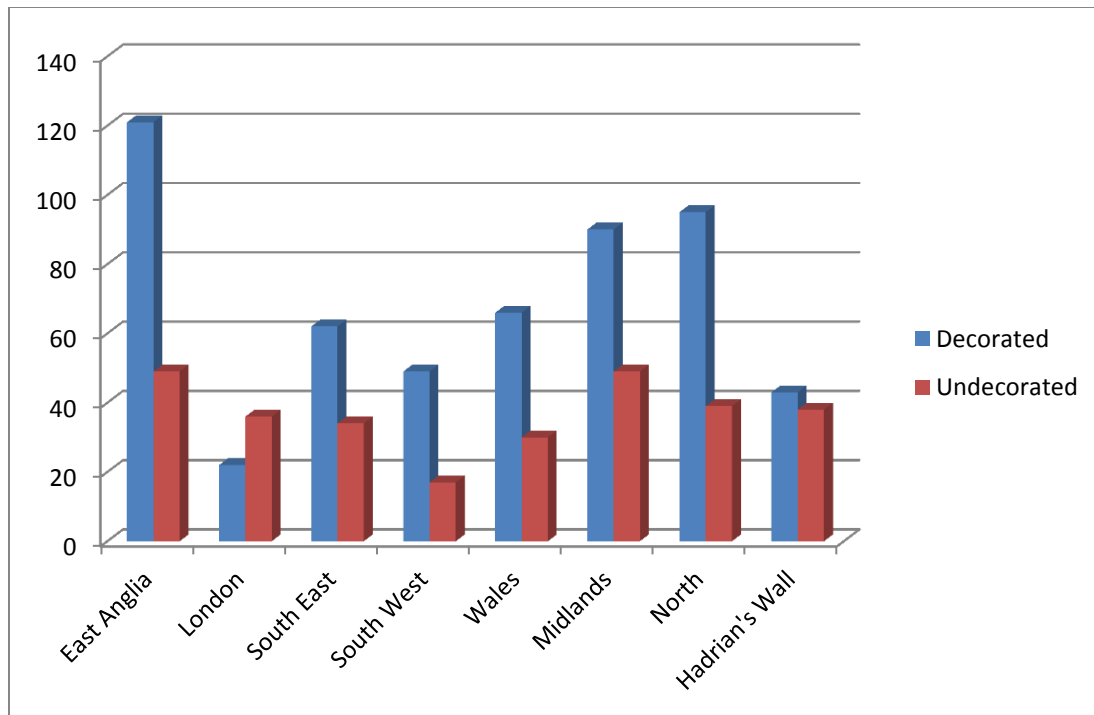


Figure 7.19: Comparative numbers of decorated and undecorated vessels by region.

When viewing these objects as cultural commodities, it is also important to consider the level of decoration exhibited by the objects across the landscape, as illustrated in Figure 7.19. Decoration, serving no inherent use in practical function,¹⁰⁶⁴ relates directly to display and identifies these as objects of aesthetic, as well as material and functional, value.¹⁰⁶⁵ Tracing the distribution of decoration across the landscape identifies how culturally relevant this artistic value may have proved to people across the province during the Roman period. The following discussion is about decoration broadly, as opposed to decoration which may be directly associated specifically with indigenous traditions or classical *paideia*.¹⁰⁶⁶

As may be expected, East Anglia has the greatest number of decorated objects and also a high level of decorated compared with undecorated vessels. This reinforces the assertion that decoration may be broadly applied to the use of these vessels as cultural commodities of prestige and display. Though smaller in number, the ratio between decorated and undecorated vessels in the North, the Midlands and in Wales is surprisingly comparable to that of East Anglia (about

¹⁰⁶⁴ Though decoration could certainly prove important as allegory in ritual use or be self-referential (Swift 2009); discussed further in Chapters 4 & 8.

¹⁰⁶⁵ King 2013, 128-134.

¹⁰⁶⁶ Discussed in Section 8.2.

30% +/- undecorated in each region), indicating a similar level of cultural value put upon the aesthetic appeal of these objects as opposed to their simple functionality.

That London has a greater proportion of undecorated vessels to decorated vessels at first appears surprising, especially as it is nestled between the regions of East Anglia and the South East which both have significantly more decorated than undecorated vessels. London proves to be something of an anomaly in this regard, even compared with other urban centres as Figure 7.20 illustrates.

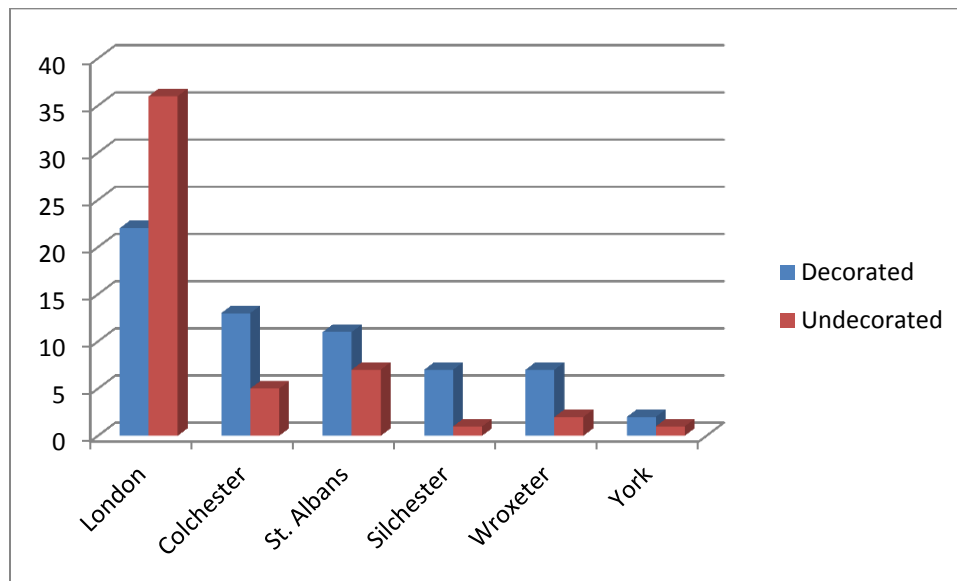


Figure 7.20: Comparative numbers of decorated and undecorated vessels from urban centres in England.

This may be in large part due to the focused archaeological attention London has received and the high level of on-line and print publication available for the city's archaeological sites. If this were to be the case, it would have to be supposed that other urban centres would exhibit similar figures if they received similar attention and publication. It is unlikely that under-publication or oversight would have greatly affected the cities of Colchester and St. Albans, which have both received great attention and publication over the course of the last century. This would suggest that these ratios are fairly representative of the respective assemblages of these sites and that the discrepancy between the different cities represents a difference in how vessels were consumed and utilised functionally and artistically. Another factor could be the absence of grave evidence from London, as objects in burials were disproportionately decorated

when compared to Structured Deposits or Site Finds.¹⁰⁶⁷ That London is the anomaly feeds into the greater difficulty of characterising Roman London in its relation to the rest of the province.¹⁰⁶⁸ That London was a great importer and mercantile city is well understood,¹⁰⁶⁹ its famously large forum attesting to its economic importance.¹⁰⁷⁰ This would suggest affluence among the population and a willingness of them to take part in display culture. A further possible explanation for the relative lack of decorative copper alloy vessels is the intense habitation that London has experience in the fifteen hundred years following the Roman period, which could in turn have led to the finding and removal of ornate vessels and fragments during construction prior to the advent of archaeological recording. This combination of factors led to a prevalence of undecorated vessels in London in comparison to other urban centres. As they are a mix of historical and modern biases, it proves difficult to determine if this accurately reflects comparative consumption patterns in London during the Roman period.

The data available from this thesis indicates that copper alloy vessels were a widely circulated commodity throughout the Roman period in Britain, consumed and enjoyed by a great cross-section of the population of the province. Though never present in numbers comparable to ceramics or coins,¹⁰⁷¹ the broad distribution of copper alloy vessel material across time and in contexts that are unlikely to represent elite consumption indicates that these commodities were consumed and utilised by a larger segment of Romano-British society than would previous have been assumed. Though the use of copper alloy vessels as cultural commodities figured principally in this discussion, the role they played in the formation of identity and culture change as a whole was not addressed. While concepts of identity certainly played a role in the use of these objects, the concept of identity is far too broad of an issue to address in the present section. For this reason, identity will be the focus of the next and final chapter of this thesis, offering a cumulative discussion of how the deposition and distribution of copper alloy vessels during the Roman period relates to the study of culture change and the construction of identity in Britain during this time.

¹⁰⁶⁷ Section 4.4.

¹⁰⁶⁸ Morris 1982, 1-3; Perring 1991, ix-x; Hassall 1996, 19-26; Wilkes 1996, 27-32; Millett 1996, 33-38.

¹⁰⁶⁹ Milne 1985; Mattingly 2006, 500 & 511; Cowan *et al.* 2009, 91-105.

¹⁰⁷⁰ Merrifield 1983, 68-72.

¹⁰⁷¹ Moorhead 2010b; Willis 2011, 167-242; Walton 2012; King 2013.

Chapter 8: Copper Alloy Vessels and Identity in Roman Britain

8.1 Reflection on thesis and future understanding of copper alloy vessels

This chapter will apply the arguments presented throughout this thesis to some of the wider historiographic issues regarding the interpretation of the Roman period in Britain. In so doing, it will show the relevance of focused artefact studies to understanding the theoretical and practical aspects concerning issues of identity and culture change. First, it will prove useful to summarise and comment on some of the findings made in this thesis thus far and offer a consideration of how this could impact the perception of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain as well as how this data may apply to the study of identity and historical theory in the interpretation of the Roman period.

The first item worth mention is the impact of the methodology centred on Depositional Contexts in determining the use and cultural significance of these objects. This allowed for patterning to be analysed and for the characterising of each context. In turn, this allowed the development of hypotheses with which to characterise the people who deposited the items and how this related to the objects' use and cultural significance. For instance, it has in the past been common to characterise both Structured Deposits and Grave Deposits as examples of conspicuous consumption on the part of the elite,¹⁰⁷² while the data in this thesis has shown that the communal nature of the assemblages of copper alloy vessels in some Structured Deposits indicates that it is far more likely that they represent group ritual as opposed to the conspicuous consumption of one individual or family. Likewise, examining Site Finds material separately indicated that there was sub-or-non elite consumption of these objects, which is a facet of their role in society that has been largely overlooked in the past. Considering these objects within geographic groups was also instrumental in the development of their analysis, it became clear that these vessels were used by a multiplicity of people across space and time, reflecting an availability and acceptance of this commodity which would hitherto not have been expected.

The principal examination of the objects based on forms, as opposed to more specific typologies, allowed for the broader examination of distribution patterns and their relation to the general use and perception of these vessels by the peoples of Roman Britain, as was the recognising that handled pans comprise several distinct forms as opposed to simple typological

¹⁰⁷² Hobbs 2006, 132-134.

variances within a single form. These two factors contributed to the realization of the broad shift from smaller vessel forms to larger ones and that this reflected a shift from individual to group use of these objects. In turn, this indicated that the vessels likely served the same principal functions with one form replacing another as the requirements demanded of these objects shifted over time with the rise of convivial ritual during Late Antiquity.¹⁰⁷³

This methodological approach allowed for the development of comparative patterning between Depositional Contexts, object forms, geographic and temporal distribution, Site Types and decoration which were used in the development of the theories regarding the function and cultural significance of these objects offered in this thesis.¹⁰⁷⁴ Principal among these was that copper alloy vessels were utilised by a wide segment of the population that seemed to span both military and civilian, affluent and modest. This indicates that copper alloy vessels were readily received by the inhabitants of Britain and the forms in manufacture applied to the material needs of their lives.

The likelihood that copper alloy vessels were chiefly for ablutions, as opposed to the general assumption in previous literature that they were part of the food or wine service, is also an important conclusion from this thesis based on the distribution across contexts and chronology as well as the close interrelation of these objects to each other in their depositional patterning seemingly to the exclusion of any other objects that would facilitate their use in dining or drinking.¹⁰⁷⁵ Handled Pan 2s are the principal exception to the broad pattern of copper alloy vessels as forming ablution sets, but this form's likely multi-functional nature also suggests that they could have purposes outside of the wine service. While the application of some forms of copper alloy vessels to ritual purification or bathing has been generally recognised,¹⁰⁷⁶ the scholarly consensus has previously been that most of these vessels were used in the wine or food service.¹⁰⁷⁷ A departure from this model of vessel use and the adoption of these vessels more closely with ritual and bathing equipment, as this thesis advocates based on the evidence above, would lead to a shift in how these objects should be interpreted within site assemblages and within the greater material practice of Britain and, perhaps, the empire more widely.

¹⁰⁷³ Hudson 2010, 663-695; Section 7.2.

¹⁰⁷⁴ Principally in Chapter 7.

¹⁰⁷⁵ Section 7.3.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Nuber 1973; den Boesterd 1956, XXI; Harris & Henig 2010, 25-38.

¹⁰⁷⁷ den Boesterd 1956, XIX-XXXI; Carver 2001, 15-22 & 32-33; Cool 2006, 136-140.

The above observations are the key contributions of this thesis to the study of copper alloy vessels as a group of objects and form the basis for the observations on the larger theoretical and historiographical debates in the study of Roman Britain addressed later in this chapter. Before progressing further in the application of the evidence offered by copper alloy vessels to the development and creation of identity in Britain during the Roman period, it is worth considering a cautionary statement offered by Cool:

‘...people’s use of material culture tends not to be straightforward. They use it to manipulate their personas. Sometimes this persona may be straightforward and reflect their actual nationality or ethnicity, but that is not always the case.’¹⁰⁷⁸

The sentiment of this statement offers a suitable segue between the conclusions made thus far in this thesis and those to be presented in the following chapter.

8.2 Decoration and Identity

While the functional use and display of vessel forms described in the last chapter may inform us about broad patterns of the function of these objects in Roman Britain, it is the finer variances in decoration and adornment that may help clarify nuances in taste that are indicative of the construction and display of identity. It is to the examination of this aspect of the material cultural of these objects that we turn in the following section. The use of decorative art as a means for creating identity and conveying cultural connections is ubiquitous across human societies, it may even be said that the principal purpose of decorative art is to convey cultural allegiance and build social identity.¹⁰⁷⁹ There has been much recent work in the fields of anthropology and social science in regard to the application of art and material culture towards identity,¹⁰⁸⁰ which proves to be one of the most fruitful fields of research into the construction and expression of cultural identity in past societies.¹⁰⁸¹ The place of decorative art in the culture of Roman Britain has been extensively investigated¹⁰⁸² and it is not the aim of the current section to offer a broad history of the subject. Instead, the use of decoration on copper alloy vessels as

¹⁰⁷⁸ Cool 2010, 27.

¹⁰⁷⁹ Lyons & Papadopoulos 2002, 8; Swift 2009, 187.

¹⁰⁸⁰ Lyons & Papadopoulos 2002, 8-11; Aldhouse-Green 2004; Hurcombe 2007, 3-13 & 209-211; Swift 2009.

¹⁰⁸¹ Lyons & Papadopoulos 2002, 8; Hurcombe 2007.

¹⁰⁸² Millett 1990, 112-117; Henig 1995.

objects of use and display will be examined as a means for investigating the development and negotiation of identity across Britain during this period.

Before continuing, a brief summary of the decoration on copper alloy vessels will prove helpful in understanding how it relates to ideas of identity discussed in this section. Much of the surface area of copper alloy vessels is left undecorated, with areas around the rim and handles being the most likely place for decoration to occur. Figural representation is not common, occurring on 180 out of 840 objects in the data-set of this thesis. Human representations are mostly of mythological subject, with a notable absence of hunting and gladiator scenes.¹⁰⁸³ Zoomorphic themes include birds, bulls and mythological creatures. Ram's head and dog's head handle terminals to Handled Pan 1s are representative of these objects and were discussed in detail in Chapter 4. Floral design, in the form of leaf and vines, is found on handles and around the rims of vessels. On the whole, more decorated objects are found in the south and east than in the north, though highly decorated objects are known from both the area of Hadrian's Wall and Wales.

In the first line of her book on art in Roman Britain, Laing states 'Classical and barbarian art were fundamentally opposed in their aims'.¹⁰⁸⁴ Perceptions such as this of the dichotomy in the artistic aims and expressions at play in the Roman world has led many scholars to attempt to find 'Roman' and 'native' voices and peoples in ancient art from the provinces. A further application of this dichotomy to the study of Roman art has seen the presence of 'Romanized' art as symptomatic of Rome's colonial success in assimilating native peoples and 'provincial' art as a poor imitation of a higher culture that the native craftsmen were unable to attain.¹⁰⁸⁵ This is a view that Mattingly has pointed out has led to a centralist approach to the study of Roman art that is unrepresentative of the artistic landscape of the time.¹⁰⁸⁶ Such approaches to art in the Roman world necessitate a rigidly defined perception of the concept of culture and identity, of being part of one group and inherently opposed (at least culturally) to another group.¹⁰⁸⁷ This perspective on culture is in many ways contrary to the reality of how identity is individually negotiated and expressed. The process of forming identity is not a linear process, but is built upon the multiple roles that one has in relation to family, real or imagined ancestry, previous and

¹⁰⁸³ L0043, a jug lid in the form of a gladiator's helmet, being the sole exception.

¹⁰⁸⁴ Laing 2000, 8.

¹⁰⁸⁵ Millett 1990, 113-117; Scott 2003, 1-5.

¹⁰⁸⁶ Mattingly 2011, 246.

¹⁰⁸⁷ Laurence 1998, 95; Grahame 1998, 159; Sen 2006, 20.

current professions, religious affiliation and any number of social or civil allegiances.¹⁰⁸⁸ This could make for a complex and multi-layered identity in a society as complex as that of the Roman world.¹⁰⁸⁹

The malleability and complicated nature of identity in the Roman world is readily expressed through its visual arts. Huskinson points out the complex relationship between Roman/Hellenistic models of representation and local identities in the personifications of Rome and the provinces in a famous mosaic from El Djem in Tunisia, acknowledging an acceptance (if not all-out approval) of the cultural diversity and complexly layered identities active in the empire.¹⁰⁹⁰ A good example of such complexity in the communication of identity through visual culture is the tomb of Philopappos in Athens, dating to 114-116 CE. The sculptural representations which adorn it are varied and complex in the messages they convey about Philopappos and his place in society, as are the both Greek and Latin inscriptions which list his lineage and honours. Miles explains the monument rather succinctly when writing: ‘The fact that Philopappos can represent himself as a Roman Consul, an Athenian archon, a Commagenian king and even as a god on the same monument shows that identity is a constructed rather than a fixed reality.’¹⁰⁹¹ A further example of the presence of plural identities in Britain comes from the tombstone of Regina at South Shields, depicting her as a Roman matron though the epitaph identifies her as a member of the British Catuvellaunian tribe and she was married to a man from Palmyra who subsequently chose to have her funerary inscription written in both Latin and Palmyrene.¹⁰⁹² It is just such complexity in the process of building and communicating identity that has led to the term ‘Romanization’ falling out of use;¹⁰⁹³ though it has, interestingly enough, not led to a departure from the conflict between ‘Roman’ and ‘native’ peoples and cultures being the predominant paradigm in conceptualizing cultural interaction during the Roman period.

One means of expressing identity is through showing familiarity with the traditions and stories associated with a certain culture, by showing the objects and owner as they should be in relation to their world, which may not be wholly congruent with how this relation indeed is.¹⁰⁹⁴ In regards to Classical civilization, this is often termed *paideia* and is meant to express

¹⁰⁸⁸ Huskinson 2000a, 10-25; Lomas *et al.* 2013, 1-8.

¹⁰⁸⁹ Collins 2008, 47; Gerrard 2013, 246-263.

¹⁰⁹⁰ Huskinson 2000, 3-10.

¹⁰⁹¹ Miles 2000, 34.

¹⁰⁹² RIB I 1065; Mattingly 2011, 217-218; Carroll 2012, 281-311.

¹⁰⁹³ Barrett 1997, 51-64; Mattingly 2011, 38-42.

¹⁰⁹⁴ Swift 2009, 190.

familiarity with Classical education and socialization to the customs, language and status it entails, which in turn defines the more elite *honestiores* from the crude *humiliores*.¹⁰⁹⁵ Though in the Greek use of the word it denotes specifically aristocratic upbringing within a *polis* structure, it is by extension used to characterise familiarity and association with Classical culture and mythology as a component in the construction of personal or group identity (which is the sense in which it is commonly used in scholarship). While there is evidence that some decoration on vessels was self-referential to their use,¹⁰⁹⁶ it would seem this was not always the case and that decoration was generally more for cultural display.¹⁰⁹⁷ Even without considering decoration, the use of Mediterranean copper alloy vessel forms unknown in Britain until contact with Rome (such as Handled Pan 1s and Handled Pan 2s) should be interpreted as expressing familiarity with the Classical world and its material traditions.¹⁰⁹⁸

It is through the decoration of these vessels that more direct evidence of the influence and acceptance of Classical ideas and customs may be discerned. An argument can be made that the presence of Classical iconography in the decoration of portable objects cannot be taken as a sign of cultural allegiance or even cultural awareness, but could simply represent acquisition and display of exotic imported luxuries by a purchaser who may well be ignorant to the objects' uses or artistic significance. This argument is made most frequently to explain the presence of objects with Classical iconography in Free Germany and the far North.¹⁰⁹⁹ This same argument does not graft seamlessly onto Britain as it was subject to Roman rule for centuries and inhabited by peoples from across the empire who were familiar with Greek and Latin language and customs, producing sculpture, mosaics and portable art referencing classical themes in profusion.¹¹⁰⁰ The relation of decoration to the identity and convictions of the users of these vessels becomes further complicated when considering the presence of pagan imagery on the Cave of Letters Hoard in Israel, sometimes associated with the Temple Treasure of Jerusalem, as well as the depiction of Thetis on the Temple Menorah in the triumphal procession on the Arch of Titus in Rome and scenes from Classical mythology depicted on the door and ceiling tiles of the

¹⁰⁹⁵ Gerrard 2013, 124.

¹⁰⁹⁶ Swift 2007b, 388-399; Swift 2009, 122-136.

¹⁰⁹⁷ Swift 2007b, 399-407; Swift 2009, 114 & 138; King 2013, 128-134.

¹⁰⁹⁸ Cool 2006, 46-50.

¹⁰⁹⁹ Eggers 1951; Aldhouse-Green 2004, 117-121.

¹¹⁰⁰ Henig 1995, 42-173.

synagogue of Dura Europos,¹¹⁰¹ complicating our understanding of how accepted such depictions of *paideia* and *romanitas* may have been. In any case, ignorance of the subtleties of myth need not prevent someone from appreciating an object, decorative motif or idea. The very act of incorporating the object into culture practice makes the object and decoration a part of the material practice and cultural understanding of those owning, viewing and utilizing the object.

It must be said that copper alloy vessels do not show the same coverage of their surface that vessels of other materials such as ceramic, glass and silver often exhibit,¹¹⁰² the principal exception to this being enamelled vessels.¹¹⁰³ This is another manner in which the enamelled vessel tradition in Britain is distinct, a point that will be further touched upon later in this chapter.

Though anthropomorphic representations represent a minority among the data-set of this thesis, occurring on only 60 objects, they represent the most direct examples of decoration that appear to represent the expression of *paideia*. This is especially true as anthropomorphic art is uncommon in British metalwork prior to the Roman Conquest.¹¹⁰⁴ Interpreting anthropomorphic decoration after the advent of the Roman period is problematized by the patchy nature of the evidence as well as the poor preservation of many of the examples that hinder the recognising of attributes that might aid in understanding. This being said, several representations of Classical Roman gods and heroes are identifiable while it is difficult to identify any native deity represented on copper alloy vessels. This may in large part be symptomatic of the syncretisation of indigenous deities to the Roman pantheon and the hybridization or creolization of religious practice in Britain,¹¹⁰⁵ merging identities of local and pan-Roman deities as to make them indistinguishable from each other. There are a number of examples of just this sort of syncretism in Britain, with the hybrid deity of Sulis-Minerva at Bath being the most famous.¹¹⁰⁶ A further example of a localised deity taking on the appearance and trappings of classical identity may be seen in the goddess Senuna from Ashwell.¹¹⁰⁷ It becomes apparent that it is not a useful exercise to look for ‘native’ identities in the anthropomorphic decoration of copper alloy vessels simply because the conception of such decoration was synthesised and combined with the Roman

¹¹⁰¹ Freund 2004, 141-146 & 219-221.

¹¹⁰² Swift 2009, 105-138.

¹¹⁰³ Breeze (ed) 2012.

¹¹⁰⁴ Henig 1995, 13-23.

¹¹⁰⁵ Henig 1984, 36-67; Webster 1997, 165-182; Webster 2001, 209-225.

¹¹⁰⁶ Stewart 1981; Cunliffe 1988; Cousins 2014 52-64.

¹¹⁰⁷ Jackson 2007, 37-54; Ochota 2013, 50-53.

representation as to make any distinction between the two unrecognisable. This helps characterise the form as either wholly colonial and never accepted by the indigenous inhabitants of Britain or as an art form that was fully integrated and adapted to the needs of the multiple groups that inhabited Britain during the Roman period. As further discussion of the use of decoration will help indicate, the latter proves to be by far the more likely scenario.

While the anthropomorphic representations on copper alloy vessels may be viewed as somewhat classicising in their style and syncretising in their subject matter, the zoomorphic imagery used is more difficult to classify and comprehend in relation to identity. This is in part due to the ubiquitous nature of animal iconography in the societies of ancient Europe,¹¹⁰⁸ a good example of this being the use of bulls. Bovine vessel mounts feature in the art of Iron Age and Roman Britain as well as play an important part in the art and folk belief of many indigenous societies of northern Europe.¹¹⁰⁹ The use of such decoration would therefore at first indicate continuity in decorative practice and social affiliation. However, bulls, bulls' heads and *bucrania* (specifically referencing sacrifice) are commonly found depicted elsewhere in the Roman world and are highly visible in the sculptural relief of Rome itself (Figure 8.01) as well as in the provinces (Figure 8.02). This indicates that this decorative scheme would not have been opposed to or disapproved of by the 'Roman' constituent of Romano-British society. Indeed, the exact opposite would likely have been the case. The use of bovine iconography could well have been a point of similarity and understanding between different peoples, a readily used and understood symbol across ancient European societies which was widely relatable. This reflects how easily cultural customs may have been syncretised between different European groups during this time and reflects how symbols may be used and adapted fairly seamlessly between peoples.

¹¹⁰⁸ Laing 2000, 160.

¹¹⁰⁹ Aldhouse-Green 2004, 113-148.



Figure 8.01: Bucranium architectural relief on fragment outside the Baths of Diocletian, Rome (photo by author)



Figure 8.02: Bucranium altar relief on display in the Museo de Arte Romano, Merida (photo by author)

Another common use of zoomorphic iconography on copper alloy vessels is on the handle terminals of Handled Pan 1s. These comprise principally ram's heads and a discussion of these vessels may be found in Section 4.4. What concerns the present discussion is how these objects were used in the construction and maintenance of identity. Their use in the expression of social identity is clear in their common usage in funerary ritual.¹¹¹⁰ By the consistency of the zoomorphic decoration, a ritual symbol could be identified and readily recognised among members of the elite sharing this funerary practice. The practice of showing shared knowledge and cultural understanding is an important component for the construction of identity and the maintenance of social order and cohesion, creating social bonds and reinforcing concepts of status and identity.

While the use of floral and geometric decoration is commonly used on copper alloy vessels, how to interpret its use in relation to identity is problematic. Like bovine busts, floral and geometric decoration is widely used in ancient Europe and is not by necessity indicative of any particular social or religious group. A good example of the use of floral decoration in pre-Roman western Europe is the use of acanthus scrolls on the Basse-Yutz flagons which have been interpreted as Greek influence on these Gaulish Iron Age vessels (Figure 8.03),¹¹¹¹ whilst the Battersea shield¹¹¹² (Figure 8.04) and Waterloo helmet¹¹¹³ (Figure 8.05) both attest to the use and skill in geometric enamel work design in pre-Roman ornamented metalwork in Britain.

In like manner, both floral and geometric design figure heavily in Roman art across the empire, exhibited in all forms of decorative art all the way up to expensive and prestigious mosaic floors.¹¹¹⁴ Additionally, that classical imagery was utilised and adapted onto the Late Iron Age coinage of Britain, perhaps adapted from intaglios or other non-numismatic models,¹¹¹⁵ shows the malleability and versatility of such images and their associations. These could all be signs of the transmutability of art across cultural landscapes and may well have offered familiar points of reference between peoples.

¹¹¹⁰ Nuber 1973; Sections 4.3 & 7.3.

¹¹¹¹ McGreagor 2010, 177-182.

¹¹¹² BM 1857.7-15.1.

¹¹¹³ BM 1988.10-4.1.

¹¹¹⁴ Dunbabin 1999, 291-298.

¹¹¹⁵ Henig 1972, 209-223.



Figure 8.03: One of the Basse-Yutz flagons (© the British Museum)



Figure 8.04: The Battersea shield (© the British Museum)



Figure 8.05: The Waterloo helmet (© the British Museum)

A method prevalent in decorative metalwork, including copper alloy vessels, in Britain during the Roman period is the use of enamelling. The practice of enamelling copper alloy objects seems to be a particularly British craft during the Roman period, associated with a ‘home-grown’ tradition of manufacture.¹¹¹⁶ The discovery of moulds for the production of such enamelled vessels found at Castleford supports this hypothesis.¹¹¹⁷ This being said, this practice incorporates components that are more distinctly Roman in their origin. Nowhere is this more evident than in the enamelled Handled Pan 2s classified as Rudge Cup type pans in this thesis, which incorporate the use of a Roman vessel form, Latin inscriptions and probable representations of military architecture decorated in enamelling that in some cases is reflective of British artistic tradition.¹¹¹⁸ These objects show that native decoration could be incorporated into the imported vessel forms and that the syncretism of these styles created a new form of art. By extension, this new art would have with it new possibilities for defining and displaying one’s culture and identity within this blended form of expression. This may have been particularly appealing to colonists and soldiers who came from elsewhere, bringing other traditions and identities, but wishing to express their connection to their new homeland as well. It is evident that there was a great deal of migration to Britain during the Roman period,¹¹¹⁹ providing fertile ground for the development and appreciation for hybrid forms of art and expression.

Though only a small number of the objects in this thesis bear inscriptions, only some 62 vessels, these inscriptions are worth consideration as to how they relate to the construction and display of identity. Most fundamentally, they are in Latin, implying and displaying a familiarity with the language of administration and, by extension, association with the ruling cultural hegemony. Interpreting the use of inscriptions as aspects of decoration beyond this is problematic, as they often fulfil a different purpose than other forms of adornment. The inscriptions of individual vessels were discussed as they appeared throughout this thesis. Additionally, they are listed in Appendix XII of this thesis. At present, it proves useful to analyse the forms and typology of the vessels that bear inscriptions.

¹¹¹⁶ Breeze 2012, 107-112.

¹¹¹⁷ Bayley & Budd 1998, 203-222; Künzl 2012, 12-13.

¹¹¹⁸ Laing 2006, 172-177; Künzl 2012, 9-22; Breeze 2012, 107-112.

¹¹¹⁹ Eckardt et al. 2010, 99-130; Fulford 2010, 67-78.

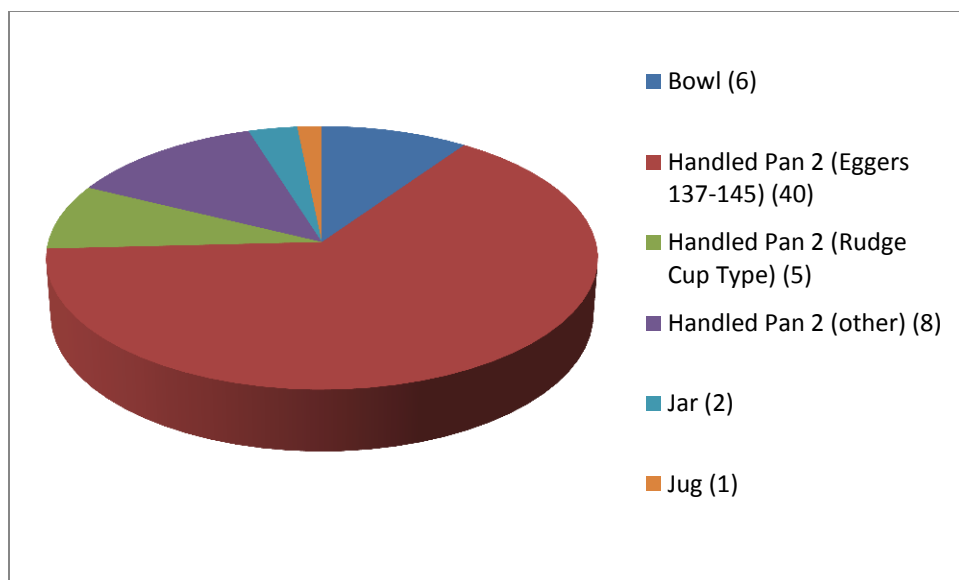


Figure 8.06: Comparative frequency of copper alloy vessels with inscriptions from Roman Britain.

The limited range of vessels that bear inscriptions show it was never a widely adopted practice in Britain and would have served a very narrow function limited to a narrow range of objects. It is evident that this relative lack of epigraphic evidence on copper alloy vessels is reflected outside of Britain as well, as assemblages from the Bay of Naples, Gaul and Free Germany make clear.¹¹²⁰ As Figure 8.06 makes perfectly clear, the vast majority of inscriptions (40 out of 62) are found on Handled Pan 2s of Eggers types 137-145. This type occurs throughout the Roman empire and has been found to be associated foremost with the military in Roman Britain. The majority of these inscriptions are makers' marks and designate the objects as goods of some quality or reputation. Punch dot inscriptions on these vessels principally refer to the owners of the vessels or the military unit with which he was associated. Rudge Cup type Handled Pan 2s that bear inscriptions often refer to installations along Hadrian's Wall and its hinterland, offering a rare and invaluable window into how these vessels helped to represent the owners' identities through (probably) commemorating their time spent living and working there.¹¹²¹ Votive inscriptions are exceptionally rare among copper alloy vessels in Roman

¹¹²⁰ Eggers 1951; den Boesterd 1956; Tassinari 1975; Tassinari 1993.

¹¹²¹ Künzl 2012, 18-22; Breeze 2012, 107-112.

Britain, with the bowl offered to Apollo at South Shields¹¹²² and the Rudge Cup Type Handled Pan 2 dedicated to Sulis Minerva at Bath¹¹²³ being the only examples in this thesis.

Though comprising only a small number of objects, these inscriptions prove very useful in developing how the concept of identity was constructed through the use of copper alloy vessels during the Roman period in Britain. It is most likely that the labelling of these objects came from the close quarters with which the military lived and the uniformity of their material possessions, while private citizens would have likely had greater room and greater privacy to keep their possessions safeguarded. This being the case, the labelled objects would have associated their owners with the military whether they were on or off duty. The Rudge Cup type vessels are also likely to be associated with the military¹¹²⁴ and perhaps the epigraphic habit they exhibit is reminiscent of the labelling of the soldiers' dining gear, thus serving as an even greater memento of their military career. The two dedicatory inscriptions in the data-set of this thesis may both also very likely be associated with the military stationed in Britain, one found at a military site and the other being a Rudge Cup type vessel. It is likely that this recognition and display of literacy was an important part of constructing and communicating identity, especially as literacy rates would likely not have been high in Britain during this period.¹¹²⁵

What is not present is often as important, if not more important, than what is present. This is just as true when analysing the decoration of copper alloy vessels as it is when examining any other aspect of material culture. One thing noticeably absent from the decoration of copper alloy vessels in Roman Britain is reference to martial or hunting scenes. Though decoration depicting hunting is attested in silver both within and outside the Roman Empire,¹¹²⁶ such references are nearly non-existent among copper alloy vessels in Britain. The two principal exceptions to this would be the depiction of Minerva on a jug from Turner's Hall Farm¹¹²⁷ and a jug depicting the madness of Ajax from Bayford, Kent,¹¹²⁸ though both of these examples could also be more representative of *paideia* more generally than of specifically martial significance. The absence of this imagery is particularly interesting as many of the vessels in this thesis come from military sites and some, like Rudge Cup type vessels, were almost certainly manufactured

¹¹²² DUR0005; Henig 1984, 132.

¹¹²³ AV0002; Hassall & Tomlin 1981, 381 (20); Cunliffe 1988, 14 (23).

¹¹²⁴ Künzl 2012, 18-22; Breeze 2012, 107-112.

¹¹²⁵ Mattingly 2006, 39-41.

¹¹²⁶ Such as the Gundestrup cauldron (Aldhouse-Green 2004, 154-156) and the Mildenhall Hoard (Hobbs 2012).

¹¹²⁷ HER0032.

¹¹²⁸ K0011.

specifically for a martial clientele.¹¹²⁹ This could partly be explained by the types of vessels that are present in Britain, as the jugs, bowls and handled pans that comprise the repertoire of copper alloy vessels in Britain do not have the surface areas typically used for such relief depictions on silver platters or ceramic cups. Where figural relief is more typically found on copper alloy vessels is on small jars, or *balsamaria*, and continental examples will feature hunting scenes and mythological scenes of combat.¹¹³⁰ These vessels are practically unknown from Britain,¹¹³¹ though they are not common anywhere in the empire.¹¹³²

What is evident from the use of decoration in the copper alloy vessels of Roman Britain is that it is distinctly difficult to recognise particular and disconnected traditions, let alone specifically ‘Romanist’ and ‘nativist’ opposing traditions. The Prickwillow Pan, signed by a probable British artisan,¹¹³³ is a good example of the integration of all the decorative themes associable with ‘Celtic’ or ‘Roman’ art into an object of singular artistic achievement. Objects such as the enamelled Rudge Cup type pans also show how art was integrated and developed into new forms during the Roman period and refute the concept of self-contained traditions of artistic expression existing, at least among artisans working in copper alloy metalwork.¹¹³⁴ This indicates that these objects were malleable forms for the construction and communication of identity and that their symbols had appeal to the various peoples who inhabited Britain during the Roman period. It is likely that a multitude of interpretations for an object were open for the owners, users and viewers of these pieces and that these interpretations may well have varied considerably over the long use-life that these objects had.

8.3 Copper alloy vessels and the present understanding of identity in Roman Britain

The present section will discuss how the evidence offered by copper alloy vessels relates to the greater discussion of identity in Roman Britain and the application of present theoretical paradigms to the study of the Roman past and offer concluding remarks and synthesis of the copper alloy vessels in this thesis and how such an artefact study is relevant to the more general conception and understanding of the Roman world.

¹¹²⁹ Künzl 2012, 18-22; Breeze 2012, 107-112.

¹¹³⁰ Braun 2001, 107-144.

¹¹³¹ K0009 from Bayford in Kent being a notable exception (Philpott 1991, 259; Braun 2001, 120).

¹¹³² Braun 2001.

¹¹³³ Laing 2000, 65.

¹¹³⁴ Künzl 2012, 9-22; Breeze 2012, 107-112.

At present, the consensus in the theoretical framing of identity in Roman Britain relies on an imperial paradigm of dominance and resistance.¹¹³⁵ However, the application of the material in this thesis to support a paradigm of dominance and resistance would be a forced argument and incongruous to what the deposition and distribution of copper alloy vessels indicates of the material practices of the peoples inhabiting Britain during the Roman period. This, in turn, calls into question the application of other varieties of small finds research for this purpose. Whilst plurality of culture practice is evident in differing traditions of Structured and Grave deposition, there is no reason to imply any interaction between these culture traditions as consistently either dominant or resistive. What may be seen instead is a complex layering of material culture which reflected plurality and fluidity of practice, expressing multiple identities intermingling with no necessity of overt conflict in the minds or conscience of those adopting and adapting these identities to their material realities. This indicates the existence of regional variability in culture practice,¹¹³⁶ expressed also in other forms of material culture such as ceramics, coins, cosmetic implements and brooch use.¹¹³⁷ This is most clearly expressed by the fact that no single group or cultural identity is identifiable through their use of copper alloy vessels. Though the military may appear to have close ties with Handled Pan 2s and rural elites of the south east with Handled Pan 1s and jugs (commonly Eggers type 125), these vessels occur in a variety of settings and Depositional Contexts that indicate these objects were viewed and utilised in diverse ways.¹¹³⁸ While contemporary scholars such as Mattingly are very happy to say there were multiple identities existent in the Roman world,¹¹³⁹ they prove unwilling or unable to divorce this from a post-colonial view of imperial dominance and indigenous resistance; a perspective that perpetually drives and directs the current interpretation of data. While changes in the deposition were noted over time and differing practices were exhibited by elites in their forms of conspicuous consumption in Structured Deposits and Grave Deposits,¹¹⁴⁰ the profiles of the distribution of copper alloy vessels across the landscape and across Site Type does not indicate that there was a clear cut difference in practice that may be traceable or associable with particular groups who sought to define their identity through their application of these objects to their daily

¹¹³⁵ Hingley 2005, 6-48; Jiménez 2008, 15-17; Mattingly 2011, 30-124.

¹¹³⁶ Mattingly 2006, 522-524.

¹¹³⁷ Eckardt & Crummy 2008, 65-72; McIntosh 2011, 155-182; Willis 2011, 219-228; Walton 2012; King 2013.

¹¹³⁸ See Chapter 7.

¹¹³⁹ Mattingly 2011, 214.

¹¹⁴⁰ See Chapters 3, 4 and 7.

culture practice that was in any meaningful sense in opposition or divergence with another identifiable group inhabiting the province. This is in direct opposition with what the present accepted paradigm ascribes to.¹¹⁴¹

It must be questioned as how representative this evidence may be to the broad material cultural experience of inhabitants of the province. The visibility of copper alloy vessels in the archaeological record does not approach the numbers exhibited by ceramics or coins,¹¹⁴² for example, and it may be argued that copper alloy vessels would not be a viable object group to apply to questions of identity and interpretive historic paradigms. This does have a negative effect on the statistical value of some of this material when considering specific questions regarding particular vessel forms and their uses. Nevertheless, these vessel do occur in sizable enough of numbers in the archaeological record and occur widely enough distributed across the geographic landscape and covering sites of apparently diverse social and cultural standing to make their use in analysis of culture change and identity useful. As the broad distribution patterns nonetheless show, it would appear that every area of the province had access to copper alloy vessels and sites that otherwise have no evidence for affluent inhabitants have produced copper alloy vessel fragments,¹¹⁴³ indicating an incorporation of this material into the broad material practice of the province over the course of the Roman period.

While broader theoretical works, such as those of Millett and Mattingly,¹¹⁴⁴ have the luxury of sifting through a great variety of data in the construction of their arguments, artefact studies are limited in the evidence they can draw upon which, in turn, limits the malleability of this evidence to preconceived paradigms. At the outset of this thesis work, I had anticipated the work to indicate colonial identities present and in opposition to each other. On the contrary, this focused artefact study has proven such an oppositional paradigm not only insufficient to conceptualise the cultural application of these objects, but that such an approach oversimplifies and dehumanises the users of these vessels, making them statistical points in a greater theoretical narrative as opposed to the independently acting agents participating in the construction and definition of themselves and their identity within a wider and ever changing world that they indeed were. The complexity of the development of the use and decoration of these vessels

¹¹⁴¹ Mattingly 2011, 215.

¹¹⁴² Willis 2011; Walton 2012; King 2013.

¹¹⁴³ Section 7.2; Section 8.1.

¹¹⁴⁴ Millett 1990; Mattingly 2006; Mattingly 2011.

attests to this and proves that the study of the Roman period in Britain cannot be simply the study of the 'Romano-British', nor the 'Roman' and the 'British', but is instead the study of a poly-ethnic and diverse social landscape that was never static enough to develop into longer term oppositional identities. What must be studied is the plurality of cultural materiality that helped individuals define themselves in relation to the world they found themselves in and that they used objects such as copper alloy vessels as a means of negotiating and displaying this identity. Far from having a narrow scope, this focused study of the distribution and deposition of copper alloy vessels illustrates the use of their application to the understanding of the greater cultural climate within which these objects were utilized.

8.4 Opportunities for further research

The preceding thesis has attempted to develop understanding of copper alloy vessels and their place in the material culture of Roman Britain through investigating their deposition and distribution patterns across the province. It has also opened up the possibility for further research to be done, utilizing the material developed herein and applying it further to the study of these objects and material culture in Britain. In closing, I would like to suggest ways in which this research may develop and how the present thesis may contribute to future work.

One of the areas for further research that becomes immediately apparent is to widen the study area and to incorporate neighbouring provinces and liminal regions into the data-set. This would allow for wider understanding of the availability and prestige of these objects during the Roman period and could help to indicate if patterns of deposition and distribution in the British provinces were exceptional or comparatively standard. In Chapter 1, it was explained that the lack of a comparable data gathering entity to the Portable Antiquities Scheme made it impossible to incorporate Scottish material seamlessly into the data-set of this thesis as it would have resulted in an unfair comparison of data that would have wielded fallible conclusions. This limitation remains with incorporating data from neighbouring areas such as France or the Netherlands and this biasing of the data would have to be taken into account when drawing conclusions between comparative distribution patterns in these regions. Much work has previously been done on the copper alloy vessels of Scotland,¹¹⁴⁵ and it would prove unnecessary to re-tread this ground, though integrating Scottish research into a broader study of depositional

¹¹⁴⁵ Hunter 2001, 289-309; Hunter 2012, 85-106.

patterns in north western Europe during the Roman period would prove to be a fruitful avenue of further research.

Another extension of the research from this thesis would come in the chronological expansion of the material under consideration, particularly into the examination of copper alloy vessel deposition and distribution during the Anglo-Saxon period. Fruitful work has already been undertaken in studying copper alloy vessels from Anglo-Saxon England.¹¹⁴⁶ Much could potentially be gleaned from applying the analysis of the deposition of these vessels by the Depositional Contexts used in this thesis and patterning the vessels' distribution across the landscape. As most archaeological evidence from the Anglo-Saxon world comes from burials,¹¹⁴⁷ the depositional patterning for this period would be significantly different and would likely affect the repertoire of vessels present in such a data-set. The previous belief that Britain remained somewhat sequestered from Europe and the developing Byzantine world until the 7th century has been challenged by recent work,¹¹⁴⁸ which raises questions as to how much of a break in continuity did occur with the withdrawal of Roman administration and how much the developing Anglo-Saxon world exhibited a continuation of cultural practices such as wealth display and ritual ablution, which could be reflected in the use and deposition of copper alloy vessels. Such a study would also aid in clarifying some of the data in the current thesis as it would place it within a wider chronological frame and could illuminate culture change and continuity between these two periods, a subject which has gained in popularity in recent scholarship.¹¹⁴⁹

The current thesis is in much the same vein as Eckardt and Crummy's 2008 monograph on toilet instruments in Britain, bringing together a *corpus* of small finds data from published sources in order to develop theories of cultural development and adaptation in the province.¹¹⁵⁰ As such artefact driven research projects develop, it will prove ever more intriguing to chart similarities and variances between distribution patterns of different object types. Of particular interest will be how objects of different type, but made from the same material, differ in their depositional and distribution patterns. In this thesis, mention was made to comparable patterns in the distribution and deposition of copper alloy vessels, coinage and brooches during the

¹¹⁴⁶ White 1988; Bruce-Mitford & Raven 2005.

¹¹⁴⁷ Leeds 1936, 1-3; White 1988, 1-5; Harris 2001, 163.

¹¹⁴⁸ Harris 2001, 139-188; Gerrard 2013.

¹¹⁴⁹ Harris 2001; Gerrard 2013.

¹¹⁵⁰ Eckardt & Crummy 2008.

Roman period. The patterning of these objects should be more intensively studied in the future and could prove a fruitful line of inquiry into the conceptualization of materiality and prestige in the province as well as to illustrate the availability and desirability of such objects across the British landscape during the Roman period. Related to this, though likely proving of enough scope to warrant its own project, is the analysis of all Roman copper alloy small finds reported through the Portable Antiquities Scheme to analyse patterns of deposition and distribution across the landscape during the Roman period.

As the data of this thesis was applied to the debate within archaeological theory and historiography, it is worth considering how further work on this subject may impact the development of the theoretical paradigms of the discipline. The development of interpretive frameworks with which to approach the material under study is largely subjective upon the individual undertaking the investigation and is wholly dependent upon the social and cultural climate of the times within which the scholar lives.¹¹⁵¹ This being said, one of the purposes of an artefact study is to be used by current researchers to test their paradigms and develop new theories which may better fit their own interpretation of the data within such reports. In this way, artefact led studies such as this thesis are crucial to the future development of archaeological theory and interpretive models,¹¹⁵² though it remains largely impossible to conjecture what exactly will be the impact that any particular study may have on the development of scholarship. It is most appropriate for artefact based studies to remain as practical in their data analysis as possible in order to minimise the influence of unnecessary or unhelpful paradigms during the presentation of the data and making the material as useful as possible to scholars on every side of the interpretative discourse, making way for new interpretive theories to develop as the discipline progresses into the unknown future.

¹¹⁵¹ Mattingly 2006, 3-14; Gerrard 2013, 1-7.

¹¹⁵² Swift 2007a, 24-25.

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Appendix I: Copper Alloy Vessels from Roman Britain

Catalog Number	Object	Classification	County	Town/Site	Site Type	Feature	Context	Associated Finds	Decoration (body)	Decoration (handle)	Reference
AV0001	Jug (fragment)		Avon	Bath	RS	Swallow Street, Context 390	SF		Zoomorphic duck thumb-rest		Davenport 1991, 81 (1)
AV0002	Handled Pan 2	Rudge Cup Type	Avon	Bath	RS	Reservoir of the Roman Baths, (CS layer 3 sf 20,008)	SD		Geometric squares and triangles; Geometric depiction of wall crenulations; Concentric circle foot ring	Floral (possible) leaf and/or vine motif; Geometric wave shapes; punch dot inscription "DHSVM[...]CODON[...]"	Cunliffe 1988, 14-16 (23); Hassall & Tomlin 1981, 381 (20); RIB II 2415.60
BE0001	Bowl	Bassin festonné	Bedfordshire	Sandy	RS		SD	BE0002, BE0003	Geometric scalloped edge (festonné)		Kennet 1971 124, 1.1
BE0002	Bowl	Bassin á bord godronné	Bedfordshire	Sandy	RS		SD	BE0001, BE0003	Geometric repoussé bosses (godrons) 59 in number		Kennet 1971 124, 1.2
BE0003	Bowl	Bassin uni	Bedfordshire	Sandy	RS		SD	BE0001, BE0002	Geometric rim bosses		Kennet 1971 124, 1.3
BE0004	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 137-138	Bedfordshire	Shefford	RS	Stanfordbury Farm, Grave 1	GD	BE0004-BE0005		Geometric half sunburst on handle medallion, caduceus on handle; inscription below sunburst "[...]ESPYV"	Eggers 1968 104-105 (29Aa); RIB II 2415.51
BE0005	Jug	Eggers 124-125	Bedfordshire	Shefford	RS	Stanfordbury Farm, Grave 1	GD	BE0004-BE0005		Anthropomorphic human bust on thumbrest and handle medallion	Eggers 1968 104-105 (29Ab)
BE0006	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 155	Bedfordshire	Shefford	RS	Stanfordbury Farm, Grave 2	GD	2 Am [c], 1 B [c]	Concentric ring umbo	Zoomorphic rams head handle terminal, fluted handle, floral second handle	Eggers 1968 104-105 (29Ab)
BE0007	Jug	Eggers 125	Bedfordshire	Shefford	RS	Stanfordbury Farm, Grave 2	GD	2 Am [c], 1 B [c]			Eggers 1968 104-105 (29Ab)
BERK0001	Jug	Eggers 128	Berkshire	Thatcham	RU	Near spring	SF		Concentric rings on neck		Eggers 1966, 103 (7)
BERK0002	Vessel (mount)		Berkshire	Chieveley	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic non-aquatic bird mount		PAS BERK-291567
BUC0001	Jug	Eggers 125	Buckinghamshire	Thornborough	RS	Thornborough Barrow, possible family tomb	GD	2 Am [c], 3 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], 1 Bc, BUC0001-0004	Trefoil mouth	Zoomorphic lion thumb rest with paw as handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 110 (89a); Philpott 1991, 261; Liversidge 1953, 29-32
BUC0002	Jug	Eggers 128a	Buckinghamshire	Thornborough	RS	Thornborough Barrow, possible family tomb	GD	2 Am [c], 3 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], 1 Bc, BUC0001-0004		Anthropomorphic standing figure on handle medallion, floral thumb rest	Eggers 1968, 110 (89b); Philpott 1991, 261; Liversidge 1953, 29-32
BUC0003	Bowl	Eggers 94	Buckinghamshire	Thornborough	RS	Thornborough Barrow, possible family tomb	GD	2 Am [c], 3 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], 1 Bc, BUC0001-0004			Philpott 1991, 261; Liversidge 1953, 29-32
BUC0004	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Buckinghamshire	Thornborough	RS	Thornborough Barrow, possible family tomb	GD	2 Am [c], 3 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], 1 Bc, BUC0001-0004		Zoomorphic bear/wolf handle terminal	Philpott 1991, 261; Liversidge 1953, 29-32
BUC0005	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Buckinghamshire	Milton Keynes	RS	Olney	SF		Concentric circle umbo and foot ring	Zoomorphic bear/wolf handle terminal	Farley 1977, 485
BUC0006	Bowl	Irchester	Buckinghamshire	Amersham	RS	Misbourne Valley	SD		Concentric circle body bands; Inscription "X" and sideways "A" on exterior body of vessel; Coins found in area date between Trajan and Constantine I with two "unidentifiable 4th century" coins		Farley et al. 1988, 359-366 (1)
BUC0007	Bowl	Irchester	Buckinghamshire	Amersham	RS	Misbourne Valley	SD		Concentric circle body bands; omphalos dot; Coins found in area date between Trajan and Constantine I with two "unidentifiable 4th century" coins		Farley et al. 1988, 359-366 (2)
BUC0008	Bowl	Irchester	Buckinghamshire	Amersham	RS	Misbourne Valley	SD		Raised umbo and omphalos dot; Coins found in area date between Trajan and Constantine I with two "unidentifiable 4th century" coins		Farley et al. 1988, 359-366 (3)
BUC0009	Bowl	Irchester	Buckinghamshire	Amersham	RS	Misbourne Valley	SD		Raised umbo and omphalos dot; Coins found in area date between Trajan and Constantine I with two "unidentifiable 4th century" coins		Farley et alia 1988, 359-366 (4)
BUC0010	Bowl		Buckinghamshire	Amersham	RS	Misbourne Valley	SD		Coins found in area date between Trajan and Constantine I with two "unidentifiable 4th century" coins		Farley et alia 1988, 359-366 (5)
BUC0011	Bowl		Buckinghamshire	Amersham	RS	Misbourne Valley	SD		Coins found in area date between Trajan and Constantine I with two "unidentifiable 4th century" coins		Farley et alia 1988, 359-366 (6)
CAR0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Carmarthenshire	Kyngadl	RS	Coygan Cave	SD	CAE0002	Geometric trefoil swastika umbo	Concentric circle handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 103 (12a); Wainwright 1967, 85-88

CAR0002	Strainer		Cardmarthenshire	Kyngadl	RS	Coygan Cave	SD	CAE0001	Geometric circle/wave strainer dot pattern		Eggers 1968, 103 (12b); Wainwright 1967, 85-88
CAR0003	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Cardmarthenshire	Cardmarthen	M	Priory Street	SF			Floral vine and leaf enameled in blue	James 2003, 317 (57)
CAR0004	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Cardmarthenshire	Cardmarthen	M	Church Street	SF			Floral (possibly) leaf shaped jug lid	James 2003, 319 (60)
CAR0005	Vessel (fragment)		Cardmarthenshire	Coygan Camp	RS		SF			Concentric circle umbo	Wainwright 1967, 93 (24.7)
CAR0006	Vessel (fragment)		Cardmarthenshire	Coygan Camp	RS		SF				Wainwright 1967, 93 (24.9)
CAR0007	Vessel (fragment)		Cardmarthenshire	Coygan Camp	RS		SF				Wainwright 1967, 93 (24.10)
CAR0008	Vessel (fragment)		Cardmarthenshire	Coygan Camp	RS		SF				Wainwright 1967, 93 (24.11)
CAR0009	Vessel (fragment)		Cardmarthenshire	Coygan Camp	RS		SF				Wainwright 1967, 93 (24.12)
CAM0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140	Cambridgeshire	Elm	RS	Coldham	SD	CAM0002	Concentric circle umbo	Circle handle loop	Eggers 1968, 106 (40a)
CAM0002	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 144	Cambridgeshire	Elm	RS	Coldham	SD	CAM0001	Concentric circle umbo	Circle handle loop	Eggers 1968, 106 (40b)
CAM0003	Jug	Eggers 125	Cambridgeshire	Hauxton	RS		SD	CAM0003-CAM0005	Trefoil mouth	Anthropomorphic human face, perhaps cherub, on handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 106 (39a); Liversidge, 1977 29
CAM0004	Jug		Cambridgeshire	Hauxton	RS		SD	CAM0003-CAM0005		Anthropomorphic human face with wings above head, perhaps some form of Mercury, on handle medallion; high handle with floral thumb rest	Eggers 1968, 106 (39b); Liversidge 1977, 29
CAM0005	Jug		Cambridgeshire	Hauxton	RS		SD	CAM0003-CAM0005		Anthropomorphic human feet handle medallion, flat thumb rest, semi-fluted handle	Eggers 1968, 106 (39c); Liversidge 1977, 29
CAM0006	Vessel (mount)	Eggers 79	Cambridgeshire	Barton	RU		SF			Zoomorphic bird (dove)	Eggers 1968, 106 (41)
CAM0007	Vessel		Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	RS	Huntington Road, Gravel Hill, Grave a	GD	4 F [gl], Po 3 [st], 1 F [c]			Philpott 1991, 325; Liversidge 1977, 15-16
CAM0008	Jar		Cambridgeshire	Godmanchester	RS	Hinchingbrooke, Nun's Bridge	GD	3 Bo [gl], 1 V [c], 1 Cn [s]	Anthropomorphic busts of three bearded men (satyrs?)	Floral drop handle	Philpott 1991, 332; Wilson, 1968 191 (5); Liversidge 1977, 24-25
CAM0009	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 131-133	Cambridgeshire	Ely	RU	Isle of Ely, Prickwillow	SF			Anthropomorphic elements on top, dolphins below, floral vines; inscription "BODVOGENVS F"	Smith, 1922 85; Rib II 2415.11
CAM0010	Cauldron		Cambridgeshire	Burwell	RU	natural chalk knoll	SD	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0011	Bowl	Basin à bord godronne	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	RU	natural chalk knoll	SD	CAM0011-CAM0024	Geometric repoussé bosses (godrons)		Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0012	Bowl	Irchester	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	RU	natural chalk knoll	SD	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0013	Bowl	Irchester	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	RU	natural chalk knoll	SD	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0014	Bowl	Irchester	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	RU	natural chalk knoll	SD	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0015	Bowl	Irchester	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	RU	natural chalk knoll	SD	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11

CAM0016	Bowl	Irchester	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	RU	natural chalk knoll	SD	CAM0011-CAM0024			Crafter 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0017	Bowl	Irchester	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	RU	natural chalk knoll	SD	CAM0011-CAM0024			Crafter 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0018	Bowl	Irchester	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	RU	natural chalk knoll	SD	CAM0011-CAM0024			Crafter 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0019	Bowl		Cambridgeshire	Burwell	RU	natural chalk knoll	SD	CAM0011-CAM0024			Crafter 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0020	Bowl		Cambridgeshire	Burwell	RU	natural chalk knoll	SD	CAM0011-CAM0024	Floral vine circling umbo		Crafter 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0021	Bowl		Cambridgeshire	Burwell	RU	natural chalk knoll	SD	CAM0011-CAM0024	Floral vine circling umbo		Crafter 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0022	Bowl		Cambridgeshire	Burwell	RU	natural chalk knoll	SD	CAM0011-CAM0024			Crafter 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0023	Handled Pan 2		Cambridgeshire	Burwell	RU	natural chalk knoll	SD	CAM0011-CAM0024			Crafter 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0024	Bowl		Cambridgeshire	Burwell	RU	natural chalk knoll	SD	CAM0011-CAM0024			Crafter 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CER0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Ceredigion	Llanio	M		SF		Concentric circle umbo and omphalos dot	Concentric circle handle medallion and suspension loop; 3 concentric circle punch dots forming a triangle where handle medallion meets the handle	Burnham et alia 2005, 386
CHE0001	Cauldron		Cheshire	Middlewich	RS	King Street; Shallow Hearth Pit withing Building B	SF				Dunn 2008, 43-44 (1)
CHE0002	Vessel (fragment)		Cheshire	Middlewich	RS	King Street; post hole fill	SF		Floral (possibly) vines circling omphalos dot; geometric linear etched umbo ring; concentric circle foot ring		Dunn 2008, 45 (6)
CHE0003	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Cheshire	Chester	M	Goss Street	SF			Concentric circle handle medallion and suspension loop; stamped inscription reads CIP[POLI[...]	McPeake & Moore 1978, 331 (11); RIB II 2415.25
C0001	Handled Pan 2	Rudge Cup Type	Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 107	GD	1 M [ca], 1 Un [ca], 1 N [f], 2 Un [b], 1 J [c], 2 B [c], 1 C [g]	Floral and Geometric, enameled		Cool 2004, 124-128
C0002	Bucket (fragment)	Hemmoor, Eggers 58	Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 237	GD	1 M [ca], 1 Un [ca], 1 Po [g], 4 Hn [f], 1 Po [gl] 25 N [f]	Floral and Geometric		Cool 2004, 374
C0003	Bucket	Hemmoor, Eggers 58	Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 235	GD	1 M [ca], 1 Un [ca], 11 N [f], 4 V(F) [c]			Cool 2004, 195
C0004	Bucket	Hemmoor, Eggers 58	Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 141	GD	20 Hn [f], 5 Po [gl], 2 V(F) [c]			Cool 2004, 144
C0005	Bucket	Hemmoor, Eggers 58	Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary	GD		Geometric Beaded rim		Cool 2004, 374
C0006	Bucket		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 326	GD	8 Un(F) [ca], 6 N [f], 1 B[c], 1 J[c], 26 V(F) [c], 1 Po [g]			Cool 2004, 254
C0007	Bucket		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 114	GD	5 Un(F) [ca], 1 M [ca], 1 N [ca], 1 Un [f], 1 Po [gl], 4 V(F) [c]			Cool 2004, 129
C0008	Bucket		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 289	GD	1 M [b], 1 V [c]			Cool 2004, 230
C0009	Cauldron (fragment)		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 198	GD	1 Un [b], 4 Un [ca], 1 N [ca], 1 Kn [f], 130 N [f], 36 HN [f], 1 Wf [b], 13 Ar [b], 3 V [gl]			Cool 2004, 173

C0010	Bowl		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 127	GD			Cool 2004, 136
C0011	Bowl		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 245	GD			Cool 2004, 203
C0012	Bowl		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 239	GD	28 Un [ca], 2 Hn [f], 10 N [f], 1 V [gl]		Cool 2004, 198
C0013	Bowl		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 270	GD	1 Un [s], 1 M [ca], 2 Un [ca], 1 Hn [f], 2 N [f], A [b]		Cool 2004, 217
C0014	Strainer		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 133	GD	23 Un [ca], 1 Po [f], 17 N [f], 1 V [gl], 1 J [c]		Cool 2004, 138
C0015	Strainer		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 81	GD	2 N [f], 1 A [b], 1 J [c], 1 Mo [c]		Cool 2004, 106
C0016	Strainer		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 217	GD	C0017, 10 Un [ca], 12 N [f], 1 Po [f], 1 Un [la], A [b]		Cool 2004, 185
C0017	Vessel (mount)		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 217	GD	C0016, 10 Un [ca], 12 N [f], 1 Po [f], 1 Un [la], A [b]		Cool 2004, 185
C0018	Jug		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 221	GD	C0019, 15 Un [ca], 1 Hn [f], 2 N [f]		Cool 2004, 188
C0019	Strainer		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 221	GD	C0018, 15 Un [ca], 1 Hn [f], 2 N [f]		Cool 2004, 188
C0020	Jug		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 77	GD	21 Un [ca], 2 Hn [f], 15 N [f], 1 Po [gl], 1 V [gl], A [b], 1 J [c]		Cool 204, 104
C0021	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 123-126	Cumbria	Carlisle	M	South Lanes	SF			McCarthy 2000, 105 (C30)
C0022	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 123-126	Cumbria	Carlisle	M	South Lanes	SF			McCarthy 2000, 105 (C31)
C0023	Bowl (fragment)		Cumbria	Carlisle	M	Blackfriars Street, BLA D 101	SF			McCarthy 1990, 132 (95)
C0024	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 145-147	Cumbria	Carlisle	M	Blackfriars Street, BLA G +	SF		Trefoil suspension loop on handle medallion	McCarthy 1990, 132, 135 (96, 99)
C0025	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Eggers 139-144	Cumbria	Carlisle	M	Blackfriars Street, BLA D 501	SF		Concentric circle handle medallion with circular suspension loop; inscription in rectangular field reads "ANSL DIODORI [...]"	Bennet & Young 1981, 44 (45); McCarthy 1990, 135 (97)
C0026	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Eggers 139-144	Cumbria	Carlisle	M	Blackfriars Street, BLA B 600	SF		Concentric circle handle medallion with circular suspension loop; inscription in rectangular field reads ".C.I.A[...]"	Bennet & Young 1981, 44 (46); McCarthy 1990, 135 (98)
C0027	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Eggers 139-144	Cumbria	Watercrock	M		SF		Concentric circle handle medallion with circular suspension loop; inscription "[...] ANDID [...]"	Potter 1979, 215 (48); Bennet & Young 1981, 44 (44); RIB II 2415.13
C0028	Jug		Cumbria	Carlisle	M		SF		Anthropomorphic and zoomorphic scene of magistrates sacrificing a pig in four registers	BM 1814.0705.37; Henig 1984, 132-134
C0029	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140	Cumbria	Clifton	RS		SD		inscription "TALIO F"	RIB II 2415.47
C0030	Strainer		Cumbria	Clifton	RS		SD			RIB II 2415.47
DEN0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 131	Denbighshire	Glyn Dyfrdwy	RU		SD	DEN0001-0004	Concentric circle umbo	Gardner 1927, 129-140; Eggers 1968 104 (19a); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (9); RIB II 2415.16
DEN0002	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 137-138	Denbighshire	Glyn Dyfrdwy	RU		SD	DEN0001-0004	Concentric circle umbo, concentric circle on exterior body	Gardner 1927, 129-140; Eggers 1968 104 (19b); RIB II 2415.10

DEN0003	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 146	Denbighshire	Glyn Dyfrdwy	RU		SD	DEN0001-0004	Concentric circle umbo	Geometric trefoil dots on handle medallion, "I...II...II SATI..."	Gardner 1927, 129-140; Eggers 1968 104 (19c); RIB II 2415.28
DEN0004	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Eggers 144	Denbighshire	Glyn Dyfrdwy	RU		SD	DEN0001-0004	Geometric rectangular sectioned ring on exterior body		Gardner 1927, 129-140; Eggers 1968 104 (19d)
DEN0005	Vessel (mount)		Denbighshire	Rhuddlan	M	Dinorben	SF		Zoomorphic ox head hanging vessel mount		Gardner & Savoy 1964, 144-148
DEN0006	Vessel (mount)		Denbighshire	Rhuddlan	M	Dinorben	SF		Zoomorphic ox head hanging vessel mount		Gardner & Savoy 1964, 144-148
DEN0007	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Denbighshire	Rhuddlan	M	Dinorben	SF			Geometric linear etchings and swirls (possibly floral vines)	Gardner & Savoy 1964, 148-149
DEN0008	Bowl		Denbighshire	Abergele	RS	Plas Uchaf	SD	DEN0008-DEN0016	Concentric circle umbo; etched inscription "INDVS LX"		Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8; RIB II 2415.61
DEN0009	Bowl		Denbighshire	Abergele	RS	Plas Uchaf	SD	DEN0008-DEN0016	Concentric circle umbo; etched inscription "INDVS SH(?)"		Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8; RIB II 2415.62
DEN0010	Bowl		Denbighshire	Abergele	RS	Plas Uchaf	SD	DEN0008-DEN0016			Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8
DEN0011	Bowl		Denbighshire	Abergele	RS	Plas Uchaf	SD	DEN0008-DEN0016			Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8
DEN0012	Strainer		Denbighshire	Abergele	RS	Plas Uchaf	SD	DEN0008-DEN0016	Geometric meander, concentric circle and floral strainer dot pattern		Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8
DEN0013	Handled Pan 2		Denbighshire	Abergele	RS	Plas Uchaf	SD	DEN0008-DEN0016		Concentric circle handle loop	Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8
DEN0014	Handled Pan 2		Denbighshire	Abergele	RS	Plas Uchaf	SD	DEN0008-DEN0016		Trefail handle loop	Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8
DEN0015	Bowl		Denbighshire	Abergele	RS	Plas Uchaf	SD	DEN0008-DEN0016			Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8
DEN0016	Bowl		Denbighshire	Abergele	RS	Plas Uchaf	SD	DEN0008-DEN0016			Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8
DER0001	Vessel (fragment)		Derbyshire	Ripley	RU		PAS		Slightly bulged rim		PAS DENO-D72802
DEV0001	Vessel (fragment)		Devon	Exeter	U	Topsham	SF		Concentric circle rim		Holbrook & Bidwell 1991, 257 (106)
DEV0002	Handled Pan 5	Eggers 130	Devon	Exeter	U	WS 22	SF				Holbrook & Bidwell 1991, 257 (107)
DEV0003	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Devon	Exeter	U	Stone lined pit next to timber house	SD				Rankov 1982, 383
DEV0004	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Devon	Exeter	U	Stone lined pit next to timber house	SD				Rankov 1982, 383
DOR0001	Bucket (fragment)	Eggers 24	Dorset	Cranborne	M	Hod Hill	SD	DOR0002, DOR0003, DOR0004, DOR0005	Anthropomorphic human bust and animal (canine?) heads on rim		Eggers 1968 103 (9a)
DOR0002	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 133	Dorset	Cranborne	M	Hod Hill	SD	DOR0001, DOR0003, DOR0004, DOR0005		Geometric punch dots	Eggers 1968 103 (9b)
DOR0003	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 138	Dorset	Cranborne	M	Hod Hill	SD	DOR0001, DOR0002, DOR0004, DOR0005		Geometric half sunburst on handle medallion, caduceus on handle	Eggers 1968 103 (9c)
DOR0004	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 140-141	Dorset	Cranborne	M	Hod Hill	SD	DOR0001, DOR0002, DOR0003, DOR0005		Concentric ring handle medallion	Eggers 1968 103 (9d)
DOR0005	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Dorset	Cranborne	M	Hod Hill	SD	DOR0001, DOR0002, DOR0003, DOR0004		Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	Eggers 1968 103 (9e)

DOR0006	Vessel (fragment)		Dorset	Woodlands	RS	Knob's Creek, Pit I, Cemetery	GD	28 N [f], + V [c], + Un [ca], 7 Un [f], + V [gl], 5 Un [st]			Fowler, 1965 36 (1)
DOR0007	Jug (fragment)		Dorset	Castleton	RS		PAS			Anthropomorphic feet handle terminal medallion	PAS DOR-2DCB21
DOR0008	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Dorset	Nether Compton	RS		PAS			Concentric ring handle medallion	PAS SOMDOR-0FE673
DOR0009	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 128	Dorset	Corfe Castle	RS		PAS		Geometric circular lid		PAS WAW-4B7FA1
DOR0010	Bucket (fragment)		Dorset	Stoke Abbott	M		PAS		Geometric guilloche running along top of foot		PAS SOMDOR-53DF91
DOR0011	Vessel (fragment)		Dorset	Compton Abbas	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic bull's head mount		PAS SOMDOR-B23561
DOR0012	Jug		Dorset	Dorchester	U	Greyhound Yard	SF			Anthropomorphic face handle medallion	Woodward et al. 1993, 127 (80)
DOR0013	Bowl		Dorset	Dorchester	U	Greyhound Yard	SF		Concentric circle umbo		Woodward et al. 1993, 127 (81)
DOR0014	Vessel (fragment)		Dorset	Dorchester	U	Greyhound Yard	SF				Woodward et al. 1993, 127 (82)
DOR0015	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 123-126	Dorset	Dorchester	U	Greyhound Yard	SF		Zoomorphic dolphin thumb-rest on lid; Floral (possible) heart shaped lid		Woodward et al. 1993, 127 (83)
DOR0016	Jug (fragment)		Dorset	Dorchester	U	Greyhound Yard	SF			Zoomorphic lion's paws and tail handle terminal	Woodward et al. 1993, 127 (84)
DOR0017	Jug (fragment)		Dorset	Dorchester	U	Greyhound Yard	SF			Floral (possible) leaf thumb rest	Woodward et al. 1993, 127 (85)
DOR0018	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Dorset	Blandford Forum	M	Hod Hill	SF			Geometric scalloping on terminal of handle	Richmond 1968, 114 (26)
DOR0019	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Dorset	Blandford Forum	M	Hod Hill	SF			Geometric incised line border	Richmond 1968, 114 (27)
DUR0001	Jug		Durham	Sedgefield	RS		SD			Anthropomorphic medusa handle medallion; Zoomorphic birds' heads where handle frames rim; fluted handle	Burnham 2007, 264 (5, Fig. 13)
DUR0002	Bowl		Durham	Hurworth-on-Tees	RS		SF		Concentric circle umbo		Burnham 2008, 2286-287 (1, Fig. 13)
DUR0003	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Durham	Bishop Auckland	M	Binchester Roman Fort	SF			Concentric circle handle medallion and loop	Ferris 2010, 352 (90)
DUR0004	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160-161	Durham	Bishop Auckland	M	Binchester Roman Fort	SF				Ferris 2010, 352 (91)
DUR0005	Bowl		Durham	South Shields	M	South Shields Roman Fort	SD		Inscription "M A SAB APOLLINI ANEXTIOMAROM" circling raised umbo		Henig 1984, 132-133; RIB II 2415.55
DUR0006	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	Durham	Upper Weardale	RU	Peat bog	SD	DUR0006-DUR0008	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle loop; inscription "P. CIPEPOLI"	Egglesstone 1915, 9-11; Bennett & Young 1981, 43 (41); RIB II 2415.20
DUR0007	Handled Pan 2	Egger 142	Durham	Upper Weardale	RU	Peat bog	SD	DUR0006-DUR0008	Concentric circle umbo; punch dot inscription around umbo read "LICINIANI"	Concentric circle handle loop; inscription "POLIBLM"	Egglesstone 1915, 9-11; Bennet & Young 1981, 43 (42); RIB II 2415.27
DUR0008	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	Durham	Upper Weardale	RU	Peat bog	SD	DUR0006-DUR0008			Egglesstone 1915, 9-11
ESUS0001	Jug (handle)		East Sussex	Etchingham	RU		PAS			Anthropomorphic cherub with prominent curls and possible phrygian cap	PAS SUSS-C411A6
ESUS0002	Bucket (fragment)		East Sussex	St. Ann Without	RU		PAS		Geometric fan design, probably foot		PAS SUSS-85A5E2
ESUS0003	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	East Sussex	Southease	RU		PAS			Geometric etched lines form diamond and triangular shapes; possible enameling	PAS SUR-4DE0E1
ESUS0004	Bucket		East Sussex	Beachy Head	RU	Bullock Down Farm	SD	5495 Cu [s]			Bland & Johns 1979, 61 107; BM 1973.0404.1

EX0001	Strainer		Essex	Colchester	U	Lion Walk (Domestic Fill)	SF		Geometric swastica meander band		Crummy 1983, 71 2029
EX0002	Bowl (fragment)		Essex	Colchester	U	Lion Walk (Destruction layer)	SF				Crummy 1983, 71 2030
EX0003	Bowl (fragment)		Essex	Colchester	U	Lion Walk (Destruction Layer)	SF		Geometric and floral beaded rim		Crummy 1983, 71 2031
EX0004	Bowl	Bassin Unf (possibly)	Essex	Colchester	U	Balkerne Lane (Domestic fill)	SF				Crummy 1983, 71 2034
EX0005	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Colchester	U	Balkerne Lane	SF				Crummy 1983, 71 2040
EX0006	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160-161	Essex	Colchester	U	Balkerne Lane	SF				Crummy 1983, 73 2043
EX0007	Jug (handle)		Essex	Colchester	U	Cups Hotel	SF		Geometric		Crummy 1983, 73 2044
EX0008	Bowl	Irchester	Essex	Sturmer	RU		SD	EX0008-EX0014			Kennet 1971, 124 2.1
EX0009	Bowl	Irchester	Essex	Sturmer	RU		SD	EX0008-EX0014			Kennet 1971, 124 2.2
EX0010	Bowl	Irchester	Essex	Sturmer	RU		SD	EX0008-EX0014			Kennet 1971, 126 2.3
EX0011	Handled Pan 4	Coptic	Essex	Sturmer	RU		SD	EX0008-EX0014			Kennet 1971, 126 2.4
EX0012	Bowl		Essex	Sturmer	RU		SD	EX0008-EX0014			Kennet 1971, 126 2.5
EX0013	Bowl	Bassin Unf	Essex	Sturmer	RU		SD	EX0008-EX0014	Concentric circle umbo		Kennet 1971, 127 2.6
EX0014	Bowl	Bassin Unf	Essex	Sturmer	RU		SD	EX0008-EX0014	Concentric circle umbo		Kennet 1971, 128 2.7
EX0015	Bowl		Essex	Stansted Mountfichet	RS	Standsted Airport, Cremation 24 (DCS 251)	GD	Bc (F)[ca], 13 N [f], V[c], J[c]	Concentric circle umbo		Havis and Brooks 2004, 215
EX0016	Jug	Eggers 123-126	Essex	Stansted Mountfichet	RS	Stansted Airport, Cremation 25 (DCS 247)	GD	L [f], Kn [f/b], Un [f], V [p], 16 Un [ca], 40 un [ca], 62 N [f], 3 V [gl], 2 J [gl], 1 Bo [gl], 8 V [c], 1 Bu [c], 1 Am [c], A [b]	Floral neck with palm and trefoil leaves, trefoil mouth with godronné border, concentric circles on foot ring (body); bust of youth/satyr, eagle atop a globe, basket of fruit, thumb shaped thumb rest, hoof footed rim frame (handle)		Havis and Brooks 2004, 216
EX0017	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Essex	Stansted Mountfichet	RS	Standsted Airport, Cremation 25 (DCS 247)	GD	L [f], Kn [f/b], Un [f], V [p], 16 Un [ca], 40 un [ca], 62 N [f], 3 V [gl], 2 J [gl], 1 Bo [gl], 8 V [c], 1 Bu [c], 1 Am [c], A [b]	Floral umbo with palm and trefoil leaves	Zoomorphic handle with bear/canine/lion terminal and rim ornamentation as well as dolphins on the underside of the body	Havis and Brooks 2004, 216
EX0018	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Essex	Stansted Mountfichet	RS	Standsted Airport, Cremation 25 (DCS 247)	GD	L [f], Kn [f/b], Un [f], V [p], 16 Un [ca], 40 un [ca], 62 N [f], 3 V [gl], 2 J [gl], 1 Bo [gl], 8 V [c], 1 Bu [c], 1 Am [c], A [b]	Concentric circle foot ring	Geometric keyhole shaped handle loop	Havis and Brooks 2004, 224
EX0019	Jug	Eggers 129	Essex	Stansted Mountfichet	RS	Standsted Airport, Cremation 25 (DCS 247)	GD	L [f], Kn [f/b], Un [f], V [p], 16 Un [ca], 40 un [ca], 62 N [f], 3 V [gl], 2 J [gl], 1 Bo [gl], 8 V [c], 1 Bu [c], 1 Am [c], A [b]	Concentric circle foot ring		Havis and Brooks 2004, 226
EX0020	Bowl		Essex	Stansted Mountfichet	RS	Standsted Airport, Cremation 25 (DCS 247)	GD	L [f], Kn [f/b], Un [f], V [p], 16 Un [ca], 40 un [ca], 62 N [f], 3 V [gl], 2 J [gl], 1 Bo [gl], 8 V [c], 1 Bu [c], 1 Am [c], A [b]	Concentric circle umbo		Havis and Brooks 2004, 226
EX0021	Vessel (fragment)		Essex	Stansted Mountfichet	RS	Standsted Airport, Cremation 25 (DCS 247)	GD	L [f], Kn [f/b], Un [f], V [p], 16 Un [ca], 40 un [ca], 62 N [f], 3 V [gl], 2 J [gl], 1 Bo [gl], 8 V [c], 1 Bu [c], 1 Am [c], A [b]			Havis and Brooks 2004, 226
EX0022	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Essex	Chesterford	M	Bors Field	SD	EX0023	Geometric linear rim embellishment	Geometric sub rectangular handle loop	Eggers 1968, 106 (38a)
EX0023	Strainer	Eggers 160-161	Essex	Chesterford	M	Bors Field	SD	EX0022	Geometric strainer dots	Hilted handle	Eggers 1968, 106 (38b)
EX0024	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 196 (c.f.)	Essex	Colchester	U		SF		Concentric circle foot ring	Geometric trefoil handle loop, inscription in rectangular field "PCIPLPOLYBI".	Eggers 1968, 106 (37c); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (13); RIB II 2415.23
EX0025	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Essex	Colchester	U		SF		Concentric circle foot ring	Floral (possibly) tear drop/leaf shaped handle loop	Eggers 1968, 106 (37d)

EX0026	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139 (c.f.)	Essex	Colchester	U		SF			Geometric circle handle loop	Eggers 1968, 106 (37g)
EX0027	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 140	Essex	Colchester	U	Trinity Street	SF			Geometric circle handle loop; inscription "TVGIM"	Eggers 1968, 106 (37h); Wright 1944, 89 (12); RIB II 2415.50
EX0028	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 128	Essex	Colchester	U		SF		Concentric circle neck, single spout, stopper	Floral thumb rest	Eggers 1968, 106 (37i)
EX0029	Jug	Eggers 128	Essex	Colchester	U		SF		Concentric circle neck, single spout, stopper		Eggers 1968, 106 (37k)
EX0030	Strainer	Eggers 161	Essex	Great Wackering	RU		SF		Geometric sunburst and ring strainer dot pattern		Eggers 1968, 105 (34)
EX0031	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Essex	Heybridge	RS	The Towers	GD	1 A [c], EX0038	Floral Umbo	Fluted handle	Eggers 1968, 105 (35a); Wickenden 1986, 55 (4A)
EX0032	Vessel (fragment)	Eggers 25	Essex	Heybridge	RS	The Towers	SF				Eggers 1968, 105 (35b)
EX0033	Bucket	Ostland, Eggers 40-41	Essex	Fingringhoe	RU	Wick Fame Gravel Pits	SF				Eggers 1968, 105 (36)
EX0034	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Essex	Colchester	U		GD	10 V [c], 3 Bo [gl], 1 Bc, 36 Cn, 21 Ar [c], + Co [b]		Keyhole shaped handle loop	Philpott, 1991 289; May 1930, 251-253 (1141); Eckardt 1999, 74-76 (40/1141)
EX0035	Jug	Eggers 123-126	Essex	Rivenhall	RS	Barrow Field, Possible Grave	GD	EX0045		Zoomorphic lion's head thumb rest, zoomorphic lion's paw handle medallion	Rodwell, 1978 15; Rodwell & Rodwell 1993, 35-36
EX0036	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Essex	Rivenhall	RS	Barrow Field, Possible Grave	GD	EX0044	Concentric circle foot ring		Rodwell, 1978 15; Rodwell & Rodwell 1993, 35-36
EX0037	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 136	Essex	Colchester	U		SF			Zoomorphic birds framed by floral vines, two handle loops; inscription in rectangular field "T.POMP.NIC"	Smith, 1922 85; RIB II 2415.48
EX0038	Jug (handle)		Essex	Heybridge	RS	The Towers	GD	1 A [c], EX0031		Anthropomorphic harpy thumb rest and handle medallion	Wickenden 1986, 55 (4A)
EX0039	Bucket (fragment)		Essex	Greenstead Green And Hulstead Rural	RU		PAS		Geometric 'pelta' design		PAS ESS-8C8A14
EX0040	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Ugley	RU		PAS		Geometric sub-triangular, top shaped mount		PAS BH-118825
EX0041	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Birch	RU		PAS		Geometric sub-triangular, top shaped mount		PAS ESS-7F6EB2
EX0042	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Wix	RU		PAS				PAS ESS-332F71
EX0043	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160	Essex	Great Bentley	RU		PAS			Hilted Handle	PAS ESS-6BE383
EX0044	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Essex	Steeple Bumpstead	RU		PAS			Zoomorphic handle terminal, either lion or a bear	PAS SF-9C7EA4
EX0045	Handled Pan 4	Coptic	Essex	Brocted	RU		PAS				PAS ESS-1D3342
EX0046	Vessel (fragment)		Essex	Roxwell	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic birds head suspension hook, probably a swan or duck		PAS ESS-E58103
EX0047	Bowl		Essex	Manningtree	RU		PAS				PAS ESS-45C445
EX0048	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Elsenham	RU		PAS		Floral (possibly) leaf shaped mount		PAS ESS-333B24
EX0049	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Fordham	RU		PAS				PAS ESS-874B53
EX0050	Vessel (fragment)		Essex	Fingringhoe	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic birds head suspension hook, probably a swan or duck		PAS ESS-2B77F7
EX0051	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Good Easter	RU		PAS		Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount, five points		PAS ESS-DD8738
EX0052	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Ardleigh	RU		PAS		Geometric pelta vessel foot		PAS ESS-A61324
EX0053	Vessel (fragment)		Essex	Boreham	RS		SF		Geometric 'pear-shaped' suspension loop		Germany et al. 2003, 75 (18)
EX0054	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup type	Essex	Kelvedon	RS		SF			Geometric checker board enamel pattern in black, yellow, blue and red enamel	Rodwell, 1988 57 (Fig. 48.43)
EX0055	Jug (handle)		Essex	Little Oakley	RS	Site II	SF			Floral leaf shaped handle medallion	Barford 2002, 88 (CU11)
EX0056	Jug (handle)		Essex	Colchester	U	Sheepen Hill	SF				Niblett 1985, 119 (21)
EX0057	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Witham	RS	Ivy Chimneys	SF		Geometric triangular vessel mount		Turner 1999, 83 (47)
EX0058	Jug		Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow IV, Cemetary	GD	1 AM[c], 1 Bc [w], 1 Fn [ca], 2 St [ca], 5 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], EX0034-EX0036	Floral neck ring	Zoomorphic bull skull handle medallion, zoomorphic sphinx standing on storks thumb rest	Philpott, 1991 256; VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 41
EX0059	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow IV, Cemetary	GD	1 AM[c], 1 Bc [w], 1 Fn [ca], 2 St [ca], 5 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], EX0034-EX0036		Zoomorphic rams head handle terminal, fluted handle	Philpott, 1991 256; VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 41

EX0060	Jar		Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow IV, Cemetary	GD	1 AM[c], 1 Bc [w], 1 Fn [ca], 2 St [ca], 5 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], EX0034-EX0036	Floral leaves and vines, geometric triangle incised bands, linear etchings on rim, enameled	Geometric linear etchings, geometric tapered terminals to drop loop handle	Philpott, 1991 256; VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 41; BM 1868.0801.1
EX0061	Jug	Eggers 123-126	Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow III, Cemetary	GD	3 Bo [gl], 1 L [f], 1 V [c], EX0038			VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 40
EX0062	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow III, Cemetary	GD	3 Bo [gl], 1 L [f], 1 V [c], EX0037		Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 40
EX0063	Jug		Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow V, Cemetary	GD	2 Bo [gl], 2 V [gl], 1 L [f], 3 V [c], EX0040		Zoomorphic lion's head above cow skull thumb rest, zoomorphic lion's paw handle medallion	VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 42
EX0064	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow V, Cemetary	GD	2 Bo [gl], 2 V [gl], 1 L [f], 3 V [c], EX0039		Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 42
EX0065	Jug	Eggers 123-126	Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow VII, Cemetary	GD	2 F [c], 5 C [c], 2 Bo [gl], 3 V [c], 1 L [f], EX0042		Anthropomorphic human bust handle medallion	VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 43
EX0066	Bowl		Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow VII, Cemetary	GD	2 F [c], 5 C [c], 2 Bo [gl], 3 V [c], 1 L [f], EX0041		Anthropomorphic human bust veiled thumb rest standing on two birds	VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 43
EX0067	Jug	Eggers 128a	Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow IV, Cemetary	GD	1 AM[c], 1 Bc [w], 1 Fn [ca], 2 St [ca], 5 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], EX0034-EX0036			Philpott, 1991 256; VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 41
EX0068	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Essex	Colchester	U		SF			Concentric Circle handle loop	Crummy 1992, 156 (543)
EX0069	Jug (handle)	Eggers 123-126	Essex	Colchester	U		SF			Floral (?) thumbrest; jug lid attached	Crummy 1992, 156 (544)
EX0070	Jar		Essex	Elsenham	RS		GD	4 B [c], 1 J [c], 1 J [gl], 12 G [b], 6 G [gl], 1 M [ca], 3 Cn [s]	Geometric enameled chequer-board		Johns 1993, 161-165; Breeze 2012, 16; BM 1991.1201.1;
EX0071	Bowl		Essex	Elsenham	RS		GD	4 B [c], 1 J [c], 1 J [gl], 12 G [b], 6 G [gl], 1 M [ca], 3 Cn [s]			Johns 1993, 161-165; BM **1991.1202.1-43(?)
EX0072	Strainer	Eggers 160	Essex	Great Wakering	RU		SF		Geometric waves and trefoil strainer dot patterns	Hilted Handle	BM 1892.1104.14
EX0073	Jug	Eggers 125	Essex	Stanway	M	Grave BF64, "The Warrior's Burial"	GD	1 A [c], 14 V [c], 3 Bo [gl], 3 Po [ca], 1 Wf [ca & f], 1 Wf [f], 20 G [gl], 1 G [w], 2 Bc [w]		Zoomorphic lions thumbrest and paw handle medallion	Crummy et al. 2007, 170-196 (BF64.25)
EX0074	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154	Essex	Stanway	M	Grave BF64, "The Warrior's Burial"	GD	1 A [c], 14 V [c], 3 Bo [gl], 3 Po [ca], 1 Wf [ca & f], 1 Wf [f], 20 G [gl], 1 G [w], 2 Bc [w]		Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal	Crummy et al. 2007, 170-196 (BF64.26)

EX0075	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 137	Essex	Stanway	M	Grave CF47, "The Doctor's Burial"	GD	13 V [c], 1 A [c], 10 Po [ca], 1 Po [st], 26 G [gl], 2 Bc [w], 4 Un [f], 4 Un [ca], 14 Si [ca & f]		Crescent handle loop; Caduceus	Crummy et al. 2007, 201-253 (CF47.21)
EX0076	Strainer		Essex	Stanway	M	Grave CF47, "The Doctor's Burial"	GD	13 V [c], 1 A [c], 10 Po [ca], 1 Po [st], 26 G [gl], 2 Bc [w], 4 Un [f], 4 Un [ca], 14 Si [ca & f]	Zoomorphic dragonesque spout		Crummy et al. 2007, 201-253 (CF47.22)
EX0077	Vessel (fragment)		Essex	Stanway	M	Chamber BF6	GD	21 V [c], 2 A [c], 1 Fn [ca], 1 G [w], 1 Po [f]			Crummy et al. 2007, 104-127 (BF6.25)
EY0001	Vessel (handle)		East Riding of Yorkshire	Fridaythorpe	RU		PAS			Zoomorphic swan's head	PAS NLM-596735
EY0002	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		East Riding of Yorkshire	Humbleton	RU	Burton Constable	PAS				PAS FAKL-58F455
EY0003	Vessel (mount)		East Riding of Yorkshire	North Cave	RU		PAS		Geometric fan-shaped mount		PAS SWYOR-53D721
EY0004	Handled Pan 4	Coptic	East Riding of Yorkshire	Hayton	RU		PAS				PAS RESEARCH-230A51
EY0005	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	East Riding of Yorkshire	Shipton Thorpe	RS		PAS			Geometric framing lines	PAS SWYOR-8F20A5
EY0006	Jar		East Riding of Yorkshire	Shipton Thorpe	RS		PAS		Geometric punch dots along base of the neck		PAS YORYM-103E35
EY0007	Bowl		East Riding of Yorkshire	Thwing	RS	Bridlington Area	PAS				PAS NCL-55ECD6
EY0008	Vessel (mount)		East Riding of Yorkshire	North Dalton	RS	Bone Field	PAS		Geometric pelta shaped vessel foot		PAS NCL-B86E85
EY0009	Vessel (mount)		East Riding of Yorkshire	North Dalton	RS		PAS		Geometric pelta shaped vessel foot		PAS YORYM-6A0083
F0001	Bowl		Flintshire	Halkyn	RS	Halkyn Mountain	SD	F0001-F0008			Kennet 1971, 128 3.1
F0002	Bucket		Flintshire	Halkyn	RS	Halkyn Mountain	SD	F0001-F0008	Geometric triangular mount fittings with trefoil hoops		Kennet 1971, 128 3.2
F0003	Bucket		Flintshire	Halkyn	RS	Halkyn Mountain	SD	F0001-F0008	Geometric triangular mount fittings with trefoil hoops		Kennet 1971, 128 3.3
F0004	Cauldron		Flintshire	Halkyn	RS	Halkyn Mountain	SD	F0001-F0008	Geometric triangular mount fittings with trefoil hoops		Kennet 1971, 128 3.4
F0005	Bowl	Bassin Unf	Flintshire	Halkyn	RS	Halkyn Mountain	SD	F0001-F0008			Kennet 1971, 128 3.5
F0006	Bowl	Irchester	Flintshire	Halkyn	RS	Halkyn Mountain	SD	F0001-F0008			Kennet 1971, 128 3.6
F0007	Bowl	Irchester	Flintshire	Halkyn	RS	Halkyn Mountain	SD	F0001-F0008			Kennet 1971, 128 3.7
F0008	Bowl	Irchester	Flintshire	Halkyn	RS	Halkyn Mountain	SD	F0001-F0008			Kennet 1971, 128 3.8
F0009	Vessel (mount)		Flintshire	Flint	RS		PAS				PAS HESH-A0AE36
F0010	Jug (lid)		Flintshire	Flint	RS	Pentre Farm	SF				O'Leary et alia 1989, 64 (4)
G0001	Strainer (fragment)	Eggers 160-162	Gloucestershire	Lydney	RS	Lydney Park	SF		Geometric linear strainer dot pattern		Eggers 1968, 104 (27)
G0002	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 140	Gloucestershire	Cirencester	RU		SF			Concentric circle handle loop	Eggers 1968, 104 (28)
G0003	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 146	Gloucestershire	Kingholm	M		SF		Concentric circle foot ring, body band	Concentric circle handle loop, linear etched boarder	Eggers 1968, 104 (26)
G0004	Vessel (mount)		Gloucestershire	Twynning	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic dragonesque mount		PAS WAW-CE0AC5
G0005	Vessel (mount)		Gloucestershire	Leigh	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic duck mount		PAS WAW-C7F0F1
G0006	Vessel (mount)		Gloucestershire	Sudeley	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic ox head mount		PAS GLO-63AEF2
G0007	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Gloucestershire	Woodchester	RS		SF		Geometric rectangle and triangle body band; Concentric circle umbo and foot ring	Floral wheat stalks on perimeter; Concentric circle handle medallion	BM 1811.0607.9 Wacher & McWhirr 1982, 93 (30)
G0008	Jug (fragment)		Gloucestershire	Cirencester	U	DM 1137	SF				McWhirr 1986, 111 (71)
G0009	Bucket (fragment)		Gloucestershire	Cirencester	U	CY V 8 (house)	SF		Floral leaf-shaped hanging vessel mount		

G0010	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Gloucestershire	Cirencester	U	ARI 46	SF		Floral (possible) leaf-shaped jug lid		Holbrook 1998, 318 (40)
G0011	Vessel (mount)		Gloucestershire	Cirencester	U	AHVIII 26	SF		Anthropomorphic reclining banqueter vessel mount		Holbrook 1998, 318 (43)
G0012	Vessel (fragment)		Gloucestershire	Lydney	RS	Bath Building	SF		Floral vine pattern on body; pearl scalloping on base		Wheeler 1932, 87 (112)
G0013	Bowl (fragment)		Gloucestershire	Uley	RS	Structure IX	SF				Woodward & Leach 1993, 209 (5)
G0014	Jug (lid)	Eggers 128	Gloucestershire	Uley	RS	Structure IV	SF		Geometric circular lid		Woodward & Leach 1993, 209 (9)
G0015	Jug (handle)		Gloucestershire	Tewkesbury	RS		SF			Zoomorphic clawed foot handle medallion	BM 1903.014.1
GWY0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140	Gwynedd	Ynys Gwrtheyrn	RU		SD	GWY0001-GWY0003	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 103-104 (17a)
GWY0002	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	Gwynedd	Ynys Gwrtheyrn	RU		SD	GWY0001-GWY0003	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle medallion, geometric waves on handle	Eggers 1968, 103-104 (17a)
GWY0003	Bowl	Eggers 110	Gwynedd	Ynys Gwrtheyrn	RU		SD	GWY0001-GWY0003			Eggers 1968, 103-104 (17a)
GWY0004	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140	Gwynedd	Harlech	RU		SD	GWY0004-GWY0008		Geometric circle handle loop	Eggers 1968, 104 (18a)
GWY0005	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Gwynedd	Harlech	RU		SD	GWY0004-GWY0008		Geometric circle handle loop	Eggers 1968, 104 (18b)
GWY0006	Vessel (fragment)		Gwynedd	Harlech	RU		SD	GWY0004-GWY0008			Eggers 1968, 104 (18c)
GWY0007	Bowl	Eggers 110	Gwynedd	Harlech	RU		SD	GWY0004-GWY0008			Eggers 1968, 104 (18d)
GWY0008	Bowl		Gwynedd	Harlech	RU		SD	GWY0004-GWY0008			Eggers 1968, 104 (18e)
GWY0009	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	Gwynedd	Llanberis	RU		SD	GWY0009-GWY0012	Concentric circle umbo and foot ring	Concentric circle handle medallion; stamped inscription reads "ABVCCV[...]"	Eggers 1968, 104 (21); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (1); RIB II 2415.1
GWY0010	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	Gwynedd	Llanberis	RU		SD	GWY0009-GWY0012	Concentric circle umbo and foot ring	Concentric circle handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 104 (21)
GWY0011	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	Gwynedd	Llanberis	RU		SD	GWY0009-GWY0012	Concentric circle umbo and foot ring	Concentric circle handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 104 (21)
GWY0012	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	Gwynedd	Llanberis	RU		SD	GWY0009-GWY0012	Concentric circle umbo and foot ring	Concentric circle handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 104 (21)
GWY0013	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 142	Gwynedd	Caernarvon	M		SF			Concentric circle handle medallion, inscription "SAGAVGVF" in rectangular field	Eggers 1968, 104 (22a); Wright 1969, 238 (20); RIB II 2415.45
HAM0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140 (c.f.)	Hampshire	Silchester	U	Pit 10, Insula XXIII	SF	HAM0002	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle terminal, "PIAV" inscription on handle	Eggers 1966, 102 (6a); RIB II 2415.37
HAM0002	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Hampshire	Silchester	U	Pit 10, Insula XXIII	SF	HAM0001	Concentric circle umbo	Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal	Eggers 1966, 102 (6b); Boon 1974 228-230 (1)
HAM0003	Jug	Eggers 123-126	Hampshire	Winchester	U	Grange Road, Grave 2	GD	13 V [c], 1 J [gl], 2 A [b], 2 Kn [f], 2 Sty [f], + N [f], 1 Un [f], 1 Sp [ca], 1 Bc [c], 1 Bl [ca], 11 Po, 18 G [gl], 1 Po [st]	Trefoil mouth	Anthropomorphic female bust thumb rest and handle medallion	Philpott, 1991 270; Biddle, 1967 230-231, 240-242
HAM0004	Bucket (fragment)		Hampshire	Beaulieu	RU		PAS		Geometric fan/pelta shaped foot		PAS HAMP-EFA6E4
HAM0005	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Hampshire	Medstead CP	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic duck statuette, feather design encompasses surface of lid		PAS HAMP-258E52
HAM0006	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Hampshire	Ropley	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal		PAS HAMP-D46597
HAM0007	Vessel (fragment)		Hampshire	King's Worthy	RU		PAS			Floral leaf thumb rest, possibly palm	PAS HAMP-D685D2
HAM0008	Vessel (fragment)		Hampshire	Broughton	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic bird statuette on lid, perhaps a duck or chicken		PAS SUR-411370
HAM0009	Vessel (fragment)		Hampshire	Ropley	RS		PAS		Floral leaf shaped mount		PAS SUR-934DA8
HAM0010	Vessel (fragment)		Hampshire	Ropley	RS		PAS		Floral (possible) leaf shaped mount		PAS SUR-2D6151

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HER0025	Vessel (mount)		Hertfordshire	Ashwell	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic bird mount, appears to be a duck		PAS BH-5D2737
HER0026	Bucket (fragment)		Hertfordshire	Albury	RU		PAS		Geometric crescent bucket foot		PAS BH-4FF557
HER0027	Vessel (mount)		Hertfordshire	Much Hadham	RU		PAS		Anthropomorphic bust, female with two buns in hair, possibly Diana		PAS ESS-C55282
HER0028	Vessel (mount)		Hertfordshire	Wymondley	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic bull's head hanging vessel mount		PAS BH-1729A7
HER0029	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 153	Hertfordshire	Baldock	RS	Upper Wall's Common, Site A 268	SF			Flared handle terminal	Stead & Rigby 1986, 139 (394)
HER0030	Bowl		Hertfordshire	Stanton	RS	Ermine Street; Site D	GD	3 V [c]	Concentric circle umbo and omphalos dot		Potter & Trow 1988, 58-59 (7)
HER0031	Jug	Eggers 127	Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	GD	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]	Anthropomorphic Triton statuette at crest of handle by rim holding a jug and pan; Anthropomorphic Medusa head handle medallion		Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0032	Jug		Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	GD	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]	Anthropomorphic Athena/Minerva handle medallion (helmeted female); Shield on handle; bowl of fruit atop a three footed table		Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0033	Jug		Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	GD	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0034	Bowl		Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	GD	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0035	Strainer		Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	GD	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0036	Strainer		Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	GD	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0037	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	GD	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]	Zoomorphic ram's head terminal, fluted handle		Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0038	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	GD	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0039	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	GD	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0040	Bowl		Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	GD	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0041	Jug	Eggers 127	Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 2	GD	HER0041-HER0042, 1 L [ca], 5 B [c], 2 Bo [gl], 1 B [gl]	Zoomorphic bull thumb rest; Anthropomorphic gorgon head handle medallion		Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0042	Jug		Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 2	GD	HER0041-HER0042, 1 L [ca], 5 B [c], 2 Bo [gl], 1 B [gl]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
IOW0001	Vessel (fragment)		Isle of Wight	Newport	RS		PAS		Geometric crescent shaped bucket foot		PAS IOW-9CE336
IOW0002	Vessel (mount)		Isle of Wight	Newport	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic bird mount, perhaps a swan or duck		PAS IOW-BDD755
IOW0003	Vessel (mount)		Isle of Wight	Benbridge	RU		PAS		Anthropomorphic mount of a reclining male banquetor		PAS IOW-2F7DD1
K0001	Jug		Kent	Lullingston	RS		GD	A 1[b], F 1[c], B 2[gl], Bo 4[gl], G 1[w] 30 [gl] 17[b], Kn 2[f], S 2[f]			Meates, 1979 122-132
K0002	Jug		Kent	Maidstone	RS	Cremated Deposit 3, Amphora X	GD	Bo 1[gl], L 1[f], T 1[uo], Am 1[c] K0003			Philpott, 1991 254; Scott Robinson, 1883 78 (Xb); Jessup, 1958 26 (3)
K0003	Jug	Eggers 129	Kent	Maidstone	RS	Cremated Deposit 3, Amphora X	GD	Bo 1[gl], L 1[f], T 1[uo], Am 1[c] K0002			Philpott, 1991 254; Scott Robinson, 1883 78 (Xc); Jessup, 1958 26 (3)
K0004	Jug		Kent	Maidstone	RS	Cremated Deposit 3, Amphora X	GD	Bo 1[gl], T 1[uo], L 1[f] K0005			Philpott, 1991 259; Jessup 1958 27 (5)
K0005	Jug		Kent	Maidstone	RS	Cremated Deposit 3, Amphora X	GD	Bo 1[gl], T 1[uo], L 1[f] K0004			Philpott, 1991 259
K0006	Vessel		Kent	Maidstone	RS		GD				Philpott 1991 259

K0007	Jug		Kent	Sittingbourne, Bayford	RS		GD	L 1[ca], Bo 1[g], J 1[g], St 1[f], V 12[c], A 1[b] K0007-K0010		Anthropomorphic winged female (?) figure, possibly a harpy or siren	Philpott 1991 259
K0008	Bowl		Kent	Sittingbourne, Bayford	RS		GD	L 1[ca], Bo 1[g], J 1[g], St 1[f], V 12[c], A 1[b] K0007-K0010			Philpott 1991 259
K0009	Jug		Kent	Sittingbourne, Bayford	RS		GD	L 1[ca], Bo 1[g], J 1[g], St 1[f], V 12[c], A 1[b] K0007-K0010	Anthropomorphic negroid faces		Philpott 1991 259
K0010	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 155	Kent	Sittingbourne, Bayford	RS		GD	L 1[ca], Bo 1[g], J 1[g], St 1[f], V 12[c], A 1[b] K0007-K0010		Anthropomorphic satyr head with beard, horns and pointed ears; eyes have space where semi-precious stones or gems may have once been inserted	Philpott 1991 259; BM 1883.1213.299
K0011	Jug		Kent	Sittingbourne, Bayford	RS		GD	Bo 1[g], J 1[g], Un 3[g], St 3[ui], L 1[f]		Anthropomorphic Ajax in frenzy attacking zoomorphic beasts	Philpott 1991 259; BM 1883.1213.320
K0012	Jug		Kent	Canterbury	U	Martyrs Field Road	GD	Co 1 [c] 1 [ui], Po 3 [c], Bo 1 [g], K0013			Philpott 1991 314; Eggers 1966 102 4; Museum of Canterbury 7847-7848
K0013	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 155	Kent	Canterbury	U	Martyrs Field Road	GD	Co 1 [c] 1 [ui], Po 3 [c], Bo 1 [g], K0012	Zoomorphic ram's head terminal, fluted handle		Philpott 1991 314; Eggers 1966 102 4; Museum of Canterbury 7847-7848
K0014	Cauldron		Kent	Springhead	RS	Vagniaiae, Toll Gate, Cremation Pit	GD	V 18 [c], G [v], K0015, K0016	Geometric scalloped rim, perhaps depicting the evil eye	Zoomorphic duck's head drop-loop handle; Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount	Mynott 2008, 15
K0015	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 155	Kent	Springhead	RS	Vagniaiae, Toll Gate, Cremation Pit	GD	V 18 [c], G [v], K0014, K0016	Concentric circle umbo	Zoomorphic ram's head terminal, fluted handle	Mynott 2008, 15
K0016	Jug		Kent	Springhead	RS	Vagniaiae, Toll Gate, Cremation Pit	GD	V 18 [c], G [v], K0014, K0015		Anthropomorphic female bust thumb rest and handle medallion	Mynott 2008, 15
K0017	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 155	Kent	Springhead	RS	Vagniaiae, Toll Gate, Cremation Pit	GD	V 15 [c], K0018	Floral flower in centre of basin circled by two bands of floral wreathes	Zoomorphic ram's head terminal, fluted handle	Mynott 2008, 15
K0018	Jug		Kent	Springhead	RS	Vagniaiae, Toll Gate, Cremation Pit	GD	V 15 [c], K0017		Anthropomorphic female handle medallion; Zoomorphic lion'd head thumb rest	Mynott 2008, 15
K0020	Bowl	Eggers 99 (c.f.)	Kent	Luton	RS		GD	1 Bc [ca], 1 Bo [g], 1 B [g], 3 V [c], 2 C [c], K0027	Footed bowl, "AFRICANVS" inscription		Eggers 1966, 102 3a; BM 1894.8 3.58; Jessup, 1958 27-28; McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (2); RIB II 21415.2
K0021	Jug		Kent	Faversham	RS		SF		Concentric circle body bands	Anthropomorphic Cupid with sword and sling handle medallion	BM 1882.0405.2; BM 1882.0405.3
K0022	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Kent	Richborough	M		SF		Zoomorphic ram's head terminal, fluted handle		Eggers 1966, 102 5a
K0023	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 123-126	Kent	Richborough	M		SF		Floral		Eggers 1966, 102 5c
K0024	Vessel (mount)		Kent	Richborough	M		SF				Eggers 1966, 102 5d
K0025	Bucket	Hemmoor, Eggers 56-58	Kent	Ramsgate	RS	Cremation Pit	GD		Concentric circle rim, drop handle, trefoil handle fittings		Eggers 1966, 102 5A; Smith 1922, 93-94; BM 1901.0716.1
K0026	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Rudge Cup type	Kent	Canterbury	U		SF		Geometric circles and swirls inside pentagons		Eggers 1968, 148 (4)
K0027	Jug		Kent	Luton	RS		GD	1 Bc [ca], 1 Bo [g], 1 B [g], 3 V [c], 2 C [c], K0020			Jessup 1958, 27-28; BM 1894.0803.59
K0028	Bowl		Kent	Canterbury	U	Palace Street	GD	2 Un [f]			Smith, 1922 86
K0029	Vessel (mount)		Kent	Lyminge	RU		PAS		Geometric sub-triangular mount		PAS KENT-9604E7
K0030	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Kent	Eynsford	RS		PAS			Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	PAS LON-B47821
K0031	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160-161	Kent	Lenham	RU		PAS			Hiked Handle	PAS KENT-8DAE18
K0032	Bowl		Kent	Chislehurst, Upstreet	RU		PAS				PAS KENT-6E89B4
K0033	Jug		Kent	Chislehurst, Upstreet	RU		PAS		Concentric circle foot ring	Anthropomorphic bust handled terminal, appears to be youthful male with hat (perhaps Phrygian); Floral leaf thumb rest	PAS KENT-6E5FE6
K0034	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 123-126	Kent	Faversham	RS		SF		Floral palm pattern on neck (resembles fleur-de-lys)		BM 1882.0405.2

K0035	Vessel (mount)		Kent	Ashford	RS	Westhawk Farm, Context 7004	SF		Floral leaf shaped (five pointed) hanging vessel mount		Booth et al. 2008, 165 (75)
K0036	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 123-126	Kent	Canterbury	U	Marlowe Car Park	SF				Blockley et alia 1995, 1018 (336)
K0037	Bowl (fragment)		Kent	Springhead	RS	Roman Building 300522	SF		Zoomorphic spout, highly stylized and difficult to ascribe; possibly a bear		Biddulph et al. 2011, 247 (194)
K0038	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Kent	Richborough	M	Pit 20	SD	10 G [gl], 2 S [ca], 1 R [ca], 4 Po [c], 1 S [b], 1 Un [gl], 16 Cn [ca], 1 Un [st], 1 Po [st], 1 Co [f], 1 Co [b], 1 Bo [w & f]	Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle		Bushe-Fox 1928, 31 (12)
K0039	Jug (fragment)		Kent	Richborough	M	west of Site I	SF			Floral (possible) leaf thumb rest	Bushe-Fox 1932, 83 (49)
K0040	Vessel (mount)		Kent	Richborough	M		SF				Bushe-Fox 1932, 83 (52)
K0041	Vessel (mount)		Kent	Richborough	M		SF				Bushe-Fox 1932, 83 (54)
K0042	Jug (fragment)		Kent	Richborough	M	South west area of Stone Fort	SF			Anthropomorphic female bust handle medallion; Floral leaf thumb rest	Cunliffe 1968, 102-103 (189)
K0043	Jug		Kent	Ashford	RS	Cremation Pit	GD	K0043-K0044, 1 B [c], 1 Bo [w], 1 Bu [w]			Burnham et alia 2001, 382
K0044	Vessel (fragment)		Kent	Ashford	RS	Cremation Pit	GD	K0043-K0044, 1 B [c], 1 Bo [w], 1 Bu [w]			Burnham et alia 2001, 382
K0045	Jug (handle)		Kent	Chalkwell	RU		SF			Anthropomorphic (perhaps Gorgon?) handle medallion	BM 1883.1213.369
LAN0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Lancashire	Ribchester	M		SD	LAN0001-LAN0002	Concentric circle umbo, geometric linear embellished rim	Geometric keyshaped suspension loop	Eggers 1968, 107 (57a); Jackson & Craddock 1995, 86 (22)
LAN0002	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Lancashire	Ribchester	M		SD	LAN0001-LAN0002	Geometric linear embellished rim	Geometric keyshaped suspension loop	Eggers 1968, 107 (57b); Jackson & Craddock 1995, 86 (23)
LAN0003	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160-161	Lancashire	Slyne with Hest	RU		PAS			Hilted handle	PAS LANCUM-101193
LAN0004	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Lancashire	Ribchester	M		SD	LAN0001-2 (?)	Concentric circle foot ring	Inscription "CONP[...]" on handle; Concentric circle handle loop	McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (18); Jackson & Craddock 1995, 87 (24 & 25); RIB II 2415.31
LEI0001	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 140	Leicestershire	Leicester	U	Jewry Wall	SF			Concentric circle handle loop with dot in centre	Eggers 1968, 107 (49); Kenyon 1948, 260 (6)
LEI0002	Vessel (fragment)		Leicestershire	Gaddesby	RU		PAS		Geometric pelta shaped bucket foot, dual-globular "heart-shaped" foot in centre of crescent		PAS LEIC-92A461
LEI0003	Vessel (fragment)		Leicestershire	Leire	RU		PAS		Geometric pelta shaped bucket foot		PAS LEIC-055A12
LEI0004	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Leicestershire	Leicester	U	West Bridge, Site I	SF			Floral (possible) vine pattern enameled in blue	Clay & Pollard 1994, 147 (41)
LEI0005	Vessel (fragment)		Leicestershire	Leicester	U	West Bridge, Site I	SF		Concentric ring umbo and omphalos dot		Clay & Pollard 1994, 147 (42)
LEI0006	Vessel (fragment)	Perlrundbecken	Leicestershire	Leicester	U	West Bridge, Site I	SF		Geometric 'pearl' beaded out-turned rim		Clay & Pollard 1994, 147 (43)
LIN0001	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Osgodby	RU		SF				Eggers 1968, 107 (50a)
LIN0002	Strainer (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Osgodby	RU		SF		Geometric circle and square dot strainer dots		Eggers 1968, 107 (50b)
LIN0003	Vessel (fragment)	Eggers 79	Lincolnshire	Ashby	RU		SF		Zoomorphic bird escutcheon, perhaps a dove or duck		Eggers 1968, 107 (51)
LIN0004	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Ancaster	RS		PAS			Zoomorphic bird's head	PAS WMID-E86F58
LIN0005	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 155	Lincolnshire	Scotton	RU		PAS		Concentric circle foot ring		PAS SWYOR-FB6262

LIN0006	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	North Thoresby	RU		PAS		Geometric pelta bucket foot, "Heart-shaped" foot in centre of crescent		PAS NLM-D01851
LIN0007	Bowl		Lincolnshire	Torksey	RU		PAS				PAS SWYOR-54B841
LIN0008	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Nettleton	RU		PAS			Zoomorphic bird's head, swan	PAS LIN-567032
LIN0009	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Nettleton	RU		PAS			Zoomorphic bird's head, duck	PAS LIN-565C52
LIN0010	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Lincolnshire	Thonock	RU		PAS				PAS LIN-D5C4E1
LIN0011	Bowl		Lincolnshire	Scotter	RU		PAS				PAS SWYOR-8E4C25
LIN0012	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Weston	RU		PAS		Geometric pelta shaped bucket foot, "Heart shaped" foot in centre of crescent		PAS SWYOR-A88651
LIN0013	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Lincolnshire	Folkingham	RU		PAS		Floral leaf (possible) shaped jug lid		PAS LIN-6C2E02
LIN0014	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Bilsby	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic bull's head vessel spout		PAS LIN-F8BC42
LIN0015	Jug (handle)		Lincolnshire	Lincoln	U		PAS			Zoomorphic shell or floral palm handle medallion	PAS LIN-51C7A7
LIN0016	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Lincolnshire	Keelby	RU		PAS			Inscription in rectangular field, broken "(...)VG"	PAS LIN-3EED71
LIN0017	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Wickenby	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic bull's head vessel spout		PAS NLM-5DF5D6
LIN0018	Vessel (mount)		Lincolnshire	Crowland	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic dolphin hook, "S" shaped		PAS NLM-4255
LIN0019	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Stainton By Langworth	RU		PAS		Geometric pelta shaped bucket foot		PAS NLM-224
LIN0020	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Gate Burton	RU		PAS		Floral palm shaped handle loop		PAS LVPL-1244
LIN0021	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Marston	RU		PAS		Geometric pelta shaped vessel foot		PAS LIN-85A3A3
LIN0022	Vessel (mount)		Lincolnshire	Spilsby	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic bull's head vessel spout		PAS LIN-40CE20
LIN0023	Vessel (mount)		Lincolnshire	Caistor	M		PAS		Anthropomorphic female bust, two buns in hair, probably Diana or Luna		PAS NLM-AEA444
LIN0024	Vessel (mount)		Lincolnshire	Revesby	RU		PAS		Geometric trefol triangular hanging vessel mount		PAS NCL-249C60
LIN0025	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Lincolnshire	Sleaford	RS	Near R.D.C Offices	SF			Floral vine and leaf, 'heart-shaped' leaves; enameled in Dark blue, red and white	Elsdon 1997, 190-191
LIN0026	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Lincolnshire	Sleaford	RS	Site B (near St. Giles Church)	SF			Floral leaf and vine; thin, oval shaped leaves on either side of central vine; traces of blue enamel	Elsdon 1997, 190-191
LIN0027	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Lincolnshire	Navenby	RS		SF				Goodburn 1979, 295
LIN0028	Bowl	Irchester	Lincolnshire	Lincoln	U	Depot Street, circa 330 meters west of Lower Walled City ("waterside")	SD	1 V [gl]			Burnham et alia 2002, 305
LIN0029	Bowl	Irchester	Lincolnshire	Fiskerton	RS	River Witham	SD				Field & Pearson 2003, 118 (1)
LIN0030	Bowl	Irchester	Lincolnshire	Fiskerton	RS	River Witham	SD				Field & Pearson 2003, 118 (2)
LIN0031	Handled Pan 2	Egger 139-144	Lincolnshire	Kirkstead	RU	River Witham	SD			inscription "C.ARAT"	McPekae & Moore 1978, 333 (6); RIB II 2415.12

LIN0032	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Lincolnshire	Fiskerton	RS	River Witham	SD			Floral vine leaves and caduceus; inscription "FLORVS F"	McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (26); RIB II 2415.35
LIN0033	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Lincolnshire	Humberside	RS		SF			inscription "[...]IAPPIA"	Hassall & Tomlin 1984, 345 (49); RIB II 2415.36
LIN0034	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Lincolnshire	Louth	RU		SF			stamped inscription "MLNFEC"; punch dot inscription "C CLSENIORIS ANNI"	Wright 1964, 180 (16); RIB II 2415.41
LIN0035	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 146-147	Lincolnshire	Lincoln	U		SF			inscription "MLN [...]" on top of handle; inscription "[...] C. A. S. DC" on underside of handle	Bennett & Young 1981, 44 (43); RIB II 2415.42
LIN0036	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Lincolnshire	Normanby	RU	near Scunthorpe	SF			Concentric circle handle loop; punch dot inscription reads "ALPRI"	Wright & Hassall 1971, 299 (60); RIB II 2415.57
L0001	Bowl	Irchester	London	City of London	U	Drapers' Gardens, Well	SD	L0001-L0015	Zoomorphic hanging vessel mount (bear or lion)		Gerrard 2009 168 854
L0002	Bucket	Hemmoor, Eggers 58	London	City of London	U	Drapers' Gardens, Well	SD	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 171 821
L0003	Bucket	Hemmoor, Eggers 58	London	City of London	U	Drapers' Gardens, Well	SD	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 171 824
L0004	Bucket		London	City of London	U	Drapers' Gardens, Well	SD	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 171 820
L0005	Bucket		London	City of London	U	Drapers' Gardens, Well	SD	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 171 816
L0006	Bucket	Westland	London	City of London	U	Drapers' Gardens, Well	SD	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 171 813
L0007	Bowl	Perlandbecken	London	City of London	U	Drapers' Gardens, Well	SD	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 173 818
L0008	Bowl	Perlandbecken	London	City of London	U	Drapers' Gardens, Well	SD	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 173 829
L0009	Bowl	Perlandbecken	London	City of London	U	Drapers' Gardens, Well	SD	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 172 822
L0010	Bowl	Bassin á bord godronné	London	City of London	U	Drapers' Gardens, Well	SD	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 173 826
L0011	Bowl	Bassin á bord godronné	London	City of London	U	Drapers' Gardens, Well	SD	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 173 853
L0012	Bowl		London	City of London	U	Drapers' Gardens, Well	SD	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 173 817
L0013	Bowl		London	City of London	U	Drapers' Gardens, Well	SD	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 173 819
L0014	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 161 (c.f.)	London	City of London	U	Drapers' Gardens, Well	SD	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 176 823
L0015	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 160 (c.f.)	London	City of London	U	Drapers' Gardens, Well	SD	L0001-L0015		Geometric diamond-shaped expansion	Gerrard 2009 176 814
L0016	Bowl		London	City of London	U	Shadwell, Well (A)	SF				Burnham et alia 2003, 347; Douglas et. alia 2011
L0017	Jug (lid)		London	City of London	U	Paternoster Square	SF				Watson 2006, 97 S37
L0018	Vessel (fragment)		London	City of London	U	Paternoster Square	SF				Watson 2006, 97 S38
L0019	Jug (handle)		London	City of London	U	Paternoster Square	SF		Zoomorphic, possibly lion		Watson 2006, 97 S39
L0020	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160-161	London	Southwark	U		SF				Drummond-Murray 2002, 218 R11
L0021	Bucket (fragment)		London	City of London	U	Fenchurch	SF				Birbeck 2009, 82 3611
L0022	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	London	City of London	U	Fenchurch	SF		Zoomorphic Dolphin		Birbeck 2009, 82 468
L0023	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	London		U		SF		Zoomorphic ram's head terminal, fluted handle		Eggers 1966, 100 1a
L0024	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 142-144	London	Cit of London	U	Christ's Hospital	SF			Geometric circle terminal, linear border; inscription "[...]JSI"	Eggers 1966, 100 1b; McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (25); RIB II 2415.8
L0025	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 141	London	Bermondsey	U	Potter's Fields (south London)	SF		Concentric circle umbo and foot ring, "TRVFC" inscription in rectangular field		Eggers 1966, 101 1c; McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (33); RIB II 2415.49

L0026	Jar	Eggers 39	London		U		SF				Eggers 1966, 101 1d
L0027	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 125	London		U		SF		Concentric circles on neck		Eggers 1966, 101 1g
L0028	Handled Pan 3	Eggers 161	London	City of London	U		SF				Eggers 1966, 101 1h
L0029	Bowl	Eggers 71	London	City of London	U	Bucklersbury House	SF				Eggers 1966, 101 (1i)
L0030	Vessel (fragment)		London		U		SF		Anthropomorphic medusa head		Eggers 1966, 101 (1r)
L0031	Vessel (fragment)	Eggers 160-161	London	City of London	U	Bucklersbury House	SF		Inscription "NDINVSF" in rectangular field		Eggers 1966, 101 1s; Wright 1969b, 239 (22); McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (38); RIB II 2415.15
L0032	Handled Pan 5	Eggers 130	London	City of London	U	Creed Lane	SF				Eggers 1966, 101 1u; BM 1855.0804.23
L0033	Strainer	Eggers 160-161	London	City of London	U		SF				Eggers 1966, 102 1w
L0034	Vessel (mount)		London	Rainham	RS		PAS		Geometric sub-triangular mount		PAS ESS-1DAE38
L0035	Vessel (fragment)		London	City of London	U	Angel Court	SF		Possible engraved lines		MoL ACW74[B12]<19>
L0036	Bowl		London	City of London	U	Peninsular House	SF				MoL PEN79[1142]<53>
L0037	Handled Pan 2		London	City of London	U	145-146 Leadenhall Street, EC3	SF				MoL LEN89[604]<55>
L0038	Vessel (fragment)		London	City of London	U	160-162 Fenchurch Street, 22- 3 Lime Street, EC3	SF		Concentric circle umbo		MoL FSE76[0]<23>
L0039	Cauldron		London	City of London	U	Blossom's Inn (well)	SF	20 Bu [w]			Burnham et alia 2002, 329
L0040	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	London	City of London	U	19-25 Birchin Lane, Bengal Court, 1-3 Castle Court, EC3	SF		Trefoil lid		MOLA BRL87[595]<67>
L0041	Vessel (fragment)		London	City of London	U	Southwark, Tabbard Square (drain)	SF				Burnham et alia 2004, 301
L0042	Jug (lid)		London	City of London	U	Amphitheater	SF				Bateman 2008, 197 (S82)
L0043	Jug (lid)		London	City of London	U	Hibernia Wharf, Southwark	SF		Anthropomorphic (?) jug lid in the shape of a conical Gladiator's helmet		MOLA HIB79[53]<28>
L0044	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	London	City of London	U	Hibernia Wharf, Southwark	SF		Trefoil lid		MOLA HIB79[260]<80>
L0045	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	London	City of London	U	23-25 Austin Friars, EC2	SF		Trefoil lid		MOLA AST87[233]<69>
L0046	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	London	City of London	U	23-25 Austin Friars, EC2	SF		Trefoil lid		MOLA AST87[236BS]<91>
L0047	Jug		London	City of London	U	72-80 Cheapside, 83-84 Queen Street, 9-12 Pancras Lane, EC2 and EC4	SF				MOLA CID90[764]<893>
L0048	Jug		London	City of London	U	36-37 King Street, EC2	SF				MOLA KNG85[2118]<32>
L0049	Jug (handle)		London	City of London	U	Billingsgate Market Lorry Park, Lower Thames Street, EC3	SF				MOLA BWB83[354]<3546>
L0050	Jug (handle)		London	City of London	U	General Post Office, 81 Newgate Street, EC1	SF				MOLA GPO75[9164]<2168>

L0051	Jug (handle)		London	City of London	U	11-11A Pudding Lane (Nomiura House), 121-127 Lower Thames Street, 33-36 Fish Street Hill, 22-26 Monument Street, 7-11A King's Head Court, EC3	SF			Zoomorphic dolphin handle	MOLA PDN81[1761]<620>
L0052	Vessel (mount)		London	City of London	U	27-30 Lime Street, EC3	SF		Zoomorphic aquatic bird hanging vessel mount		MOLA IME83[376]<77>
L0053	Bucket		London	City of London	U	5-12 Fenchurch Street, 1 Philpot Lane, EC3	SF				MOLA FEN83[2142]<214>
L0054	Bucket		London	City of London	U	12-15 Finsbury Circus, EC2	SF				MOLA FIB88[103]<2>
L0055	Bowl	Irchester	London	City of London	U	River Thames	SF				BM 1891.0320.10
L0056	Jar		London	City of London	U	London Wall	SF		inscription reads "EX OF COR"		Hassall & Tomlin 1984, 344 (35); RIB II 2415.33
L0057	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		London	City of London	U	Queen Victoria Street and Bucklersbury	SF			inscription "SANGVSF"	Wight 1969a, 5 (6); Wright 1969b, 239 (21); McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (36); RIB II 2415.46
L0058	Bowl		London	City of London	U	Creed Lane	SF				BM 1855.0804.24
M0001	Jug		Greater Manchester	Manchester	M		SF				Bruton 1929, 162 (24)
M0002	Jug (lid)	Eggers 128	Greater Manchester	Manchester	M	Barton Street	SF				Gregory 2007, 134 (2)
MON0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140	Monmouthshire	Gelligaer	M	Fort	SF			Concentric circle handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 103 (14)
MON0002	Vessel (mount)		Monmouthshire	Mathern	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic dragonesque ring hooks; Floral five pointed leaf medallion		PAS PUBLIC-74C930
MON0003	Vessel (fragment)		Monmouthshire	Usk	M		PAS		Geometric pelta shaped bucket foot, two nodes on each side of crescent and triangle in the middle		PAS PUBLIC-749A73
MON0004	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Monmouthshire	Usk	M		PAS		Floral leaf shaped jug lid		PAS PUBLIC-CF7051
MON0005	Vessel (fragment)		Monmouthshire	Llantrisant Fawr	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic bull's head spout		PAS PUBLIC-699346
MON0006	Vessel (mount)		Monmouthshire	Caerwent	U		PAS		Zoomorphic boar shaped mount		PAS NMGW-2FC205
MON0007	Jug		Monmouthshire	Llantilio Pertholey	RU		GD			Zoomorphic leopard handle with silver spot inlays	PAS NMGW-9A9D16
MON0008	Jug (handle)		Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Fortress Well	SF				Manning et alia 1995, 192 (1)
MON0009	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Fortress Ditch	SF		Zoomorphic bird lid statuette		Manning et alia 1995, 194 (2)
MON0010	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Fortress Latrine	SF		Floral leaf shaped jug lid		Manning et alia 1995, 194 (3)
MON0011	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Fortress Pit	SF		Floral leaf shaped jug lid		Manning et alia 1995, 194 (4)
MON0012	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Third-century Pit	SF		Floral leaf shaped jug lid		Manning et alia 1995, 194 (5)
MON0013	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 145-147	Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Fortress Latrine	SF		Concentric circle umbo and omphalos dot	Trefoil suspension loop	Manning et alia 1995, 194 (6)
MON0014	Vessel (fragment)		Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Fortress Pit	SF		Concentric circle body band		Manning et alia 1995, 196 (9)
MON0015	Vessel (fragment)		Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Fortress Pit	SF		Concentric circle body band		Manning et alia 1995, 196 (10)
MON0016	Vessel (mount)		Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium	SF		Geometric triangular hanging vessel mount		Manning et alia 1995, 196 (13)
MON0017	Handled Pan 4	Coptic	Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Drainage Gully near via principalis of Fortress	SF				Manning et alia 1995, 198 (16)

NE0001	Bucket		Newport	Langstone	RS		PAS				PAS NMGW-07F2B4
NE0002	Vessel (mount)		Newport	Langstone	RS		PAS		Anthropomorphic reclining banquetor mount		PAS NMGW-F4A3F6
NE0003	Vessel (mount)		Newport	Caerleon	M		PAS		Zoomorphic ox head mount		PAS NMGW-DBBD23
NE0004	Bowl	Rose Ash	Newport	Langstone	RS	Bog/Swamp	SD				PAS NMGW-9C0216; Worrell 2009, 285-287
NE0005	Bowl	Rose Ash	Newport	Langstone	RS	Bog/Swamp	SD				PAS NMGW-9C0216; Worrell 2009, 285-287
NE0006	Strainer		Newport	Langstone	RS	Bog/Swamp	SD				PAS NMGW-9C0216; Worrell 2009, 285-287
NE0007	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140	Newport	Caerleon	M	Fort	SF			Concentric circle handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 104 (23)
NE0008	Bucket (fragment)		Newport	Caerleon	M	Fort, beneath frigidarium	SF		Geometric pelta shaped bucket foot		Zienkiewicz 1986, 173 (8)
NE0009	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Newport	Caerleon	M		SF			Concentric circle handle medallion	Evans 2000, 350 (25)
NE0010	Vessel (mount)		Newport	Caerleon	M		SF		Geometric sub-triangular hanging vessel mount		Evans 2000, 350 (26)
NE0011	Vessel (mount)		Newport	Caerleon	M		SF		Zoomorphic bird's head rim attachment to vessel mount, possibly duck or swan		Evans 2000, 352 (29)
NE0012	Bucket (fragment)		Newport	Caerleon	M		SF		Geometric herring-bone incised lines on curved bucket foot		Evans 2000, 352 (30)
NE0013	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Newport	Caerleon	M	Alstone Cottage	SF			Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal	Casey & Hoffman 1995, 89 (7)
NE0014	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 144	Newport	Caerleon	M	Well	SF		Floral leaf body band; Concentric circle umbo and foot-ring; etched inscription "LVCCA"	Concentric circle handle loop; stamped inscriptions "MATVRVS F", "ALA I TH"; punch dot inscription "LI"	Hassall & Tomlin 1985, 330-331 (41); RIB II 2415.39
NH0001	Bucket (fragment)		Northamptonshire	Irchester	RS		SD				Kennett 1971, 128 4.1
NH0002	Bowl	Irchester	Northamptonshire	Irchester	RS		SD				Kennett 1971, 128 4.2
NH0003	Bowl	Bassin à bord godronné	Northamptonshire	Irchester	RS		SD				Kennett 1971, 128 4.3
NH0004	Bowl	Irchester	Northamptonshire	Irchester	RS		SD				Kennett 1971, 130 4.4
NH0005	Bowl	Irchester	Northamptonshire	Irchester	RS		SD				Kennett 1971, 130 4.5
NH0006	Bowl	Irchester	Northamptonshire	Irchester	RS		SD				Kennett 1971, 130 4.6
NH0007	Handled Pan 2		Northamptonshire	Irchester	RS		SD				Kennett 1971, 130 4.7
NH0008	Strainer		Northamptonshire	Irchester	RS		SD		Geometric (strainer punch dots of base and wall of body in circle, cross, triangular, and cable-knit decoration), Symetrical, Umbo ring		Kennet 1971, 130 4.8,
NH0009	Strainer		Northamptonshire	Irchester	RS		SD		Geometric (strainer punch dots of base and wall of body in circle, cross, and waved decoration), Symetrical, Umbo punch dot ring inside punch dot six pointed star	Geometric handle cross line engraving in diamonds and triangles, Flared handle terminal	Kennett 1971, 130 4.9
NH0010	Vessel (fragment)		Northamptonshire	Higham Ferrers	RS		SF		Concentric circle body bands		Lawrence & Smith 2009, 241 (357)
NH0011	Vessel (fragment)		Northamptonshire	Higham Ferrers	RS		SF				Lawrence & Smith 2009, 241 (358)
NH0012	Vessel (fragment)		Northamptonshire	Higham Ferrers	RS		SF		Concentric circle body bands		Lawrence & Smith 2009, 241 (360)
NLIN0001	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Rudge Cup Type	North Lincolnshire	Crowle	RS		PAS		Geometric celtic swirls and circles, triskele within a circular field		PAS FAKL-9900E3
NLIN0002	Vessel (fragment)		North Lincolnshire	Winteringham	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic panther's head spout		PAS NLM-E3E502
NLIN0003	Vessel (fragment)		North Lincolnshire	Winteringham	RS		PAS		Geometric pelta shaped vessel foot		PAS NLM-A2CB67
NLIN0004	Jug (handle)	Eggers 125	North Lincolnshire	Appleby	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic lion head at the top of handle; zoomorphic lion's foot handle medallion		PAS SWYOR-E54DB2

NLIN0005	Vessel (mount)		North Lincolnshire	Winteringham	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic bird hanging mount, most likely a duck		PAS SWYOR-1707E1
NLIN0006	Handled Pan 2	Rudge Cup Type	North Lincolnshire	Winterton	RS		PAS		Geometric squares across the entire body in a checker board pattern, enameled in diagonal rows of yellow, blue and possibly red		PAS NLM-F50443; Worrell 2009, 294-295
NLIN0007	Vessel (fragment)		North Lincolnshire	Scawby	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic bull's head jug spout, upraised hoRU, mohawk-like turf of hair on top of head		PAS NLM-F3AA42
NLIN0008	Vessel (mount)		North Lincolnshire	Holme	RU		PAS		Geometric sub-triangular hanging vessel mount		PAS NLM-52F093
NLIN0009	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	North Lincolnshire	Scawby	RS		PAS			Concentric circle handle medallion; Inscription in broken circular field reads "CIP1 [...]"	PAS NLM-B0A171
NLIN0010	Jug (lid)		North Lincolnshire	Brigg	RU		PAS		Floral leaf jug lid; Zoomorphic (possibly) duck statuette on lid		PAS NLM-C883E2
NLIN0011	Vessel (mount)		North Lincolnshire	Scawby	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic swan's head hanging vessel mount		PAS NLM-75A127
NOR0001	Handled Pan 3	Eggers 161	Norfolk	Swaffam	RS		SF				Kennett 1969, 137
NOR0002	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Norfolk	Bergh Apton	RU		SF			Floral vine and leaf, geometric embellishment	Eggers 1968, 106 (46)
NOR0003	Bucket	Ostland, Eggers 38	Norfolk	Mundesley	RS		SF				Eggers 1968, 106 (47); BM 1900, 7 14.1
NOR0004	Bucket	Ostland, Eggers 41-43	Norfolk	Swanton Morley	M	River (River Wensum)	SF				Eggers 1968, 106 (48)
NOR0005	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Brettenham	RS		PAS		Anthropomorphic female bust mount		PAS SF-5FE041
NOR0006	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type (?)	Norfolk	Reepham	RU		PAS			Floral vine and leaf, geometric embellishment; yellow enamel extant.	PAS NMS-47B176
NOR0007	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Southrepps	RU		PAS			Zoomorphic dolphin handle; Floral embellishments on end of tail	PAS NMS-23D975
NOR0008	Jug (handle)		Norfolk	Attlebridge	RS		PAS				PAS NMS-900741
NOR0009	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Shouldham	RS		PAS		Anthropomorphic female bust mount		PAS NMS-7E2C22
NOR0010	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Cawston	RS		PAS		Anthropomorphic male bearded bust mount, probably Pan		PAS NMS-57CB72
NOR0011	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Norfolk	Beachamwell	RU		PAS			Geometric punch dot decoration arranged in a triangular shape; etched lines along the border of the handle	PAS NMS-E52C90
NOR0012	Vessel (fragment)		Norfolk	Fincham	RU		PAS		Concentric circle basin rings		PAS NMS-28C680
NOR0013	Vessel (fragment)		Norfolk	Beeston with Bittering	RS		PAS			Zoomorphic handle terminal, probably a dolphin	PAS NMS-8D0814
NOR0014	Jug (fragment)		Norfolk	Feltwell	RS		PAS		Floral pellet foot decoration		PAS NMS-FFBFB1
NOR0015	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Ringstead	RS		PAS		Geometric sub-triangular hanging mount		PAS NMS-F47791
NOR0016	Jug (handle)		Norfolk	Hockwold cum Wilton	RS		PAS			Floral leaf swirls and embellishments; geometric rounded oval thumb rest	PAS NMS-388DD6
NOR0017	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Norfolk	East Walton	RS		PAS			Geometric punch dot decoration; etched lines along the border of the handle	PAS NMS-9AA877
NOR0018	Jug (fragment)		Norfolk	Beeston with Bittering	RS		PAS				PAS NMS-D5C680
NOR0019	Jug (handle)		Norfolk	Beeston with Bittering	RS		PAS			Floral leaf thumb rest	PAS NMS-0F88B4
NOR0020	Vessel (fragment)		Norfolk	Beeston with Bittering	RS		PAS		Geometric punch dots		PAS NMS-0EBFE1
NOR0021	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Narford	RU		PAS		Geometric sub-triangular hanging mount		PAS NMS-20B842
NOR0022	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Norfolk	Attlebridge	RU		PAS				PAS NMS-1518
NOR0023	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Norfolk	Kenninghall	RU		PAS			Zoomorphic ram's head	PAS NMS-1562

NOR0024	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 150	Norfolk	Tacolneston	RU		PAS			Geometric keyhole shaped handle loop, pellet at handle terminal	PAS NMS-199
NOR0025	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Hockwold cum Wilton	RS		PAS		Anthropomorphic female bust mount; floral five pointed leaf backing		PAS NMS-134
NOR0026	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Aldeby	RS		PAS		Geometric triangular hanging vessel mount		PAS NMS-D75F24
NOR0027	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Stanfield	RU		PAS		Geometric triangular hanging vessel mount		PAS NMS1310
NOR0028	Jug (handle)		Norfolk	Themelthorpe	RU		PAS		Floral leaf handle medallion		PAS NMS-DA1851
NOR0029	Jug (handle)		Norfolk	Colkirk	RU		PAS				PAS NMS1924
NOR0030	Bowl		Norfolk	Caistor-on-Sea	M		SF				Darling & Gurney 1993, 96 (355)
NOR0031	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Norfolk	Oxnead Mill	RU	Brampton	SF				Frere 1985, 294
NOR0032	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Norfolk	Walsingham	RU	near Roman temple site	SF			Concentric circle handle medallion and suspension loop	Smith 1999, 39
NOR0033	Cauldron		Norfolk	Weeting	RS	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	SD	NOR0033-NOR0040			Gregory 1977, 265 (1)
NOR0034	Bowl	Bassin a bord godronne	Norfolk	Weeting	RS	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	SD	NOR0033-NOR0040	Geometric 'godronne' decoration along rim		Gregory 1977, 267 (2)
NOR0035	Bowl	Bassin uni	Norfolk	Weeting	RS	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	SD	NOR0033-NOR0040			Gregory 1977, 268 (3)
NOR0036	Cauldron		Norfolk	Weeting	RS	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	SD	NOR0033-NOR0040			Gregory 1977, 268 (4)
NOR0037	Cauldron		Norfolk	Weeting	RS	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	SD	NOR0033-NOR0040			Gregory 1977, 268 (5)
NOR0038	Bowl	Irchester	Norfolk	Weeting	RS	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	SD	NOR0033-NOR0040			Gregory 1977, 268 (6)
NOR0039	Bowl	Irchester	Norfolk	Weeting	RS	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	SD	NOR0033-NOR0040			Gregory 1977, 268 (7)
NOR0040	Bowl		Norfolk	Weeting	RS	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	SD	NOR0033-NOR0040			Gregory 1977, 269 (8)
NOR0041	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Norfolk	Saham Toney	M	near suspected fort at Sand Hills, Woodcock Hall	SF			Concentric circle handle loop; punch dot inscription "C PRIMT"	Hassall & Tomlin 1978, 480 (61); RIB II 2415.59
NOR0042	Jug		Norfolk	Mundesley	RS		SF				BM 1900.0717.1
NOR0043	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Norfolk	Gunthorpe	RU		PAS			Inspection "BEBE SESE", enameled	PAS NMS-7BC635; Worrell 2012, 73-74
NOT0001	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Eggers 144	Nottinghamshire	Broxtowe	M		SF			inscription "ALBANVS"	Oswald 1939, 441; Eggers 1968, 110 (87); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (3); RIB II 2415.3
NOT0002	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Eggers 139-144	Nottinghamshire	Winthorpe	RU		PAS			Concentric circle handle medallion loop	PAS SWYOR-4FC184
NOT0003	Vessel (fragment)		Nottinghamshire	Hawton	RU		PAS		Geometric circle band on rim		PAS DENO-CCC324
NOT0004	Vessel (mount)		Nottinghamshire	Collingham	RU		PAS		Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount		PAS DENO-149754
NOT0005	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Nottinghamshire	Brough-on-Fosse	M		SF			Floral vines enameled in blue, green and red	Moore 1978, 319-327
NU0001	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Great Chesters	M		SF				Eggers 1966, 108 59a
NU0002	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Great Chesters	M		SF		Concentric circle umbo		Eggers 1966, 108 59b
NU0003	Strainer	Eggers 161	Northumberland	Great Chesters	M	Fort (Aesica)	SD	NU0003-NU0005	Geometric sunburst strainer dot pattern		Eggers 1966, 108 59c
NU0004	Strainer	Eggers 161	Northumberland	Great Chesters	M	Fort (Aesica)	SD	NU0003-NU0005	Geometric sunburst strainer dot pattern		Eggers 1966, 108 59d
NU0005	Handled Pan 3	Eggers 161	Northumberland	Great Chesters	M	Fort (Aesica)	SD	NU0003-NU0005			Eggers 1966, 108 59e
NU0006	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housteads Fort (Borcovicium/Vercovicium)	SF		Concentric circle umbo		Eggers 1968, 108 60
NU0007	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 145-147	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housteads Fort (Borcovicium/Vercovicium)	SF			Geometric trefoil hole in handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 108 60
NU0008	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housteads Fort (Borcovicium/Vercovicium)	SF			Geometric circles and border	Eggers 1968, 108 60
NU0009	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housteads Fort (Borcovicium/Vercovicium)	SF				Eggers 1968, 108 60
NU0010	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housteads Fort (Borcovicium/Vercovicium)	SF			Geometric circles and border	Eggers 1968, 108 60

NU0011	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Chesters	M	Fort (Clunum)	SF				Eggers 1968, 108 61
NU0012	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Corbridge	M	Fort (Corstopitum)	SF			Geometric circles and border; inscription "ANSIEPA[P]HR[ODITI]"	Eggers 1968, 108 62; Wright & Hassall 1991, 301 (76); RIB II 2415.6
NU0013	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Corbridge	M	Fort (Corstopitum)	SF				Eggers 1968, 108 62
NU0014	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Rudchester	M	Fort (Vindobala)	SF		Concentric circle umbo		Eggers 1968, 108 64a
NU0015	Handled Pan 3	Eggers 160-161	Northumberland	Rudchester	M	Fort (Vindobala)	SF				Eggers 1968, 108 64b
NU0016	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 144	Northumberland	South Shields	M		SF		Concentric circle umbo, floral and geometric band under rim	Concentric circle handle ring, punch dots	Bosanquet & Richmond 1936, 139-151; Eggers 1968, 108 66a
NU0017	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160-161	Northumberland	South Shields	M		SF				Eggers 1968, 108 (66c)
NU0018	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	South Shields	M		SF				Eggers 1968, 108 (66d)
NU0019	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139	Northumberland	Ponteland	RU	Prestwick Carr, Swamp	SD	YOR0019-YOR0025	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle ring, stylised caduceus on handle with trefoil points and punch dot embellishments; inscription "DRACCIVS F"	Eggers 1968, 108 (65a); McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (21); RIB II 2415.32
NU0020	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140-141	Northumberland	Ponteland	RU	Prestwick Carr, Swamp	SD	YOR0019-YOR0025	Concentric circle umbo		Eggers 1968, 108 (65b)
NU0021	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140-141	Northumberland	Ponteland	RU	Prestwick Carr, Swamp	SD	YOR0019-YOR0025	Concentric circle umbo		Eggers 1968, 108 (65c)
NU0022	Bowl	Eggers 68	Northumberland	Ponteland	RU	Prestwick Carr, Swamp	SD	YOR0019-YOR0025			Eggers 1968, 108 (65d)
NU0023	Bowl	Eggers 70	Northumberland	Ponteland	RU	Prestwick Carr, Swamp	SD	YOR0019-YOR0025		punch dot inscriptions below rim "T TIRONIS CRISCRII SNT SENECONIS" and "TKANDIANI VANNI"	Eggers 1968, 108 (65e); RIB II 2415.63
NU0024	Cauldron	Westland, Eggers 12-13 (c.f.)	Northumberland	Ponteland	RU	Prestwick Carr, Swamp	SD	YOR0019-YOR0025			Eggers 1968, 108 (65f)
NU0025	Bowl	Eggers 101-105	Northumberland	Ponteland	RU	Prestwick Carr, Swamp	SD	YOR0019-YOR0025	Concentric circle footing		Eggers 1968, 108 (65g)
NU0026	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Rudge Cup Type, Eggers 157	Northumberland	Harwood	RU		SF		Geometric dots, scallops, and shields, enameled		Eggers 1968, 108 (65 A); BM 1852.1001.1
NU0027	Strainer	Eggers 160	Northumberland	Hexham	RS	(Whitfield)	SF		Geometric circle and scallops strainer dot pattern		Eggers 1968, 108 (63)
NU0028	Vessel (fragment)	Eggers 140-144	Northumberland	Bolton	RU		SF		Concentric circle umbo, omphalos dot, concentric circle foot ring		Eggers 1968, 109 (67); Newcastle Museum 1956, 130 A
NU0029	Jar		Northumberland	Whittington	RU		SD	NU0030	Floral oval half leaf band running under the rim; Concentric circle umbo		PAS NCL-33C76
NU0030	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Whittington	RU		SD	NU0029	Concentric circle umbo and foot ring	Concentric circle handle medallion loop	PAS NCL-335745
NU0031	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Eggers 145-147	Northumberland	Birdswald	M	Fort (Birdswald)	SF		Trefoil suspension loop in handle medallion		Wilmott 1997, 290 (125)
NU0032	Jug (fragment)		Northumberland	Birdswald	M	Fort (Birdswald)	SF				Wilmott 1997, 290 (126)
NU0033	Jar (fragment)		Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housteads Fort (Borcovicium/Vercovicium)	SF		Geometric enameled triangle and zig zag body bands		Wilson 2002, 79
NU0034	Jug (fragment)		Northumberland	Corbridge	M	Fort (Corstopitum)	SF			Floral leaf-shaped handle medallion	Bishop & Dore 1988, 173 (103)
NU0035	Jug	Eggers 128a	Northumberland	Corbridge	M	Fort (Corstopitum), north of Stanegate	SD	160 Cn [g], 2 Cn [ca]			Forester et al. 1912, 154; McDonald 1912, 1-12; Abdy 2002, 35 (19)
NU0036	Jug		Northumberland	Corbridge	M	Fort (Corstopitum), east end of field, Site XLIII	SF			Floral leaf embellishments; Anthropomorphic (possible) handle medallion	Forester et al. 1913, 235
NU0037	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Corbridge	M	Haltonchesters Roman Fort (Hunnum)	SF		Concentric circle umbo		Dore 2010, 147 (26)
NU0038	Jar		Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housteads Fort (Borcovicium/Vercovicium)	SF		Geometric triangle, wave, and linear bands; enameled in green and turquoise		Rushmorth 2009, 438 (50)
NU0039	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housteads Fort (Borcovicium/Vercovicium)	SF		Concentric circle rim		Rushmorth 2009, 438 (51)
NU0040	Vessel (mount)		Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housteads Fort (Borcovicium/Vercovicium)	SF			Geometric pelta shaped hanging vessel mount	Rushmorth 2009, 438 (54)
NU0041	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	South Shields	M	South east corner of fort	SF		Concentric circle rim		Miket 1983, 111 (41)

NU0042	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	South Shields	M	Southwest gate ditches	SF		Concentric circle umbo and umphalos dot; three undecorated feet	Bidwell & Speak 1994, 186 (45)
NU0043	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Vindolanda (2003/2004 Site A)	SF			Birley & Blake 2005, 256 (9161)
NU0044	Bowl		Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Vindolanda (2003 Area B)	SF			Birley & Blake 2005, 259 (8955)
NU0045	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Vindolanda (Area A 2005)	SF		Zoomorphic canine handle terminal	Birley & Blake 2007, 221 (10035)
NU0046	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Vindolanda (2005 Area B)	SF			Birley & Blake 2007, 228 (9845)
NU0047	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Vindolanda	SF		Inscription in punch dots reads "[...] ERIORIS"	Burnham et alia 2005, 492
NU0048	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Vindolanda	SF		Inscription in punch dots reads "BRO"	Burnham et alia 2005, 492
NU0049	Jar		Northumberland	Corbridge	M	Burial 508	GD	3 Po [ca], + N [f], , 1 Po [c], 1 L [c]		Casey & Hoffman, 1995b, 24 (6)
NU0050	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Matfen	RU	Ingeoe township	SD	NU0050-NU0051	Concentric circle handle loop; Geometric concentric circle dots formed in a triangle at base of handle medallion; inscription "SABINIANVS F" between two triangles of concentric circle dots; etched inscription "I XXV" on underside of handle	Wright 1969a, 1-5; RIB II 2415.44
NU0051	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Matfen	RU	Ingeoe township	SD	NU0050-NU0051	Concentric circle handle loop; Geometric concentric circle dots formed in a triangle at base of handle medallion; inscription "MAXMINVS F" between two triangles of concentric circle dots; etched inscription "I XXIS" on underside of handle	Wright 1969a, 1-5; McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (30); RIB II 2415.40
NYR0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	North Yorkshire	Malton	RS		PAS		Concentric circle umbo and foot ring	PAS NLM-6A7473
NYR0002	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	North Yorkshire	Brough with St. Giles	RU		PAS		Geometric punch dots arranged in a triangular shape at base of handle medallion; Concentric circle handle medallion loop	PAS NCL-782251
NYR0003	Handled Pan 2		North Yorkshire	Linton	RS		SD	NYR0004	Geometric triangular protrusion from end of handle	PAS SWYOR-E51F57
NYR0004	Bowl		North Yorkshire	Linton	RS		SD	NYR0003		PAS SWYOR-E4D7D0
NYR0005	Handled Pan 2		North Yorkshire	Hawkswick	RU		PAS		Concentric circle umbo and rings in interior basin	PAS LVPL-F9BE12
NYR0006	Vessel (mount)		North Yorkshire	Claxton	RU		PAS		Geometric sub-triangular hanging vessel mount	PAS DUR-510214
NYR0007	Vessel (mount)		North Yorkshire	Bedale	RU		PAS		Anthropomorphic face, possibly Cupid or cherub	PAS DUR-E1D6C7
NYR0008	Bucket	Ostland, Eggers 37-40	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028		Kennett 1971, 134 6.1; Eggers 1966 107 (55 1)
NYR0009	Strainer	Eggers 161	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028	Geometric swirl strainer dot pattern	Kennett 1971, 134 6.2; Eggers 1966 107 (55 2)
NYR0010	Strainer	Eggers 161	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028	Geometric swirl strainer dot pattern	Kennett 1971, 134 6.3; Eggers 1966 107 (55 3)
NYR0011	Strainer		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028		Kennett 1971, 134 6.4; Eggers 1966 107 (55 4)
NYR0012	Strainer		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028	Geometric swirl strainer dot pattern	Kennett 1971, 134 6.5; Eggers 1966 107 (55 5)
NYR0013	Strainer		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028	Floral strainer dot pattern in the shape of multi-petaled flower	Kennett 1971, 134 6.6; Eggers 1966 107 (55 6)
NYR0014	Strainer		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028	Geometric wave, swirl, flourish, swastika, and triskele strainer dot pattern	Kennett 1971, 134 6.7; Eggers 1966 107 (55 7)
NYR0015	Bowl		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028	Concentric circle umbo	Kennett 1971, 135 6.8; Eggers 1966 107 (55 8)
NYR0016	Bowl		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028		Kennett 1971, 135 6.9; Eggers 1966 107 (55 9)

NYR0017	Bowl	Bassin à bord godronné	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028	Geometric linear rim decoration, many punch dots on underside of umbo		Kennett 1971, 135 6.10; Eggers 1966 107 (55 10)
NYR0018	Bowl	Irchester	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.11; Eggers 1966 107 (55 11)
NYR0019	Bowl	Irchester	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.12; Eggers 1966 107 (55 12)
NYR0020	Bowl	Irchester	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.13; Eggers 1966 107 (55 13)
NYR0021	Bowl	Irchester	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.14; Eggers 1966 107 (55 14)
NYR0022	Bowl	Irchester	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.15; Eggers 1966 107 (55 15)
NYR0023	Bowl	Irchester	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.16; Eggers 1966 107 (55 16)
NYR0024	Bowl		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.17; Eggers 1966 107 (55 17)
NYR0025	Vessel (fragment)		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.18 20; Eggers 1966 107 (55 18-20)
NYR0026	Bowl		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.21; Eggers 1966 107 (55 21)
NYR0027	Handled Pan 5		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028	Geometric linear etching		Kennett 1971, 135 6.22; Eggers 1966 107 (55 22)
NYR0028	Bowl	Bassin à bord godronné	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough	RU		SD	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 136 6.23
NYR0029	Jar	Ostland, Eggers 40	North Yorkshire	York	U	River, Blue Bridge Lane	SF		Two inscriptions on rim "C ATTISIIVIIRI" (in punch dots), "C APRILI" (straight etched) post manufacture		Eggers 1968, 107 (52a); RCH 1962, 133 (143); RIB II 2415.58
NYR0030	Vessel (fragment)		North Yorkshire	York	U	River, (River Ouse)	SF				Eggers 1968, 107 (52c)
NYR0031	Bowl	Eggers 101-105	North Yorkshire	Malton	RS		SF		Concentric circle foot ring		Eggers 1968, 107 (56a)
NYR0032	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	North Yorkshire	Malton	RS		SF			stamped inscription "ALPICVSF", punch dot inscriptions "LSERVENISVSPER" and "SVPERI" under handle	Eggers 1968, 107 (56b); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (4); RIB II 2415.4
NYR0033	Vessel (fragment)		North Yorkshire	Aldborough	U		SF		Concentric circle umbo		Bishop 1996, 10 (16)
NYR0034	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 123-126	North Yorkshire	Aldborough	U		SF		Zoomorphic duck thumbrest		Bishop 1996, 10 (18)
NYR0035	Vessel (mount)		North Yorkshire	Aldborough	U		SF		Geometric sub-pelta shaped hanging vessel mount		Bishop 1996, 14 (22)
NYR0036	Strainer (fragment)		North Yorkshire	Beadlam Roman Villa	RS	Villa, Corridor 3, Building 1	SF		Concentric circle (possible) strainer dot pattern		Neal 1996, 49 (17)
NYR0037	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Rudge Cup Type	North Yorkshire	Beadlam Roman Villa	RS	south wall of Room 6, Building 1	SD	59 Un (m)	Floral vine (possible) body band; Inscription "[...]I CTR" in upper register followed by a geometric zig-zag line		Wright & Hassall 1973, 334 (38); Neal 1996, 49 (23); RIB II 2415.54
NYR0038	Jar		North Yorkshire	Catterick	RS	Catterick Bypass, Site 433	SF		Geometric triangle body bands above and below two crescent body bands, both bands in red and blue enamel		Wilson 2002, 78 (1)
NYR0039	Vessel (fragment)		North Yorkshire	York	U	Minster, Building 4	SF		Concentric circle umbo		Philips & Heywood 1995, 385 (46)
NYR0040	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	North Yorkshire	Stiltonham	RU		SD	NYR0040-NYR0044		Concentric Circle handle loop; inscription "P CIPi POLYIBI"	Eggers 1968, 107 (54a); RIB II 2415.26
NYR0041	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	North Yorkshire	Stiltonham	RU		SD	NYR0040-NYR0044		Concentric Circle handle loop; inscription "P CIPi POLIB"	Eggers 1968, 107 (54b); RIB II 2415.19

NYR0042	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	North Yorkshire	Stittenham	RU		SD	NYR0040-NYR0044		Eggers 1968, 107 (54c)
NYR0043	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	North Yorkshire	Stittenham	RU		SD	NYR0040-NYR0044		Eggers 1968, 107 (54d)
NYR0044	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	North Yorkshire	Stittenham	RU		SD	NYR0040-NYR0044		Eggers 1968, 107 (54e)
OX0001	Vessel (mount)		Oxfordshire	Adwell	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic duck vessel mount, likely from a jug lid or other vessel lid	PAS BH-2DA8C6
OX0002	Vessel (mount)		Oxfordshire	Letcombe Regis	RU		PAS		Anthropomorphic bust of Bacchus	PAS BERK-C01546
OX0003	Vessel (mount)		Oxfordshire	North Leigh	RS	Shakenoak Farm; hypocaust in room XVI Building A	SF		Zoomorphic bull bust hanging vessel mount	BrodRIB IIb et alia 2005, 52 (1)
OX0004	Vessel (fragment)		Oxfordshire	North Leigh	RS	Shakenoak Farm; north of Fish Pond II	SF			BrodRIB IIb et alia 2005, 482 (250)
OX0005	Vessel (fragment)		Oxfordshire	North Leigh	RS	Akeman Street, Field 5651	SF		Concentric circle rim	Hands et alia 2004, 50 (134)
PO0001	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Powys	Caersws	RU		SF		Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	Eggers 1968, 103 (15a&b)
PO0002	Jug		Powys	Welshpool	RS		GD	PO0002-PO0007, 3 Fb [f], 1 J [gl], 1 B [gl], 2 V [c]	Anthropomorphic satyr	Eggers 1968, 103 (16 1); Boon 1961 13 (1)
PO0003	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Powys	Welshpool	RS		GD	PO0002-PO0007, 3 Fb [f], 1 J [gl], 1 B [gl], 2 V [c]	Anthropomorphic human bust handle terminal and thumb rest	Eggers 1968, 103 (16 2); Boon 1961 13 (2)
PO0004	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Powys	Welshpool	RS		GD	PO0002-PO0007, 3 Fb [f], 1 J [gl], 1 B [gl], 2 V [c]	Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	Eggers 1968, 103 (16 1); Boon 1961 13 (3)
PO0005	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Powys	Welshpool	RS		GD	PO0002-PO0007, 3 Fb [f], 1 J [gl], 1 B [gl], 2 V [c]	Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	Eggers 1968, 103 (16 1); Boon 1961 13 (4)
PO0006	Cauldron		Powys	Welshpool	RS		GD	PO0002-PO0007, 3 Fb [f], 1 J [gl], 1 B [gl], 2 V [c]		Eggers 1968, 103 (16 1); Boon 1961 13 (5)
PO0007	Vessel (mount)		Powys	Welshpool	RS		GD	PO0002-PO0007, 3 Fb [f], 1 J [gl], 1 B [gl], 2 V [c]	Zoomorphic bull's head hanging vessel mount	Eggers 1968, 103 (16 1); Boon 1961 13 (6)
PO0008	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Powys	Brecon	M	Fort	SF		inscription "[...] RODITI" in rectangular field; keyhole shaped handle loop	Eggers 1968, 103 (14); Wheeler 1928, 107-111; RIB II 2415.7
PO0009	Bowl		Powys	Brecon	M	10 feet north of Building A, outside the fort	SF			Wheeler 1928, 111-112
PO0010	Vessel (fragment)		Powys	Brecon	M	Retentura	SF			Wheeler 1928, 112
PO0011	Jug (handle)		Powys	Brecon	M	Hutment of praetentura	SF		Anthropomorphic Medusa's head handle medallion	Wheeler 1928, 117 (1)
RC0001	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Rhondda Cynon Taf	Pont Y Clun	RU		PAS			PAS NMGW-2EECF6
SH0001	Vessel (fragment)		Shropshire	Hordley	RU		PAS		Concentric circle umbo	PAS HESH-02FED3
SH0002	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Shropshire	Sheinton	RS		PAS		Floral (possible) leaf jug lid	PAS HESH-9774C3
SH0003	Vessel (mount)		Shropshire	Whitchurch	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic ox head mount	PAS LVPL-F1C917
SH0004	Jar		Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	Well 1	SF			Atkinson 1942, 209 (1)
SH0005	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	East Room 1	SF		Geometric 'key-hole' suspension loop	Atkinson 1942, 209 (3)
SH0006	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	outside east wall of Baths, Room 2	SF		Concentric circle handle medallion and suspension loop	Atkinson 1942, 209 (4)
SH0006	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	East Entrance	SF		Trefoil lid	Atkinson 1942, 210 (12, A 255)
SH0007	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	Courty yard west of Room A	SF		Trefoil lid	Atkinson 1942, 210 (12, A 258)
SH0008	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	Pit 10	SF		Trefoil lid	Atkinson 1942, 210 (12, A 257)
SH0009	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	Dump	SF		Trefoil lid	Atkinson 1942, 210 (12 A 256)
SH0010	Jug	Eggers 123-126	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	Bath	SF		Trefoil lid	Ellis 2000, 120 (235)
SH0011	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 137-138	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	House on south side of baths	SF		inscription reads "[...]ESRV[...]"	Wright 1958, 152 (14); RIB II 2415.52
SO0001	Bowl		Somerset	Somerton	RS	Bradley Hill, Building F	SF		Repose decoration and champeve enameling	Wilson 1971, 276
SO0002	Handled Pan 2	Rudge Cup Type	Somerset	Somerton	RS	Bradley Hill, Building 2	SF		Floral vine and leaf swirl and s' scroll decoration with blue, green and red enamel	Leach 1981, 210
SYR0001	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		South Yorkshire	Edlington	RU		PAS			PAS SWYOR-EA9393

SYR0002	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	South Yorkshire	Doncaster	M	Frenchgate (Site DG)	SF				Buckland & Magilton 1986, 85 (3)
SYR0003	Jug (lid)		South Yorkshire	Rotherham	M	Templeborough	SF		Floral (?) leaf shaped jug lid		May 1922, 75 (1)
SYR0004	Jug (lid)		South Yorkshire	Rotherham	M	Templeborough	SF		Floral (?) leaf shaped jug lid		May 1922, 75 (9)
STA0001	Vessel (mount)		Staffordshire	Shenstone	RS		PAS		Anthropomorphic reclining banquetor vessel mount		PAS WMID-6553C1
STA0002	Vessel (mount)		Staffordshire	Fisherwick	RU		PAS		Anthropomorphic male face circular mount, stylized provincial features, high cheeks, almond eyes		PAS WMID-26ACD7
STA0003	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Staffordshire	Brewood	RS		PAS			Concentric circle handle medallion loop	PAS WMID-6C2FE3
STA0004	Handled Pan 2	Rudge Cup Type	Staffordshire	Ilam	RU	Staffordshire Moorlands	PAS		Floral celtic style squirls, leaves, and vines; Enameled with green and yellow; Inscription reads "MAISCOGGABATAUXELODUNUMCAMMO GLANNARIGOREVALIAELIUSDRACO"		PAS WMID-3FE965; Jackson 2012, 41-60
STA0005	Vessel (mount)		Staffordshire	Thorpe Constantine	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic ox head mount		PAS WAW-342131
STA0006	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Staffordshire	Rocester	RS	Otron's Farm ('shrine?')	SF			Anthropomorphic 'Bacchic medusa' handle terminal; zoomorphic lion bust undercarriage; fluted handle	Ferris et alia 2000, 55 (10)
STA0007	Vessel (mount)		Staffordshire	Wall	RS	Castle Croft	SF		Zoomorphic ox head mount		Gould 1964, 43 (8)
STA0008	Bowl		Staffordshire	Wall	RS		SD	31 Cn [s]	Geometric Chi-rho design		Mawer 1995, 19; RIB II 2415.64
SUF0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 137-138	Suffolk	Oulton	RU	Swamp	SD	SUF0002		Geometric half sunburst on handle medallion, half circle handle loop, caduceus on handle	Eggers 1968, 106 (45a)
SUF0002	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 144	Suffolk	Oulton	RU	Swamp	SD	SUF0001	Floral band on body, concentric ring umbo	Concentric circle handle loop, geometric scalloping under handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 106 (45b)
SUF0003	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Suffolk	Santon Downham	RS		GD	SUF0003-SUF0004 & SUF0051		Zoomorphic canine handle terminal, fluted handle	Eggers 1968, 106 (44a)
SUF0004	Jug	Eggers 125	Suffolk	Santon Downham	RS		GD	SUF0003-SUF0004 & SUF0051		Zoomorphic canine bust thumb rest and dog foot handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 106 (44b)
SUF0005	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139	Suffolk	Somberleyton Ashby and Herringfleet	RU	Swamp (Herringfleet)	SF		Concentric circle foot ring	Circle handle loop; caduceus with punch dot embellishments on handle; inscription in sub-rectangular filed "QVATTENVVSF".	Eggers 1968, 106 (43); McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (32); RIB II 2415.43
SUF0006	Jug (handle)		Suffolk	Pettistree	RU		PAS		Geometric godronné thumb rest		PAS SF-8182F7
SUF0007	Vessel (fragment)		Suffolk	Kettlebaston	RU		PAS		Geometric pelta shaped vessel foot, "heart-shaped" foot in centre of crescent		PAS SF-7CE6C1
SUF0008	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Hacheston	RS		PAS		Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount		PAS SF-4E5A43
SUF0009	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Suffolk	Combs	RU		PAS			Floral stylized leaves and spirals, enameled in blue	PAS SF-0349E2
SUF0010	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Suffolk	Hoxne	RU		PAS			Concentric circle handle loop; Geometric punch dots arranged in triangle	PAS SF-3C6B04
SUF0011	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	West Stow	RU		PAS		Anthropomorphic helmeted bust, possibly Minerva		PAS SF-040874
SUF0012	Vessel (fragment)		Suffolk	Barking	RS		PAS				PAS SF-A72D31
SUF0013	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Suffolk	Combs	RU		PAS			Concentric circle handle loop	PAS SF-3DCCA7
SUF0014	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Arwaton	RU		PAS		Geometric sub-triangular hanging vessel mount		PAS SF-2BC393
SUF0015	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 140-142	Suffolk	Chediston	RU		PAS			Concentric circle handle loop; Stamped inscription reads "CIPIPOL[...]"	PAS NMS-7F1BE6
SUF0016	Jug (handle)		Suffolk	Lowestoft	RS		PAS			Floral leaf handle medallion	PAS NMS-2E4838
SUF0017	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Mendham	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic dolphin hanging vessel mount		PAS NMS-C40776
SUF0018	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Suffolk	Freckenham	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic bird thumb rest; Floral (possible) leaf shaped jug lid		PAS SF-210633
SUF0019	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Mildenhall	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic duck vessel lid mount		PAS SF-DF4933

SUF0020	Jug (handle)		Suffolk	Brockley	RU		PAS			Anthropomorphic female face handle medallion wearing a triangular hat or headdress	PAS SF-452BA2
SUF0021	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Market Weston	RU		PAS	Floral (possible) leaf shaped hanging vessel mount			PAS SF-1D1EA1
SUF0022	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Hitcham	RS		PAS	Anthropomorphic male bust hanging vessel mount			PAS SF-B0DC84
SUF0023	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Yaxley	RS		PAS	Zoomorphic bird statuette, probably a jug lid mount			PAS SF-EB55A2
SUF0024	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Linstead Magna	RU		PAS	Floral (possible) leaf shaped hanging vessel mount			PAS SF-2AE0A6
SUF0025	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Horringer	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic bird		PAS NMS2676
SUF0026	Vessel (fragment)		Suffolk	Great Glemham	RU		PAS	Concentric circle umbo			PAS SF-8924
SUF0027	Vessel (fragment)		Suffolk	Wattisham	RU		PAS	Geometric pelta shaped vessel foot			PAS SF-9012
SUF0028	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Suffolk	Freckenham	RU		PAS		Concentric ring handle medallion		PAS SF-9054
SUF0029	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Suffolk	Bradfield Combust With Stanningfield	RS		PAS	Floral (possible) leaf shaped jug lid			PAS SF-9063
SUF0030	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Otley	RU		PAS	Zoomorphic swan's head vessel mount			PAS SF-9646
SUF0031	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Suffolk	Bredfield	RU		PAS	Zoomorphic bird thumb rest			PAS SF10041
SUF0032	Vessel (lid)		Suffolk	Combs	RU		PAS	Concentric circle lid			PAS SF10490
SUF0033	Jug (fragment)		Suffolk	Sutton	RU		PAS	Floral celtic stylized vine and leaf design, enameled			PAS SF10415
SUF0034	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Mildenhall	RU		PAS	Geometric sub-triangular hanging vessel mount			PAS SF-8C12D5
SUF0035	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Suffolk	Stoke Ash	RS		PAS				PAS SF-110494
SUF0036	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Bury St. Edmunds	RS		PAS	Anthropomorphic bust of Sol Invictus			PAS LANCUM-D2F870
SUF0037	Strainer (fragment)		Suffolk	Hacheston	RS	Field 1	SF	Linear punch dots			Blagg et al. 2004, 123 (149)
SUF0038	Jug (fragment)		Suffolk	Hacheston	RS		SF				Blagg et al. 2004, 123 (152)
SUF0039	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Hacheston	RS	Field 1	SF	Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount			Blagg et al. 2004, 123 (153)
SUF0040	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Hacheston	RS	Field 2	SF	Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount			Blagg et al. 2004, 123 (154)
SUF0041	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Hacheston	RS	Field 2	SF	Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount			Blagg et al. 2004, 123 (155)
SUF0042	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Hacheston	RS	Field 2	SF	Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount			Blagg et al. 2004, 124 (156)
SUF0043	Cauldron		Suffolk	Brandon	RU		SD				Grew 1980, 376
SUF0044	Strainer		Suffolk	Brandon	RU		SD				Grew 1980, 376
SUF0045	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140-142	Suffolk	Brandon	RU		SD		inscription reads "TVLEVS . F"		McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (27); Grew 1980, 376
SUF0046	Bucket		Suffolk	Brandon	RU		SD				Grew 1980, 376
SUF0047	Jug (handle)		Suffolk	Otley	RU		SF				Burnham et al. 2001, 360
SUF0048	Bowl	Irchester	Suffolk	Lakenheath Fen	RS		SF				BM 1880.0802.168
SUF0049	Jug		Suffolk	Ipswich	RS		SF				BM 1857.0806.2
SUF0050	Jug		Suffolk	Brandon	RU		SF		Anthropomorphic human foot handle medallion		BM 1872.0816.9
SUF0051	Cauldron		Suffolk	Santon Downham	RS		SD	SUF0003-SUF0004 & SUF0051			Smith 1909, 146-163 (1)
SUR0001	Bowl		Surrey	Wotton	RU		SD		Geometric lines (cast channels, eleven pairs)		Kennett 1971, 130 5.1; BM 1915.04 06.1
SUR0002	Cauldron		Surrey	Wotton	RU		SD				Kennett 1971, 130 5.2; BM 1915.04 02.2
SUR0003	Cauldron		Surrey	Wotton	RU		SD				Kennet 1971, 130 5.3; BM 1915.04 06.3

SUR0004	Bucket		Surrey	Wotton	RU		SD				Kennett 1971, 130 5.4; BM 1915.04 06.4
SUR0005	Cauldron		Surrey	Wotton	RU		SD				Kennett 1971, 130 5.5; BM 1915.04 06.5
SUR0006	Bowl	Irchester	Surrey	Wotton	RU		SD				Kennett 1971, 130 5.6; BM 1915.04 06.6
SUR0007	Bowl	Irchester	Surrey	Wotton	RU		SD				Kennett 1971, 130 5.7; BM 1915.04 06.7
SUR0008	Bowl		Surrey	Wotton	RU		SD		Geometric herringbone and square stamps on interior basin		Kennett 1971, 132 5.8; BM 1915.04 06.8
SUR0009	Bowl		Surrey	Wotton	RU		SD				Kennett 1971, 132 5.9; BM 1915.04 06.9
SUR0010	Handled Pan 4	Coptic	Surrey	Wotton	RU		SD				Kennett 1971, 132 5.10; BM 1915.04 06.10
SUR0011	Vessel (fragment)		Surrey	Charwood	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic canine vessel foot		PAS SUR-17AA03
SUR0012	Bowl		Surrey	Walton on Thames	RU	River Thames	SF				BM 1909.0320.1
SWA0001	Vessel (fragment)		Swansea	Loughor	M	Leucarum Fort	SF				Marvell & Owen-John 1997, 247 (55)
SWA0002	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140-142	Swansea	Loughor	M	Leucarum Fort	SF		Concentric circle umbo and omphalos dot; Geometric linear etched body band; Concentric circle foot ring	Concentric circle handle medallion and suspension loop	Marvell & Owen-John 1997, 247 (56)
VGL0001	Jug (handle)		Vale of Glamorgan	Wenvoe	RU	Whitton Cross Roads	SF				Jarrett & Wrathmell 1981, 182 (50)
WAR0001	Vessel (fragment)		Warwickshire	Tanworth In Arden	RU		PAS		Geometric linear bands on vessel foot		PAS WAW-FFE863
WAR0002	Vessel (mount)		Warwickshire	Alcester	M		PAS		Floral (possible) leaf shaped hanging vessel mount		PAS WAW-5036D6
WAR0003	Bowl	Basin Uni	Warwickshire	Alcester	M	Southern Extramural Area	SF				Cracknell & Mahany 1994, 181, 120
WAR0004	Vessel (fragment)		Warwickshire	Alcester	M	Southern Extramural Area	SF				Cracknell & Mahany 1994, 181, 121
WAR0005	Vessel (mount)		Warwickshire	Alcester	M	Southern Extramural Area	SF		Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount		Cracknell & Mahany 1994, 181, 122
WAR0006	Vessel (mount)		Warwickshire	Alcester	M	Southern Extramural Area	SF		Floral (possible) leaf shaped vessel mount		Cracknell & Mahany 1994, 181, 123
WAR0007	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Warwickshire	Churchover	RU	Cave's Inn	SF			Concentric circle handle loop; inscription 'MATVRVS F'	Wright R. 1961, 195 (17); Mepeske & Moore 1978, 334 (29); RIB II 2415.38
WSU0001	Vessel (mount)		West Sussex	Eartham	RU		PAS		Zoomorphic duck or swan's head hanging vessel mount		PAS SUSS-37ADE6
WSU0002	Jug (fragment)		West Sussex	Chichester	U	North West Quadrant, Area 7, D 36 (685)	SF			Floral (possible) leaf handle medallion	Down 1978, 307 (153)
WSU0003	Vessel (fragment)		West Sussex	Chichester	U	Cattlemarket	SF		Geometric linear rim bands		Down 1989, 196 (62)
WSU0004	Bowl (fragment)		West Sussex	Chichester	U	County Hall	SF				Down 1989, 218 (7)
WSU0005	Bowl (fragment)		West Sussex	Chichester	U	Greyfriars	SF				Down & Magilton 1993, 190 (23)
WSU0006	Bowl (fragment)		West Sussex	Fishbourne	RS	A27	SF				Cunliffe et al. 1996, 200 (34)
WSU0007	Jug (handle)		West Sussex	Fishbourne	RS	A27	SF			Anthropomorphic cherub face handle medallion; Floral vine and leaf; Zoomorphic cat's paw near handle terminal; Floral leaf thumb rest	Cunliffe et al. 1996, 200 (45); Down & Henig 1988, 308-309
WSU0008	Vessel (fragment)		West Sussex	Fishbourne	RS	Fishbourne Roman Villa	SF		Concentric circle rim		Cunliffe 1971, 120 (152)
WSU0009	Vessel (fragment)		West Sussex	Fishbourne	RS	Fishbourne Roman Villa	SF		Concentric circle rim		Cunliffe 1971, 120 (153)
WSU0010	Jug		West Sussex	Chichester	U	Westergate	GD	2 Pb [ca], + V [c]			Smith, 1922 98
WYR0001	Cauldron		West Yorkshire	Castleford	M	Fort (Lagentium)	SF				Cool & Philo 1998, 81 (333)

WYR0002	Vessel (fragment)		West Yorkshire	Dalton Parlours	RS	Villa	SF		Out turned rim		Wrathmell & Nicholson 1990, 84 (22)
WYR0003	Vessel (fragment)		West Yorkshire	Dalton Parlours	RS	Villa	SF		Out turned rim		Wrathmell & Nicholson 1990, 84 (23)
WYR0004	Vessel (fragment)		West Yorkshire	Ilkley	M	Foundations of wall F, Site IV	SF		Anthropomorphic horned and bearded male bust vessel mount, probably Silenus or a satyr		Woodward 1925, 280 (f); JRS 10, 185
WYR0005	Handled Pan 2		West Yorkshire	Ilkley	M	Site III (lowest level)	SF				Woodward 1925, 285 (22)
WYR0006	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	West Yorkshire	Castleford	M	Fort (Lagentium)	SF			Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	Cool & Philo 1998, 98 (476)
WYR0007	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 140-142	West Yorkshire	Hebden Royd	RU	Slack	SF			Concentric circle handle medallion and suspension loop	Dodd & Woodward n.d., 77 (13)
WIL0001	Vessel (mount)		Wiltshire	Avebury	RS		PAS		Zoomorphic bird hanging vessel mount, probably a duck or a swan		PAS WILT-D5EBB5
WIL0002	Vessel (fragment)		Wiltshire	Leigh	RU		PAS			Zoomorphic depictions of a horse and a bird	PAS NMGW-C46CB4
WIL0003	Jug (handle)		Wiltshire	Codford	RU		PAS		Anthropomorphic female face handle medallion, stylized curled back blocked hair		PAS WILT-7E0308
WIL0004	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140-142	Wiltshire	Kingston Deverill	RS		SD	WILT0004-0008	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle medallion	PAS WILT-92B052
WIL0005	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140-142	Wiltshire	Kingston Deverill	RS		SD	WILT0004-0008	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle medallion	PAS WILT-92B052
WIL0006	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140-142	Wiltshire	Kingston Deverill	RS		SD	WILT0004-0008	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle medallion: Inscription "CIPIPOLIBI" in rectangular field	PAS WILT-92B052
WIL0007	Strainer		Wiltshire	Kingston Deverill	RS		SD	WILT0004-0008	Zoomorphic vessel spout		PAS WILT-92B052
WIL0008	Strainer		Wiltshire	Kingston Deverill	RS		SD	WILT0004-0008	Zoomorphic vessel spout		PAS WILT-92B052
WIL0009	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Wiltshire	Wanborough	RS		SF			Zoomorphic water bird's head rim attachment	Anderson et alia 2001, 92 (106)
WIL0010	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Wiltshire	Wanborough	RS		SF			Floral (possibly) leaf/beaded vine decoration near rim	Anderson et alia 2001, 93 (107)
WIL0011	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Wiltshire	Wanborough	RS		SF		Floral (possibly) leaf shaped lid		Anderson et alia 2001, 113 (242)
WIL0012	Vessel (fragment)		Wiltshire	Wanborough	RS		SF				Anderson et alia 2001, 113 (243)
WIL0013	Bowl	Irchester	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	RU	Blagan Hill	SD	1 Cn [gl, 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Burnham et al. 1994, 286; Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0014	Bowl	Irchester	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	RU	Blagan Hill	SD	1 Cn [gl, 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Burnham et al. 1994, 286; Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0015	Bowl	Irchester	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	RU	Blagan Hill	SD	1 Cn [gl, 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Burnham et al. 1994, 286; Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0016	Bowl	Irchester	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	RU	Blagan Hill	SD	1 Cn [gl, 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Burnham et al. 1994, 286; Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0017	Bowl	Irchester	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	RU	Blagan Hill	SD	1 Cn [gl, 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Burnham et al. 1994, 286; Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0018	Bowl	Irchester	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	RU	Blagan Hill	SD	1 Cn [gl, 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0019	Bowl	Irchester	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	RU	Blagan Hill	SD	1 Cn [gl, 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Guest et al. 1997, 427

WIL0020	Jug		Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	RU	Blagan Hill	SD	1 Cn [gl. 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0021	Bowl	Bassin festonné	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	RU	Blagan Hill	SD	1 Cn [gl. 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0022	Bowl	Bassin festonné	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	RU	Blagan Hill	SD	1 Cn [gl. 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0023	Jug	Eggers 125	Wiltshire	Roundway Hill	RU		SD		inscription "ASPAE[...] on inside of rim		Taylor & Collingwood 1923, 283 (12); RIB II 2415.8
WIL0024	Handled Pan 2	Rudge Cup type	Wiltshire	Rudge	RU		SF		Geometric enameled crenilation (depicting wall); inscription reads "A.MAISABALLAVAVXELOVVCAMBBOGL ANSBANNA"		Allason-Jones 2012, 23-36; RIB II 2415.53
WOR0001	Vessel (fragment)		Worcestershire	Inkberrow	RU		PAS		Geometric pelta shaped vessel foot, "heart-shaped" leg in centre of crescent		PAS WAW-18CS77
WOR0002	Vessel (fragment)		Worcestershire	Leigh	RU		PAS		Concentric circle rings on interior of basin		PAS WAW-07FEC3
WOR0003	Bowl		Worcestershire	Droitwich	RS	Hanbury Street	SF		Flanged rim		Hurst et al. 2006, 67 (9)
WOR0004	Vessel (fragment)		Worcestershire	Worcester	RS	Deansway	SF				Dalwood & Edwards 2004, 410 (15)

Appendix II: Structured Deposits of Copper Alloy Vessels in Roman Britain

Number	Form	Type	County	Site	Location	Context	Associated Finds	Decoration (body)	Decoration (handle)	Reference
AV0002	Handled Pan 2	Rudge Cup Type	Avon	Bath	Reservoir of the Roman Baths, (CS layer 3 sf 20,008)	RS		Geometric squares and triangles; Geometric depiction of wall crenulations; Concentric circle foot ring	Floral (possible) leaf and/or vine motif; Geometric wave shapes; punch dot inscription "DIISVM[...]/CODON[...]"	Cunliffe 1988, 14-16 (23); Hassall & Tomlin 1981, 381 (20); RIB II2415.60
BE0001	Bowl	Bassin festonné	Bedfordshire	Sandy		RS	BE0001-BE0003	Geometric scalloped edge (festonné)		Kennet 1971 124, 1.1
BE0002	Bowl	Bassin á bord godronné	Bedfordshire	Sandy		RS	BE0001-BE0003	Geometric repoussé bosses (godrons) 59 in number		Kennet 1971 124, 1.2
BE0003	Bowl	Bassin uni	Bedfordshire	Sandy		RS	BE0001-BE0003	Geometric rim bosses		Kennet 1971 124, 1.3
BUC0006	Bowl	Irchester	Buckinghamshire	Amersham	Misbourne Valley	RS	BUC0006-BUC0011	Concentric circle body bands; Inscription "X" and sideways "A" on exterior body of vessel; Coins found in area date between Trajan and Constantine I with two "unidentifiable 4th century" coins		Farley et alia 1988, 359-366 (1)
BUC0007	Bowl	Irchester	Buckinghamshire	Amersham	Misbourne Valley	RS	BUC0006-BUC0011	Concentric circle body bands; omphalos dot; Coins found in area date between Trajan and Constantine I with two "unidentifiable 4th century" coins		Farley et alia 1988, 359-366 (2)
BUC0008	Bowl	Irchester	Buckinghamshire	Amersham	Misbourne Valley	RS	BUC0006-BUC0011	Raised umbo and omphalos dot; Coins found in area date between Trajan and Constantine I with two "unidentifiable 4th century" coins		Farley et alia 1988, 359-366 (3)
BUC0009	Bowl	Irchester	Buckinghamshire	Amersham	Misbourne Valley	RS	BUC0006-BUC0011	Raised umbo and omphalos dot; Coins found in area date between Trajan and Constantine I with two "unidentifiable 4th century" coins		Farley et alia 1988, 359-366 (4)
BUC0010	Bowl		Buckinghamshire	Amersham	Misbourne Valley	RS	BUC0006-BUC0011	Coins found in area date between Trajan and Constantine I with two "unidentifiable 4th century" coins		Farley et alia 1988, 359-366 (5)
BUC0011	Bowl		Buckinghamshire	Amersham	Misbourne Valley	RS	BUC0006-BUC0011	Coins found in area date between Trajan and Constantine I with two "unidentifiable 4th century" coins		Farley et alia 1988, 359-366 (6)
CAR0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Carmarthenshire	Kyngadl	Coygan Cave	RS	CAE0002	Geometric triskele umbo	Concentric circle handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 103 (12a); Wainwright 1967, 85-88
CAR0002	Strainer		Carmarthenshire	Kyngadl	Coygan Cave	RS	CAE0001	Geometric circle/wave strainer dot pattern		Eggers 1968, 103 (12b); Wainwright 1967, 85-88
CAM0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140	Cambridgeshire	Elm	Coldham	RS	CAM0002	Concentric circle umbo	Circle handle loop	Eggers 1968, 106 (40a)
CAM0002	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 144	Cambridgeshire	Elm	Coldham	RS	CAM0001	Concentric circle umbo	Circle handle loop	Eggers 1968, 106 (40b)
CAM0003	Jug	Eggers 125	Cambridgeshire	Hauxton		RS	CAM0003-CAM0005	Trefoil mouth	Zoomorphic human face, perhaps cherub, on handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 106 (39a); Liversidge, 1977 29
CAM0004	Jug		Cambridgeshire	Hauxton		RS	CAM0003-CAM0005		Zoomorphic human face with wings above head, perhaps some form of Mercury, on handle medallion; high handle with floral thumb rest	Eggers 1968, 106 (39b); Liversidge 1977, 29
CAM0005	Jug		Cambridgeshire	Hauxton		RS	CAM0003-CAM0005		Zoomorphic human feet handle medallion, flat thumb rest, semi-fluted handle	Eggers 1968, 106 (39c); Liversidge 1977, 29
CAM0010	Cauldron		Cambridgeshire	Burwell	natural chalk knoll	RU	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0011	Bowl	Basin á bord godronné	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	natural chalk knoll	RU	CAM0011-CAM0024	Geometric repoussé bosses (godrons)		Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0012	Bowl	Irchester	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	natural chalk knoll	RU	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0013	Bowl	Irchester	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	natural chalk knoll	RU	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0014	Bowl	Irchester	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	natural chalk knoll	RU	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11

CAM0015	Bowl	Irchester	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	natural chalk knoll	RU	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0016	Bowl	Irchester	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	natural chalk knoll	RU	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0017	Bowl	Irchester	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	natural chalk knoll	RU	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0018	Bowl	Irchester	Cambridgeshire	Burwell	natural chalk knoll	RU	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0019	Bowl		Cambridgeshire	Burwell	natural chalk knoll	RU	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0020	Bowl		Cambridgeshire	Burwell	natural chalk knoll	RU	CAM0011-CAM0024	Floral vine circling umbo		Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0021	Bowl		Cambridgeshire	Burwell	natural chalk knoll	RU	CAM0011-CAM0024	Floral vine circling umbo		Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0022	Bowl		Cambridgeshire	Burwell	natural chalk knoll	RU	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0023	Handled Pan 2		Cambridgeshire	Burwell	natural chalk knoll	RU	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
CAM0024	Bowl		Cambridgeshire	Burwell	natural chalk knoll	RU	CAM0011-CAM0024			Cra'ster 1970, 344; Wilson 1971, 270; MAA 1969.44; MAA 1994-11-11
C0029	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140	Cumbria	Clifton		RS			inscription "TALIO F"	RIB II2415.47
C0030	Strainer		Cumbria	Clifton		RS				RIB II2415.47
DEN0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 131	Denbighshire	Glyn Dyfrdwy		RU	DEN0001-0004	Concentric circle umbo	Zoomorphic dual swan head handle loop, geometric scalloping boarder, inscription "S MERCV" in horizontal rectangular field, inscription "CIPINICOMA" in vertical rectangular field	Gardner 1927, 129-140; Eggers 1968 104 (19a); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (9); RIB II2415.16
DEN0002	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 137-138	Denbighshire	Glyn Dyfrdwy		RU	DEN0001-0004	Concentric circle umbo, concentric circle on exterior body	Geometric half circle handle loop, caduceus on handle, illegible inscription	Gardner 1927, 129-140; Eggers 1968 104 (19b)
DEN0003	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 146	Denbighshire	Glyn Dyfrdwy		RU	DEN0001-0004	Concentric circle umbo	Geometric trefoil dots on handle medallion, illegible inscription	Gardner 1927, 129-140; Eggers 1968 104 (19c)
DEN0004	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Eggers 144	Denbighshire	Glyn Dyfrdwy		RU	DEN0001-0004	Geometric rectangular sectioned ring on exterior body		Gardner 1927, 129-140; Eggers 1968 104 (19d)
DEN0008	Bowl		Denbighshire	Abergele	Plas Uchaf	RS	DEN0008-DEN0016	Concentric circle umbo; etched inscription "INDVS LX"		Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8; RIB II2415.61
DEN0009	Bowl		Denbighshire	Abergele	Plas Uchaf	RS	DEN0008-DEN0016	Concentric circle umbo; etched inscription "INDVS SH(?)"		Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8; RIB II2415.62

DEN0010	Bowl		Denbighshire	Abergele	Plas Uchaf	RS	DEN0008-DEN0016			Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8
DEN0011	Bowl		Denbighshire	Abergele	Plas Uchaf	RS	DEN0008-DEN0016			Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8
DEN0012	Strainer		Denbighshire	Abergele	Plas Uchaf	RS	DEN0008-DEN0016	Geometric meander, concentric circle and floral strainer dot patterns		Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8
DEN0013	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-140	Denbighshire	Abergele	Plas Uchaf	RS	DEN0008-DEN0016		Concentric circle handle loop	Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8
DEN0014	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 146-147	Denbighshire	Abergele	Plas Uchaf	RS	DEN0008-DEN0016		Trefoil handle loop	Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8
DEN0015	Bowl		Denbighshire	Abergele	Plas Uchaf	RS	DEN0008-DEN0016			Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8
DEN0016	Bowl		Denbighshire	Abergele	Plas Uchaf	RS	DEN0008-DEN0016			Wright & Hassall 1972, 363; NMGW 71.27H; RCAHM 1914, 7-8
DEV0003	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Devon	Exeter	Stone lined pit next to timber house	U				Rankov 1982, 383
DEV0004	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Devon	Exeter	Stone lined pit next to timber house	U				Rankov 1982, 383
DOR0001	Bucket (fragment)	Eggers 24	Dorset	Cranborne	Hod Hill	M	DOR0001-DOR0005	Anthropomorphic human bust and animal (canine?) heads on rim		Eggers 1968 103 (9a)
DOR0002	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 133	Dorset	Cranborne	Hod Hill	M	DOR0001-DOR0005		Geometric punch dots	Eggers 1968 103 (9b)
DOR0003	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 138	Dorset	Cranborne	Hod Hill	M	DOR0001-DOR0005		Geometric half sunburst on handle medallion, caduceus on handle	Eggers 1968 103 (9c)
DOR0004	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 140-141	Dorset	Cranborne	Hod Hill	M	DOR0001-DOR0005		Concentric ring handle medallion	Eggers 1968 103 (9d)
DOR0005	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Dorset	Cranborne	Hod Hill	M	DOR0001-DOR0005		Zoomorphic ramsherd handle terminal, fluted handle	Eggers 1968 103 (9e)
DUR0001	Jug		Durham	Sedgefield		RS			Anthropomorphic medusa handle medallion; Zoomorphic birds' heads where handle frames rim; fluted handle	Burnham 2007, 264 (5, Fig. 13)
DUR0005	Bowl		Durham	South Shields	South Shields Roman Fort	M		Inscription "M A SAB APOLLINI ANEXTIOMAROM" circling raised umbo		Henig 1984, 132-133; RIB II2415.55
DUR0006	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	Durham	Upper Weardale	Peat bog	RU	DUR0006-DUR0008	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle loop; inscription "P. CIPEPOLI"	Egglesstone 1915, 9-11; Bennett & Young 1981, 43 (41); RIB II2415.20
DUR0007	Handled Pan 2	Egger 142	Durham	Upper Weardale	Peat bog	RU	DUR0006-DUR0008	Concentric circle umbo; punch dot inscription around umbo read "LICINIANI"	Concentric circle handle loop; inscription "POLIBLM"	Egglesstone 1915, 9-11; Bennet & Young 1981, 43 (42); RIB II2415.27
DUR0008	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	Durham	Upper Weardale	Peat bog	RU	DUR0006-DUR0008			Egglesstone 1915, 9-11
ESUS0004	Bucket		East Sussex	Beachy Head	Bullock Down Farm	RU	5495 Cn [s]			Bland & Johns 1979, 61-107; BM 1973.0404.1
EX0008	Bowl	Irchester	Essex	Sturmer		RU	EX0008-EX0014			Kennet 1971, 124 2.1
EX0009	Bowl	Irchester	Essex	Sturmer		RU	EX0008-EX0014			Kennet 1971, 124 2.2
EX0010	Bowl	Irchester	Essex	Sturmer		RU	EX0008-EX0014			Kennet 1971, 126 2.3
EX0011	Handled Pan 4	Coptic	Essex	Sturmer		RU	EX0008-EX0014			Kennet 1971, 126 2.4
EX0012	Bowl		Essex	Sturmer		RU	EX0008-EX0014			Kennet 1971, 126 2.5
EX0013	Bowl	Bassin Unf	Essex	Sturmer		RU	EX0008-EX0014	Concentric circle umbo		Kennet 1971, 127 2.6
EX0014	Bowl	Bassin Unf	Essex	Sturmer		RU	EX0008-EX0014	Concentric circle umbo		Kennet 1971, 128 2.7
EX0022	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Essex	Chesterford	Bors Field	M	EX0023	Geometric linear rim embellishment	Geometric sub rectangular handle loop	Eggers 1968, 106 (38a)
EX0023	Strainer	Eggers 160-161	Essex	Chesterford	Bors Field	M	EX0022	Geometric strainer dots	Hilted handle	Eggers 1968, 106 (38b)
F0001	Bowl		Flintshire	Halkyn	Halkyn Mountain	RS	F0001-F0008			Kennet 1971, 128 3.1
F0002	Bucket		Flintshire	Halkyn	Halkyn Mountain	RS	F0001-F0008	Geometric triangular mount fittings with trefoil hoops		Kennet 1971, 128 3.2
F0003	Bucket		Flintshire	Halkyn	Halkyn Mountain	RS	F0001-F0008	Geometric triangular mount fittings with trefoil hoops		Kennet 1971, 128 3.3

F0004	Cauldron		Flintshire	Halkyn	Halkyn Mountain	RS	F0001-F0008	Geometric triangular mount fittings with trefoil hoops		Kennet 1971, 128 3.4
F0005	Bowl	Bassin Uni	Flintshire	Halkyn	Halkyn Mountain	RS	F0001-F0008			Kennet 1971, 128 3.5
F0006	Bowl	Irchester	Flintshire	Halkyn	Halkyn Mountain	RS	F0001-F0008			Kennet 1971, 128 3.6
F0007	Bowl	Irchester	Flintshire	Halkyn	Halkyn Mountain	RS	F0001-F0008			Kennet 1971, 128 3.7
F0008	Bowl	Irchester	Flintshire	Halkyn	Halkyn Mountain	RS	F0001-F0008			Kennet 1971, 128 3.8
GWY0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140	Gwynedd	Yns Gwrtheryw		RU	GWY0001-GWY0003	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 103-104 (17a)
GWY0002	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	Gwynedd	Yns Gwrtheryw		RU	GWY0001-GWY0003	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle medallion, geometric waves on handle	Eggers 1968, 103-104 (17a)
GWY0003	Bowl	Eggers 110	Gwynedd	Yns Gwrtheryw		RU	GWY0001-GWY0003			Eggers 1968, 103-104 (17a)
GWY0004	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140	Gwynedd	Harlech		RU	GWY0004-GWY0008		Geometric circle handle loop	Eggers 1968, 104 (18a)
GWY0005	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Gwynedd	Harlech		RU	GWY0004-GWY0008		Geometric circle handle loop	Eggers 1968, 104 (18b)
GWY0006	Vessel (fragment)		Gwynedd	Harlech		RU	GWY0004-GWY0008			Eggers 1968, 104 (18c)
GWY0007	Bowl	Eggers 110	Gwynedd	Harlech		RU	GWY0004-GWY0008			Eggers 1968, 104 (18d)
GWY0008	Bowl		Gwynedd	Harlech		RU	GWY0004-GWY0008			Eggers 1968, 104 (18e)
GWY0009	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	Gwynedd	Llanberis		RU	GWY0009-GWY0012	Concentric circle umbo and foot ring	Concentric circle handle medallion; stamped inscription reads "ABVCCV[...]"	Eggers 1968, 104 (21); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (1); RIB II2415.1
GWY0010	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	Gwynedd	Llanberis		RU	GWY0009-GWY0012	Concentric circle umbo and foot ring	Concentric circle handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 104 (21)
GWY0011	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	Gwynedd	Llanberis		RU	GWY0009-GWY0012	Concentric circle umbo and foot ring	Concentric circle handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 104 (21)
GWY0012	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	Gwynedd	Llanberis		RU	GWY0009-GWY0012	Concentric circle umbo and foot ring	Concentric circle handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 104 (21)
K0038	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Kent	Richborough	Pit 20	M	10 G [gl], 2 S [ca], 1 .R [ca], 4 Po [cl], 1 S [b], 1 Un [gl], 16 Cn [ca], 1 Un [st], 1 Po [st], 1 Co [f], 1 Co [b], 1 Bo [w & f]		Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	Bushe-Fox 1928, 31 (12)
LAN0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Lancashire	Ribchester	river	M	LAN0001-LAN0002	Concentric circle umbo, geometric linear embellished rim	Geometric keyshaped suspension loop	Eggers 1968, 107 (57a); Jackson & Craddock 1995, 86 (22)
LAN0002	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Lancashire	Ribchester	river	M	LAN0001-LAN0002	Geometric linear embellished rim	Geometric keyshaped suspension loop	Eggers 1968, 107 (57b); Jackson & Craddock 1995, 86 (23)
LAN0004	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Lancashire	Ribchester	river	M	LAN0001-2 (?)	Concentric circle foot ring	Inscription "CONP[...]" on handle; Concentric circle handle loop	McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (18); Jackson & Craddock 1995, 87 (24 & 25); RIB II2415.31
LIN0028	Bowl	Irchester	Lincolnshire	Lincoln	Depot Street, circa 330 meters west of Lower Walled City ("waterside")	U	1 V [gl]			Burnham et alia 2002, 305
LIN0029	Bowl	Irchester	Lincolnshire	Fiskerton	River Witham	RS				Field & Pearson 2003, 118 (1)
LIN0030	Bowl	Irchester	Lincolnshire	Fiskerton	River Witham	RS				Field & Pearson 2003, 118 (2)
LIN0031	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Lincolnshire	Kikstead	River Witham	RU			inscription "C.ARAT"	McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (6); RIB II2415.12

LIN0032	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Lincolnshire	Fiskerton	River Witham	RS			Floral vine leaves and caduceus; inscription "FLORVS F"	McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (26); RIB II2415.35
L0001	Bowl	Irchester	London	City of London	Drapers' Gardens, Well	U	L0001-L0015	Zoomorphic hanging vessel mount (bear or lion)		Gerrard 2009 168 854
L0002	Bucket	Hemmoor, Eggers 58	London	City of London	Drapers' Gardens, Well	U	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 171 821
L0003	Bucket	Hemmoor, Eggers 58	London	City of London	Drapers' Gardens, Well	U	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 171 824
L0004	Bucket		London	City of London	Drapers' Gardens, Well	U	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 171 820
L0005	Bucket		London	City of London	Drapers' Gardens, Well	U	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 171 816
L0006	Bucket	Westland	London	City of London	Drapers' Gardens, Well	U	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 171 813
L0007	Bowl	Perlandbecken	London	City of London	Drapers' Gardens, Well	U	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 173 818
L0008	Bowl	Perlandbecken	London	City of London	Drapers' Gardens, Well	U	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 173 829
L0009	Bowl	Perlandbecken	London	City of London	Drapers' Gardens, Well	U	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 172 822
L0010	Bowl	Bassin à bord godronné	London	City of London	Drapers' Gardens, Well	U	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 173 826
L0011	Bowl	Bassin à bord godronné	London	City of London	Drapers' Gardens, Well	U	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 173 853
L0012	Bowl		London	City of London	Drapers' Gardens, Well	U	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 173 817
L0013	Bowl		London	City of London	Drapers' Gardens, Well	U	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 173 819
L0014	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 161 (c.f.)	London	City of London	Drapers' Gardens, Well	U	L0001-L0015			Gerrard 2009 176 823
L0015	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 160 (c.f.)	London	City of London	Drapers' Gardens, Well	U	L0001-L0015		Geometric diamond-shaped expansion	Gerrard 2009 176 814
NE0004	Bowl	Rose Ash	Newport	Langstone	Bog/Swamp	RS				PAS NMGW-9C0216; Worrell 2009, 285-287
NE0005	Bowl	Rose Ash	Newport	Langstone	Bog/Swamp	RS				PAS NMGW-9C0216; Worrell 2009, 285-287
NE0006	Strainer		Newport	Langstone	Bog/Swamp	RS				PAS NMGW-9C0216; Worrell 2009, 285-287
NH0001	Bucket (fragment)		Northamptonshire	Irchester		RS				Kennett 1971, 128 4.1
NH0002	Bowl	Irchester	Northamptonshire	Irchester		RS				Kennett 1971, 128 4.2
NH0003	Bowl	Bassin à bord godronné	Northamptonshire	Irchester		RS				Kennett 1971, 128 4.3
NH0004	Bowl	Irchester	Northamptonshire	Irchester		RS				Kennett 1971, 130 4.4
NH0005	Bowl	Irchester	Northamptonshire	Irchester		RS				Kennett 1971, 130 4.5
NH0006	Bowl	Irchester	Northamptonshire	Irchester		RS				Kennett 1971, 130 4.6
NH0007	Handled Pan 2		Northamptonshire	Irchester		RS				Kennett 1971, 130 4.7
NH0008	Strainer		Northamptonshire	Irchester		RS		Geometric (strainer punch dots of base and wall of body in circle, cross, triangular, and cable-knit decoration), Symmetrical, Umbo ring		Kennet 1971, 130 4.8,
NH0009	Strainer		Northamptonshire	Irchester		RS		Geometric (strainer punch dots of base and wall of body in circle, cross, and waved decoration), Symmetrical, Umbo punch dot ring inside punch dot six pointed star	Geometric handle cross line engraving in diamonds and triangles, Flared handle terminal	Kennett 1971, 130 4.9
NOR0033	Cauldron		Norfolk	Weeting	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	RS	NOR0033-NOR0040			Gregory 1977, 265 (1)
NOR0034	Bowl	Bassin a bord godronne	Norfolk	Weeting	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	RS	NOR0033-NOR0040	Geometric 'godronne' decoration along rim		Gregory 1977, 267 (2)
NOR0035	Bowl	Bassin uni	Norfolk	Weeting	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	RS	NOR0033-NOR0040			Gregory 1977, 268 (3)
NOR0036	Cauldron		Norfolk	Weeting	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	RS	NOR0033-NOR0040			Gregory 1977, 268 (4)
NOR0037	Cauldron		Norfolk	Weeting	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	RS	NOR0033-NOR0040			Gregory 1977, 268 (5)
NOR0038	Bowl	Irchester	Norfolk	Weeting	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	RS	NOR0033-NOR0040			Gregory 1977, 268 (6)

NOR0039	Bowl	Irchester	Norfolk	Weeting	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	RS	NOR0033-NOR0040			Gregory 1977, 268 (7)
NOR0040	Bowl		Norfolk	Weeting	Northern flood-plain of River Ouse	RS	NOR0033-NOR0040			Gregory 1977, 269 (8)
NU0003	Strainer	Eggers 161	Northumberland	Great Chesters	Fort (Aesica)	M	NU0004, NU0005	Geometric sunburst strainer dot pattern		Eggers 1966, 108 59c
NU0004	Strainer	Eggers 161	Northumberland	Great Chesters	Fort (Aesica)	M	NU0003, NU0005	Geometric sunburst strainer dot pattern		Eggers 1966, 108 59d
NU0005	Handled Pan 3	Eggers 161	Northumberland	Great Chesters	Fort (Aesica)	M	NU0003, NU0004			Eggers 1966, 108 59e
NU0019	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139	Northumberland	Ponteland	Prestwick Carr, Swamp	RU	YOR0019-YOR0025	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle ring, stylised caduceus on handle with trefoil points and punch dot embellishments; inscription "DRACCIVS F"	Eggers 1968, 108 (65a); McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (21); RIB II2415.32
NU0020	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140-141	Northumberland	Ponteland	Prestwick Carr, Swamp	RU	YOR0019-YOR0025	Concentric circle umbo		Eggers 1968, 108 (65b)
NU0021	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140-141	Northumberland	Ponteland	Prestwick Carr, Swamp	RU	YOR0019-YOR0025	Concentric circle umbo		Eggers 1968, 108 (65c)
NU0022	Bowl	Eggers 68	Northumberland	Ponteland	Prestwick Carr, Swamp	RU	YOR0019-YOR0025			Eggers 1968, 108 (65d)
NU0023	Bowl	Eggers 70	Northumberland	Ponteland	Prestwick Carr, Swamp	RU	YOR0019-YOR0025		punch dot inscriptions below rim "T TTIRONIS CRIISCRH SNT SENECEIONIS" and "TKANDIANI VANNI"	Eggers 1968, 108 (65e); RIB II2415.63
NU0024	Cauldron	Westland, Eggers 12-13 (c.f.)	Northumberland	Ponteland	Prestwick Carr, Swamp	RU	YOR0019-YOR0025			Eggers 1968, 108 (65f)
NU0025	Bowl	Eggers 101-105	Northumberland	Ponteland	Prestwick Carr, Swamp	RU	YOR0019-YOR0025	Concentric circle footing		Eggers 1968, 108 (65g)
NU0029	Jar		Northumberland	Whittington		RU	NU0030	Floral oval half leaf band running under the rim; Concentric circle umbo		PAS NCL-33CC76
NU0030	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Whittington		RU	NU0029	Concentric circle umbo and foot ring	Concentric circle handle medallion loop	PAS NCL-335745
NU0035	Jug	Eggers 128a	Northumberland	Corbridge	Fort (Corstopitum), north of Stanegate	M	160 Cn [g], 2 Cn [ca]			Forester et al. 1912, 154; McDonald 1912, 1-12; Abdy 2002, 35 (19)
NU0050	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Matfen	Ingoe township	RU	NU0050-NU0051		Concentric circle handle loop; Geometric concentric circle dots formed in a triangle at base of handle medallion; inscription "SABINIANVS F" between two triangles of concentric circle dots; etched inscription "I XXV" on underside of handle	Wright 1969, 1-5; RIB II2415.44
NU0051	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Matfen	Ingoe township	RU	NU0050-NU0051		Concentric circle handle loop; Geometric concentric circle dots formed in a triangle at base of handle medallion; inscription "MAXMINVS F" between two triangles of concentric circle dots; etched inscription "I XXIS" on underside of handle	Wright 1969, 1-5; McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (30); RIB II2415.40
NYR0003	Handled Pan 2		North Yorkshire	Linton		RS	NYR0004		Geometric triangular protrusion from end of handle	PAS SWYOR-E51F57
NYR0004	Bowl		North Yorkshire	Linton		RS	NYR0003			PAS SWYOR-E4D7D0
NYR0008	Bucket	Ostland, Eggers 37-40	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 134 6.1; Eggers 1966 107 (55 1)
NYR0009	Strainer	Eggers 161	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028	Geometric swirl strainer dot pattern		Kennett 1971, 134 6.2; Eggers 1966 107 (55 2)
NYR0010	Strainer	Eggers 161	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028	Geometric swirl strainer dot pattern		Kennett 1971, 134 6.3; Eggers 1966 107 (55 3)
NYR0011	Strainer		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 134 6.4; Eggers 1966 107 (55 4)
NYR0012	Strainer		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028		Geometric swirl strainer dot pattern	Kennett 1971, 134 6.5; Eggers 1966 107 (55 5)
NYR0013	Strainer		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028		Floral strainer dot pattern in the shape of multi-petaled flower	Kennett 1971, 134 6.6; Eggers 1966 107 (55 6)
NYR0014	Strainer		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028		Geometric wave, swirl, flourish, swastika, and trefoil strainer dot pattern	Kennett 1971, 134 6.7; Eggers 1966 107 (55 7)
NYR0015	Bowl		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028	Concentric circle umbo		Kennett 1971, 135 6.8; Eggers 1966 107 (55 8)
NYR0016	Bowl		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.9; Eggers 1966 107 (55 9)
NYR0017	Bowl	Bassin à bord godronné	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028	Geometric linear rim decoration, many punch dots on underside of umbo		Kennett 1971, 135 6.10; Eggers 1966 107 (55 10)
NYR0018	Bowl	Irchester	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.11; Eggers 1966 107 (55 11)

NYR0019	Bowl	Irchester	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.12; Eggers 1966 107 (55 12)
NYR0020	Bowl	Irchester	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.13; Eggers 1966 107 (55 13)
NYR0021	Bowl	Irchester	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.14; Eggers 1966 107 (55 14)
NYR0022	Bowl	Irchester	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.15; Eggers 1966 107 (55 15)
NYR0023	Bowl	Irchester	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.16; Eggers 1966 107 (55 16)
NYR0024	Bowl		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.17; Eggers 1966 107 (55 17)
NYR0025	Vessel (fragment)		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.18-20; Eggers 1966 107 (55 18-20)
NYR0026	Bowl		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 135 6.21; Eggers 1966 107 (55 21)
NYR0027	Handled Pan 5		North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028		Geometric linear etching	Kennett 1971, 135 6.22; Eggers 1966 107 (55 22)
NYR0028	Bowl	Bassin à bord godronné	North Yorkshire	Knaresborough		RU	NYR0008-NYR0028			Kennett 1971, 136 6.23
NYR0037	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Rudge Cup type	North Yorkshire	Beadlam Roman Villa	south wall of Room 6, Building 1	RS	59 Un (m)	Floral vine (possible) body band; Inscription "[...] CITR" in upper register followed by a geometric zig-zag line		Wright & Hassall 1973, 334 (38); Neal 1996, 49 (23); RIB II2415.54
NYR0040	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	North Yorkshire	Stittenham		RU	NYR0040-NYR0044		Concentric Circle handle loop; inscription "P CIPI POLYIBI"	Eggers 1968, 107 (54a); RIB II2415.26
NYR0041	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	North Yorkshire	Stittenham		RU	NYR0040-NYR0044		Concentric Circle handle loop; inscription "P CIPI POLIB"	Eggers 1968, 107 (54b); RIB II2415.19
NYR0042	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	North Yorkshire	Stittenham		RU	NYR0040-NYR0044			Eggers 1968, 107 (54c)
NYR0043	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	North Yorkshire	Stittenham		RU	NYR0040-NYR0044			Eggers 1968, 107 (54d)
NYR0044	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 142	North Yorkshire	Stittenham		RU	NYR0040-NYR0044			Eggers 1968, 107 (54e)
STA0008	Bowl		Staffordshire	Wall		RS	31 Cn [s]	Geometric Chi-rho design		Mawer 1995, 19; RIB II2415.64
SUF0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 137-138	Suffolk	Oulton	Swamp	RU	SUF0002		Geometric half sunburst on handle medallion, half circle handle loop, caduceus on handle	Eggers 1968, 106 (45a)
SUF0002	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 144	Suffolk	Oulton	Swamp	RU	SUF0001	Floral band on body, concentric ring umbo	Concentric circle handle loop, geometric scalloping under handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 106 (45b)
SUF0003	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Suffolk	Santon Downham		RS	SUF0004		Zoomorphic canine handle terminal, fluted handle	Eggers 1968, 106 (44a)
SUF0004	Jug	Eggers 125	Suffolk	Santon Downham		RS	SUF0003		Zoomorphic canine bust thumb rest and dog foot handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 106 (44b)
SUF0043	Cauldron		Suffolk	Brandon		RU				Grew 1980, 376
SUF0044	Strainer		Suffolk	Brandon		RU				Grew 1980, 376
SUF0045	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140-142	Suffolk	Brandon		RU			inscription reads "IVLEVS . F"	McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (27); Grew 1980, 376
SUF0046	Bucket		Suffolk	Brandon		RU				Grew 1980, 376
SUF0051	Cauldron		Suffolk	Santon Downham		RS	SUF0003-SUF0004			Smith 1909, 146-163 (1)
SUR0001	Bowl		Surrey	Wotton		RU		Geometric lines (cast channels, eleven pairs)		Kennett 1971, 130 5.1; BM 1915.04 06.1
SUR0002	Cauldron		Surrey	Wotton		RU				Kennett 1971, 130 5.2; BM 1915.04 02.2
SUR0003	Cauldron		Surrey	Wotton		RU				Kennett 1971, 130 5.3; BM 1915.04 06.3
SUR0004	Bucket		Surrey	Wotton		RU				Kennett 1971, 130 5.4; BM 1915.04 06.4
SUR0005	Cauldron		Surrey	Wotton		RU				Kennett 1971, 130 5.5; BM 1915.04 06.5
SUR0006	Bowl	Irchester	Surrey	Wotton		RU				Kennett 1971, 130 5.6; BM 1915.04 06.6
SUR0007	Bowl	Irchester	Surrey	Wotton		RU				Kennett 1971, 130 5.7; BM 1915.04 06.7
SUR0008	Bowl		Surrey	Wotton		RU		Geometric herringbone and square stamps on interior basin		Kennett 1971, 132 5.8; BM 1915.04 06.8
SUR0009	Bowl		Surrey	Wotton		RU				Kennett 1971, 132 5.9; BM 1915.04 06.9
SUR0010	Handled Pan 4	Coptic	Surrey	Wotton		RU				Kennett 1971, 132 5.10; BM 1915.04 06.10

WIL0004	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140-142	Wiltshire	Kingston Deverill		RS	WILT0004-0008	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle medallion	PAS WILT-92B052
WIL0005	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140-142	Wiltshire	Kingston Deverill		RS	WILT0004-0008	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle medallion	PAS WILT-92B052
WIL0006	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140-142	Wiltshire	Kingston Deverill		RS	WILT0004-0008	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle medallion: Inscription "CIPLPOLIBI" in rectangular field	PAS WILT-92B052
WIL0007	Strainer		Wiltshire	Kingston Deverill		RS	WILT0004-0008	Zoomorphic vessel spouts		PAS WILT-92B052
WIL0008	Strainer		Wiltshire	Kingston Deverill		RS	WILT0004-0008	Zoomorphic vessel spouts		PAS WILT-92B052
WIL0013	Bowl	Irchester	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	Blagan Hill	RU	1 Cn [g], 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Burnham et al. 1994, 286; Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0014	Bowl	Irchester	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	Blagan Hill	RU	1 Cn [g], 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Burnham et al. 1994, 286; Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0015	Bowl	Irchester	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	Blagan Hill	RU	1 Cn [g], 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Burnham et al. 1994, 286; Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0016	Bowl	Irchester	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	Blagan Hill	RU	1 Cn [g], 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Burnham et al. 1994, 286; Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0017	Bowl	Irchester	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	Blagan Hill	RU	1 Cn [g], 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Burnham et al. 1994, 286; Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0018	Bowl	Irchester	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	Blagan Hill	RU	1 Cn [g], 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0019	Bowl	Irchester	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	Blagan Hill	RU	1 Cn [g], 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0020	Jug		Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	Blagan Hill	RU	1 Cn [g], 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0021	Bowl	Bassin festonné	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	Blagan Hill	RU	1 Cn [g], 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0022	Bowl	Bassin festonné	Wiltshire	Bishop's Cannings	Blagan Hill	RU	1 Cn [g], 1,646 Cn [s], 5,535 Cn [ca], 4 Po [s], 1 Po [ca], WIL0013-WIL0017			Guest et al. 1997, 427
WIL0023	Jug	Eggers 125	Wiltshire	Roundway Hill		RU		inscription "ASPAE[...]" on inside of rim		Taylor & Collingwood 1923, 283 (12); RIB II2415.8

Appendix III: Grave Deposits of Copper Alloy Vessels in Roman Britain.

Number	Form	Type	County	Site	Context	Location	Associated Finds	Decoration (body)	Decoration (handle)	Reference
BE0004	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 137-138	Bedfordshire	Shefford	RS	Stanfordbury Farm, Grave 1	BE0004-BE0005		Geometric half sunburst on handle medallion, caduceus on handle; inscription below sunburst "[...]JESPYV"	Eggers 1968 104-105 (29Aa); RIB II 2415.51
BE0005	Jug	Eggers 124-125	Bedfordshire	Shefford	RS	Stanfordbury Farm, Grave 1	BE0004-BE0005		Zoomorphic human bust on thumbrest and handle medallion	Eggers 1968 104-105 (29Ab)
BE0006	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 155	Bedfordshire	Shefford	RS	Stanfordbury Farm, Grave 2	2 A [c], 1 B [c]	Concentric ring umbo	Zoomorphic rams head handle terminal, fluted handle, floral second handle	Eggers 1968 104-105 (29Ab)
BE0007	Jug	Eggers 125	Bedfordshire	Shefford	RS	Stanfordbury Farm, Grave 2	2 A [c], 1 B [c]			Eggers 1968 104-105 (29Ab)
BUC0001	Jug	Eggers 125	Buckinghamshire	Thornborough	RS	Thornborough Barrow, possible family tomb	2 Am [c], 3 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], 1 Bc, BUC0001-0004	Trefoil mouth	Zoomorphic lion thumb rest with paw as handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 110 (89a); Philpott 1991, 261; Liversidge 1953, 29-32
BUC0002	Jug	Eggers 128a	Buckinghamshire	Thornborough	RS	Thornborough Barrow, possible family tomb	2 Am [c], 3 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], 1 Bc, BUC0001-0004		Anthropomorphic standing figure on handle medallion, floral thumb rest	Eggers 1968, 110 (89b); Philpott 1991, 261; Liversidge 1953, 29-32
BUC0003	Bowl	Eggers 94	Buckinghamshire	Thornborough	RS	Thornborough Barrow, possible family tomb	2 Am [c], 3 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], 1 Bc, BUC0001-0004			Philpott 1991, 261; Liversidge 1953, 29-32
BUC0004	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Buckinghamshire	Thornborough	RS	Thornborough Barrow, possible family tomb	2 Am [c], 3 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], 1 Bc, BUC0001-0004		Zoomorphic bear/wolf handle terminal	Philpott 1991, 261; Liversidge 1953, 29-32
CAM0007	Vessel		Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	RS	Huntington Road, Gravel Hill, Grave a	4 F [gl], Po 3 [st], 1 F [c]			Philpott 1991, 325; Liversidge 1977, 15-16
CAM0008	Jar		Cambridgeshire	Godmanchester	RS	Hinchingbrooke, Nun's Bridge	3 Bo [gl], 1 V [c], 1 Cn [s]	Zoomorphic busts of three beared men (satyrs?)	Floral drop handle	Philpott 1991, 332; Wilson, 1968 191 (5); Liversidge 1977, 24-25
C0001	Handled Pan 2	Rudge Cup Type Hemmoor, Eggers 58	Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 107	1 M [ca], 1 Un [ca], 1 N [f], 2 Un [b], 1 J [c], 2 B [c], 1 C [gl]	Floral and Geometric, enameled		Cool 2004, 124-128
C0002	Bucket (fragment)	Hemmoor, Eggers 58	Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 237	1 M [ca], 1 Un [ca], 1 Po [g], 4 Hn [f], 1 Po [gl], 25 N [f]	Floral and Geometric		Cool 2004, 374
C0003	Bucket	Hemmoor, Eggers 58	Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 235	1 M [ca], 1 Un [ca], 11 N [f], 4 V(F) [c]			Cool 2004, 195
C0004	Bucket	Hemmoor, Eggers 58	Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 141	20 Hn [f], 5 Po [gl], 2 V(F) [c]			Cool 2004, 144
C0005	Bucket	Hemmoor, Eggers 58	Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary		Geometric Beaded rim		Cool 2004, 374
C0006	Bucket		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 326	8 Un(F) [ca], 6 N [f], 1 B[c], 1 J[c], 26 V(F) [c], 1 Po [g]			Cool 2004, 254
C0007	Bucket		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 114	5 Un(F) [ca], 1 M [ca], 1 N [ca], 1 Un [f], 1 Po [gl], 4 V(F) [c]			Cool 2004, 129
C0008	Bucket		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 289	1 M [b], 1 V [c]			Cool 2004, 230
C0009	Cauldron (fragment)		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 198	1 Un [b], 4 Un [ca], 1 N [ca], 1 Kn [f], 130 N [f], 36 HN [f], 1 Wf [b], 13 Ar [b], 3 V [gl]			Cool 2004, 173
C0010	Bowl		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 127				Cool 2004, 136
C0011	Bowl		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 245				Cool 2004, 203
C0012	Bowl		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 239	28 Un [ca], 2 Hn [f], 10 N [f], 1 V [gl]			Cool 2004, 198
C0013	Bowl		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 270	1 Un [s], 1 M [ca], 2 Un [ca], 1 Hn [f], 2 N [f], A [b],			Cool 2004, 217
C0014	Strainer		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 133	23 Un [ca], 1 Po [f], 17 N [f], 1 V [gl], 1 J [c]			Cool 2004, 138
C0015	Strainer		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 81	2 N [f], 1 A [b], 1 J [c], 1 Mo [c]			Cool 2004, 106
C0016	Strainer		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 217	C0017, 10 Un [ca], 12 N [f], 1 Po [f], 1 Un [la], A [b]			Cool 2004, 185
C0017	Vessel (mount)		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 217	C0016, 10 Un [ca], 12 N [f], 1 Po [f], 1 Un [la], A [b]			Cool 2004, 185

C0018	Jug		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 221	C0019, 15 Un [ca], 1 Hn [f], 2 N [f]			Cool 2004, 188
C0019	Strainer		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 221	C0018, 15 Un [ca], 1 Hn [f], 2 N [f]			Cool 2004, 188
C0020	Jug		Cumbria	Brougham	M	Roman Cemetary, Grave 77	21 Un [ca], 2 Hn [f], 15 N [f], 1 Po [gl], 1 V [gl], A [b], 1 J [c]			Cool 204, 104
DOR0006	Vessel (fragment)		Dorset	Woodlands	RS	Knob's Crook, Pit I, Cemetary	28 N [f], + V [c], + Un [ca], 7 Un [f], + V [gl], 5 Un [st]			Fowler, 1965 36 (1)
EX0015	Bowl		Essex	Stansted Mountfichet	RS	Standsted Airport, Cremation 24 (DCS 251)	Bc (F)[ca], 13 N [f], V[c], J[c]	Concentric circle umbo		Havis and Brooks 2004, 215
EX0016	Jug	Eggers 123-126	Essex	Stansted Mountfichet	RS	Stansted Airport, Cremation 25 (DCS 247)	L [f], Kn [f/b], Un [f], V [p], 16 Un [ca], 40 un [ca], 62 N [f], 3 V [gl], 2 J [gl], 1 Bo [gl], 8 V [c], 1 Bu [c], 1 Am [c], A [b]	Floral neck with palm and trefoil leaves, trefoil mouth with godronné border, concentric circles on foot ring (body); bust of youth/satyr, eagle atop a globe, basket of fruit, thumb shaped thumb rest, hoof footed rim frame (handle)		Havis and Brooks 2004, 216
EX0017	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Essex	Stansted Mountfichet	RS	Standsted Airport, Cremation 25 (DCS 247)	L [f], Kn [f/b], Un [f], V [p], 16 Un [ca], 40 un [ca], 62 N [f], 3 V [gl], 2 J [gl], 1 Bo [gl], 8 V [c], 1 Bu [c], 1 Am [c], A [b]	Floral umbo with plam and trefoil leaves	Zoomorphic handle with bear/canine/lion terminal and rim ornamentation as well as dolphins on the underside of the body	Havis and Brooks 2004, 216
EX0018	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Essex	Stansted Mountfichet	RS	Standsted Airport, Cremation 25 (DCS 247)	L [f], Kn [f/b], Un [f], V [p], 16 Un [ca], 40 un [ca], 62 N [f], 3 V [gl], 2 J [gl], 1 Bo [gl], 8 V [c], 1 Bu [c], 1 Am [c], A [b]	Concentric circle foot ring	Geometric keyhole shaped handle loop	Havis and Brooks 2004, 224
EX0019	Jug	Eggers 129	Essex	Stansted Mountfichet	RS	Standsted Airport, Cremation 25 (DCS 247)	L [f], Kn [f/b], Un [f], V [p], 16 Un [ca], 40 un [ca], 62 N [f], 3 V [gl], 2 J [gl], 1 Bo [gl], 8 V [c], 1 Bu [c], 1 Am [c], A [b]	Concentric circle foot ring		Havis and Brooks 2004, 226
EX0020	Bowl		Essex	Stansted Mountfichet	RS	Standsted Airport, Cremation 25 (DCS 247)	L [f], Kn [f/b], Un [f], V [p], 16 Un [ca], 40 un [ca], 62 N [f], 3 V [gl], 2 J [gl], 1 Bo [gl], 8 V [c], 1 Bu [c], 1 Am [c], A [b]	Concentric circle umbo		Havis and Brooks 2004, 226
EX0021	Vessel (fragment)		Essex	Stansted Mountfichet	RS	Standsted Airport, Cremation 25 (DCS 247)	L [f], Kn [f/b], Un [f], V [p], 16 Un [ca], 40 un [ca], 62 N [f], 3 V [gl], 2 J [gl], 1 Bo [gl], 8 V [c], 1 Bu [c], 1 Am [c], A [b]			Havis and Brooks 2004, 226
EX0031	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Essex	Heybridge	RS	The Towers	1 A [c], EX0038	Floral Umbo	Fluted handle	Eggers 1968, 105 (35a); Wickenden 1986, 55 (4A)
EX0034	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Essex	Colchester	U	Joslin Collection	10 V [c], 3 Bo [gl], 1 Bc, 36 Cn, 21 Ar [c], + Co [b]		Keyhole shaped handle loop	Philpott, 1991 289; May 1930, 251-253 (1141); Eckardt 1999, 74-76 (40/1141)
EX0035	Jug	Eggers 123-126	Essex	Rivenhall	RS	Barrow Field, Possible Grave	EX0045		Zoomorphic lion's head thumb rest, zoomorphic lion's paw handle medallion	Rodwell, 1978 15; Rodwell & Rodwell 1993, 35-36
EX0036	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Essex	Rivenhall	RS	Barrow Field, Possible Grave	EX0044	Concentric circle foot ring		Rodwell, 1978 15; Rodwell & Rodwell 1993, 35-36
EX0038	Jug (handle)		Essex	Heybridge	RS	The Towers	1 A [c], EX0031		Anthropomorphic harpy thumb rest and handle medallion	Wickenden 1986, 55 (4A)
EX0058	Jug		Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow IV, Cemetary	1 AM[c], 1 Bc [w], 1 Fn [ca], 2 St [ca], 5 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], EX0034-EX0036	Floral neck ring	Zoomorphic bull skull handle medallion, zoomorphic sphinx standing on storks thumb rest	Philpott, 1991 256; VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 41; Eckardt 2009, 65 98
EX0059	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow IV, Cemetary	1 AM[c], 1 Bc [w], 1 Fn [ca], 2 St [ca], 5 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], EX0034-EX0036		Zoomorphic rams head handle terminal, fluted handle	Philpott, 1991 256; VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 41; Eckardt 2009, 65 98
EX0060	Jar		Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow IV, Cemetary	1 AM[c], 1 Bc [w], 1 Fn [ca], 2 St [ca], 5 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], EX0034-EX0036	Floral leaves and vines, geometric triangle incised bands, linear etchings on rim, enameled	Geometric linear etchings, geometric tapered terminals to drop loo handle	VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 41; Eckardt 2009, 65-98; BM 1868.0801.1
EX0061	Jug	Eggers 123-126	Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow III, Cemetary	3 Bo [gl], 1 L [f], 1 V [c]			VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 40; Eckardt 2009, 65-98
EX0062	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow III, Cemetary	3 Bo [gl], 1 L [f], 1 V [c]		Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 40; Eckardt 2009, 65 98

EX0063	Jug		Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow V, Cemetary	2 Bo [gl], 2 V [gl], 1 L [f], 3 V [c], EX0040		Zoomorphic lion's head above cow skull thumb rest, zoomorphic lion's paw handle medallion	VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 42; Eckardt 2009, 65-98
EX0064	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow V, Cemetary	2 Bo [gl], 2 V [gl], 1 L [f], 3 V [c], EX0039		Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 42; Eckardt 2009, 65 98
EX0065	Jug	Eggers 123-126	Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barow VII, Cemetary	2 F [c], 5 C [c], 2 Bo [gl], 3 V [c], 1 L [f], EX0042		Anthropomorphic human bust handle medallion	VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 43; Eckardt 2009, 65 98
EX0066	Bowl		Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow VII, Cemetary	2 F [c], 5 C [c], 2 Bo [gl], 3 V [c], 1 L [f], EX0041		Anthropomorphic human bust veiled thumb rest standing on two birds	VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 43; Eckardt 2009, 65-98
EX0067	Jug	Eggers 128a	Essex	Ashdon	RS	Bartlow Hills, Barrow IV, Cemetary	1 AM[c], 1 Bc [w], 1 Fn [ca], 2 St [ca], 5 Bo [gl], 1 L [ca], EX0034-EX0036			Philpott, 1991 256; VCH 3 (Essex) 1963 41; Eckardt 2009, 65-98
EX0070	Jar		Essex	Elsenham	RS		4 B [c], 1 J [c], 1 J [gl], 12 G [b], 6 G [gl], 1 M [ca], 3 Cn [s]	Geometric enameled chequer-board		Johns 1993, 161-165; Breeze 2012, 16; BM 1991.1201.1;
EX0071	Bowl		Essex	Elsenham	RS		4 B [c], 1 J [c], 1 J [gl], 12 G [b], 6 G [gl], 1 M [ca], 3 Cn [s]			Johns 1993, 161-165; BM **1991.1202.1-43(?)
EX0073	Jug	Eggers 125	Essex	Stanway	M	Grave BF64, "The Warrior's Burial"	1 A [c], 14 V [c], 3 Bo [gl], 3 Po [ca], 1 Wf [ca & f], 1 Wf [f], 20 G [gl], 1 G [w], 2 Bc [w]		Zoomorphic lions thumbrest and paw handle medallion	Crummy et al. 2007, 170-196 (BF64.25)
EX0074	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154	Essex	Stanway	M	Grave BF64, "The Warrior's Burial"	1 A [c], 14 V [c], 3 Bo [gl], 3 Po [ca], 1 Wf [ca & f], 1 Wf [f], 20 G [gl], 1 G [w], 2 Bc [w]		Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal	Crummy et al. 2007, 170-196 (BF64.26)
EX0075	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 137	Essex	Stanway	M	Grave CF47, "The Doctor's Burial"	13 V [c], 1 A [c], 10 Po [ca], 1 Po [st], 26 G [gl], 2 Bc [w], 4 Un [f], 4 Un [ca], 14 Si [ca & f]		Crescent handle loop; Caduceus	Crummy et al. 2007, 201-253 (CF47.21)
EX0076	Strainer		Essex	Stanway	M	Grave CF47, "The Doctor's Burial"	13 V [c], 1 A [c], 10 Po [ca], 1 Po [st], 26 G [gl], 2 Bc [w], 4 Un [f], 4 Un [ca], 14 Si [ca & f]	Zoomorphic dragonsque spout		Crummy et al. 2007, 201-253 (CF47.22)
EX0077	Vessel (fragment)		Essex	Stanway	M	Chamber BF6	21 V [c], 2 A [c], 1 Fn [ca], 1 G [w], 1 Po [f]			Crummy et al. 2007, 104-127 (BF6.25)

HAM0003	Jug	Eggers 123-126	Hampshire	Winchester	U	Grange Road, Grave 2	13 V [c], 1 J [gl], 2 A [b], 2 Kn [f], 2 Sty [f], + N [f], 1 Un [f], 1 Sp [ca], 1 Bc [c], 1 Bl [ca], 11 Po, 18 G [gl], 1 Po [st]	Trefoil mouth	Anthropomorphic female bust thumb rest and handle medallion	Philpott, 1991 270; Biddle, 1967 230-231, 240-242
HER0019	Bowl	Eggers 98-99	Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium, Silchester Gate, Mayne Avenue (Cremation Pit)	15 V [c], 1 Bo [gl], 2 J [gl], 1 Fn [f], Co [ca], 4 L [c], 20 G [gl]	Concentric circle interior and exterior of body; Concentric circle foot ring; omphalos evident	Anthropomorphic female bust thumb rest; zoomorphic birds heads; Floral leaf handle and lower handle medallion	Niblett & Reeves 1990, 441-446 (Fig. 1)
HER0030	Bowl		Hertfordshire	Stanton	RS	Ermine Street; Site D	3 V [c]	Concentric circle umbo and omphalos dot		Potter & Trow 1988, 58-59 (7)
HER0031	Jug	Eggers 127	Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]		Anthropomorphic Triton statuette at crest of handle by rim holding a jug and pan; Anthropomorphic Medusa head handle medallion	Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0032	Jug		Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]		Anthropomorphic Athena/Minerva handle medallion (helmeted female); Shield on handle; bowl of fruit atop a three footed table	Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0033	Jug		Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0034	Bowl		Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0035	Strainer		Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0036	Strainer		Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0037	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]		Zoomorphic ram's head terminal, fluted handle	Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0038	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0039	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0040	Bowl		Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 1	HER0031-HER0040; 30 W [f], 2 B [gl], 2 Bo [gl], 1 J [gl], 8 B [c]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0041	Jug	Eggers 127	Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 2	HER0041-HER0042, 1 L [ca], 5 B [c], 2 Bo [gl], 1 B [gl]		Zoomorphic bull thumb rest; Anthropomorphic gorgon head handle medallion	Burnham et al. 2003, 327
HER0042	Jug		Hertfordshire	Harpenden	RS	Turners Hall Farm, Grave 2	HER0041-HER0042, 1 L [ca], 5 B [c], 2 Bo [gl], 1 B [gl]			Burnham et al. 2003, 327
K0001	Jug		Kent	Lullingstone	RS	Temple/Mausoleum	A 1[b], F 1[c], B 2[gl], Bo 4[gl], G 1[w] 30 [gl] 17[b], Kn 2[f], S 2[f]			Meates, 1979 122-132
K0002	Jug		Kent	Maidstone, between Pested Bars and Lockham, Joy Wood, Cremated Deposit 3, Amphora X	RS	Cemetery	Bo 1[gl], L 1[f], T 1[uo], Am 1[c] K0003			Philpott, 1991 254; Scott Robinson, 1883 78 (Xb); Jessup, 1958 26 (3)
K0003	Jug	Eggers 129	Kent	Maidstone, between pested bars and Lockham, Joy Wood, Cremated Deposit 3, Amphora X	RS	Cemetery	Bo 1[gl], L 1[f], T 1[uo], Am 1[c] K0002			Philpott, 1991 254; Scott Robinson, 1883 78 (Xc); Jessup, 1958 26 (3)
K0004	Jug		Kent	Maidstone, between Pested Bars and Lockham, Joy Wood, Cremated Deposit 3, Amphora X**	RS	Cemetery	Bo 1[gl], T 1[uo], L 1[f] K0005			Philpott, 1991 259; Jessup 1958 27 (5)
K0005	Jug		Kent	Maidstone, between Pested Bars and Lockham, Joy Wood, Cremated Deposit 3, Amphora X**	RS	Cemetery	Bo 1[gl], T 1[uo], L 1[f] K0004			Philpott, 1991 259
K0006	Vessel		Kent	Maidstone	RS					Philpott 1991 259
K0007	Jug		Kent	Sittingbourne, Bayford	RS		L 1[ca], Bo 1[gl], J 1[gl], St 1[f], V 12[c], A 1[b] K0007-K0010		Anthropomorphic winged female (?) figure, possibly a harpy or siren	Philpott 1991 259
K0008	Bowl		Kent	Sittingbourne, Bayford	RS		L 1[ca], Bo 1[gl], J 1[gl], St 1[f], V 12[c], A 1[b] K0007-K0010			Philpott 1991 259

K0009	Jug		Kent	Sittingbourne, Bayford	RS		L 1[ca], Bo 1[gl], J 1[gl], St 1[f], V 12[c], A 1[b] K0007-K0010	Anthropomorphic negroid faces		Philpott 1991 259
K0010	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 155	Kent	Sittingbourne, Bayford	RS		L 1[ca], Bo 1[gl], J 1[gl], St 1[f], V 12[c], A 1[b] K0007-K0010	Anthropomorphic satyr head it beard, horns and pointed ears; eyes have space where semi-precious stones or gems may have once been inserted		Philpott 1991 259; BM 1883.1213.299
K0011	Jug		Kent	Sittingbourne, Bayford	RS		Bo 1[gl], J 1[gl], Un 3[gl], St 3[ui], L 1[f]	Anthropomorphic Ajax in frenzy attacking zoomorphic beasts		Philpott 1991 259; BM 1883.1213.320
K0012	Jug		Kent	Canterbury	U	Martyrs Field Road	Co 1[c] 1 [ui], Po 3[c], Bo 1[gl] K0013			Philpott 1991 314; Eggers 1966 102 4; Museum of Canterbury 7847-7848
K0013	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 155	Kent	Canterbury	U	Martyrs Field Road	Co 1[c] 1 [ui], Po 3[c], Bo 1[gl] K0012	Zoomorphic ram's head terminal, fluted handle		Philpott 1991 314; Eggers 1966 102 4; Museum of Canterbury 7847-7848
K0014	Cauldron		Kent	Springhead	RS	Vagniacae, Toll Gate, Cremation Pit	18 V [c], G [v], K0015, K0016	Geometric scalloped rim, perhaps depicting the evil eye	Zoomorphic duck's head drop-loop handle; Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount	Mynott 2008, 15
K0015	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 155	Kent	Springhead	RS	Vagniacae, Toll Gate, Cremation Pit	18 V[c], G [v], K0014, K0016	Concentric circle umbo	Zoomorphic ram's head terminal, fluted handle	Mynott 2008, 15
K0016	Jug		Kent	Springhead	RS	Vagniacae, Toll Gate, Cremation Pit	18 V [c], G [v], K0014, K0015		Anthropomorphic female bust thumb rest and handle medallion	Mynott 2008, 15
K0017	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 155	Kent	Springhead	RS	Vagniacae, Toll Gate, Cremation Pit	15 V [c], K0018	Floral flower in centre of basin circled by two bands of floral wreathes	Zoomorphic ram's head terminal, fluted handle	Mynott 2008, 15
K0018	Jug		Kent	Springhead	RS	Vagniacae, Toll Gate, Cremation Pit	15 V [c], K0019		Anthropomorphic female handle medallion; Zoomorphic lion'd head thumb rest	Mynott 2008, 15
K0020	Bowl	Eggers 99 (c.f.)	Kent	Luton	RS		1 Bc [ca], 1 Bo [gl] , 1 B [gl], 3 V [c], 2 C [c], K0027	Footed bowl, "AFRICANVS" inscription		Eggers 1966, 102 3a; BM 1894. 8 3. 58; Jessup, 1958 27-28; McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (2); RIB II 21415.2
K0025	Bucket	Hemmoor, Eggers 56-58	Kent	Ramsgate	RS	Cremation Pit		Concentric cirlee rim, drop handle, trefoil handle fittings		Eggers 1966, 102 5A; Smith 1922, 93-94; BM 1901.0716.1
K0027	Jug		Kent	Luton	RS		1 Bc [ca], 1 Bo [gl] , 1 B [gl], 3 V [c], 2 C [c], K0020			Jessup 1958, 27-28; BM 1894.0803.59
K0028	Bowl		Kent	Canterbury	U	Palace Street	2 Un [f]			Smith, 1922 86
K0043	Jug		Kent	Ashford	RS	Cremation Pit	K0043-K0044, 1 B [c], 1 Bo [w], 1 Bu [w]			Burnham et alia 2001, 382
K0044	Vessel (fragment)		Kent	Ashford	RS	Cremation Pit	K0043-K0044, 1 B [c], 1 Bo [w], 1 Bu [w]			Bumham et alia 2001, 382
MON0007	Jug		Monmouthshire	Llantilio Pertholey	RU			Zoomorphic leopard handle with silver spot inlays		PAS NMGW-9A9D16
NU0049	Jar		Northumberland	Corbridge	M	Burial 508	3 Po [ca], + N [f], , 1 Po [c], 1 L [c]			Casey & Hoffman, 1995b, 24 (6)
PO0002	Jug		Powys	Welshpool	RS		PO0002-PO0007, 3 Fn [f], 1 J [gl], 1 B [gl], 2 V [c]		Anthropomorphic satyr	Eggers 1968, 103 (16 1); Boon 1961 13 (1)
PO0003	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Powys	Welshpool	RS		PO0002-PO0007, 3 Fn [f], 1 J [gl], 1 B [gl], 2 V [c]		Anthropomorphic human bust handle terminal and thumb rest	Eggers 1968, 103 (16 2); Boon 1961 13 (2)
PO0004	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Powys	Welshpool	RS		PO0002-PO0007, 3 Fn [f], 1 J [gl], 1 B [gl], 2 V [c]	Floral (exterior body, under handle)	Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	Eggers 1968, 103 (16 1); Boon 1961 13 (3)
PO0005	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Powys	Welshpool	RS		PO0002-PO0007, 3 Fn [f], 1 J [gl], 1 B [gl], 2 V [c]		Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	Eggers 1968, 103 (16 1); Boon 1961 13 (4)
PO0006	Cauldron		Powys	Welshpool	RS		PO0002-PO0007, 3 Fn [f], 1 J [gl], 1 B [gl], 2 V [c]			Eggers 1968, 103 (16 1); Boon 1961 13 (5)

PO0007	Vessel (mount)		Powys	Welshpool	RS		PO0002-PO0007, 3 Fñ [f], 1 J [gl], 1 B [gl], 2 V [c]	Zoomorphic bull's head hanging vessel mount		Eggers 1968, 103 (16 1); Boon 1961 13 (6)
WSU0010	Jug		West Sussex	Chichester	U	Westergate	2 Fo [ca], + V [c]			Smith, 1922 98

Appendix IV: Site Finds of Copper Alloy Vessels in Roman Britain.

Number	Form	Type	County	Site	Context	Location	Decoration (body)	Decoration (handle)	Reference
AV0001	Jug (fragment)		Avon	Bath	RS	Swallow Street, Context 390	Zoomorphic duck thumb-rest		Davenport 1991, 81 (1)
BERK0001	Jug	Eggers 128	Berkshire	Thatcham	RNS	Near spring	Concentric rings on neck		Eggers 1966, 103 (7)
BUC0005	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Buckinghamshire	Milton Keynes	RS	Olney	Concentric circle umbo and foot ring	Zoomorphic bear/wolf handle terminal	Farley 1977, 485
CAR0003	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Carmarthenshire	Carmarthen	M	Priory Street		Floral vine and leaf enameled in blue	James 2003, 317 (57)
CAR0004	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Carmarthenshire	Carmarthen	M	Church Street	Floral (possibly) leaf shaped jug lid		James 2003, 319 (60)
CAR0005	Vessel (fragment)		Carmarthenshire	Coygan Camp	RS		Concentric circle umbo		Wainwright 1967, 93 (24.7)
CAR0006	Vessel (fragment)		Carmarthenshire	Coygan Camp	RS				Wainwright 1967, 93 (24.9)
CAR0007	Vessel (fragment)		Carmarthenshire	Coygan Camp	RS				Wainwright 1967, 93 (24.10)
CAR0008	Vessel (fragment)		Carmarthenshire	Coygan Camp	RS				Wainwright 1967, 93 (24.11)
CAR0009	Vessel (fragment)		Carmarthenshire	Coygan Camp	RS				Wainwright 1967, 93 (24.12)
CAM0006	Vessel (mount)	Eggers 79	Cambridgeshire	Barton	RNS		Zoomorphic bird (dove)		Eggers 1968, 106 (41)
CAM0009	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 131-133	Cambridgeshire	Ely	RNS	Isle of Ely, Prickwillow		Zoomorphic elements on top, dolphins below, floral vines; inscription "BODVOGENVS F"	Smith, 1922 85; RIB II 2415.11
CER0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Ceredigion	Llanio	M		Concentric circle umbo and omphalos dot	Concentric circle handle medallion and suspension loop; 3 concentric circle punch dots forming a triangle where handle medallion meets the handle	Burnham et alia 2005, 386
CHE0001	Cauldron		Cheshire	Middlewich	RS	King Street; Shallow Hearth Pit withing Building B			Dunn 2008, 43-44 (1)
CHE0002	Vessel (fragment)		Cheshire	Middlewich	RS	King Street; post hole fill	Floral (possibly) vines circling omphalos dot; geometric linear etched umbo ring; concentric circle foot ring		Dunn 2008, 45 (6)
CHE0003	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Cheshire	Chester	M	Goss Street		Concentric circle handle medallion and suspension loop; stamped inscription reads CIPI POLI[...]	McPeake & Moore 1978, 331 (11); RIB II 2415.25
C0021	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 123-126	Cumbria	Carlisle	M	South Lanes			McCarthy 2000, 105 (C30)
C0022	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 123-126	Cumbria	Carlisle	M	South Lanes			McCarthy 2000, 105 (C31)
C0023	Bowl (fragment)		Cumbria	Carlisle	M	Blackfriars Street, BLA D 101			McCarthy 1990, 132 (95)
C0024	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 145-147	Cumbria	Carlisle	M	Blackfriars Street, BLA G +		Trefoil suspension loop on handle medallion	McCarthy 1990, 132, 135 (96, 99)
C0025	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Eggers 139-144	Cumbria	Carlisle	M	Blackfriars Street, BLA D 501		Concentric circle handle medallion with circular suspension loop; inscription in rectangular field reads "ANSI. DIODORI[...]"	Bennet & Young 1981, 44 (45); McCarthy 1990, 135 (97)
C0026	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Eggers 139-144	Cumbria	Carlisle	M	Blackfriars Street, BLA B 600		Concentric circle handle medallion with circular suspension loop; inscription in rectangular field reads ".C.I.A[...]"	Bennet & Young 1981, 44 (46); McCarthy 1990, 135 (98)

C0027	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Eggers 139-144	Cumbria	Watercrook	M			Concentric circle handle medallion with circular suspension loop; inscription "[...] ANDID [...]"	Potter 1979, 215 (48); Bennet & Young 1981, 44 (44); RIB II 2415.13
C0028	Jug		Cumbria	Carlisle	M			Anthropomorphic and zoomorphic scene of magistrates sacrificing a pig in four registers	BM 1814,0705.37; Henig 1984, 132-134
DEN0005	Vessel (mount)		Denbighshire	Rhuddlan	M	Dinorben	Zoomorphic ox head hanging vessel mount		Gardner & Savoy 1964, 144-148
DEN0006	Vessel (mount)		Denbighshire	Rhuddlan	M	Dinorben	Zoomorphic ox head hanging vessel mount		Gardner & Savoy 1964, 144-148
DEN0007	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Denbighshire	Rhuddlan	M	Dinorben		Geometric linear etchings and swirls (possibly floral vines)	Gardner & Savoy 1964, 148-149
DEV0001	Vessel (fragment)		Devon	Exeter	U	Topsham	Concentric circle rim		Holbrook & Bidwell 1991, 257 (106)
DEV0002	Handled Pan 5	Eggers 130	Devon	Exeter	U	WS 22			Holbrook & Bidwell 1991, 257 (107)
DOR0012	Jug		Dorset	Dorchester	U	Greyhound Yard		Anthropomorphic face handle medallion	Woodward et al. 1993, 127 (80)
DOR0013	Bowl		Dorset	Dorchester	U	Greyhound Yard	Concentric circle umbo		Woodward et al. 1993, 127 (81)
DOR0014	Vessel (fragment)		Dorset	Dorchester	U	Greyhound Yard			Woodward et al. 1993, 127 (82)
DOR0015	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 123-126	Dorset	Dorchester	U	Greyhound Yard	Zoomorphic dolphin thumb rest on lid; Floral (possible) heart shaped lid		Woodward et al. 1993, 127 (83)
DOR0016	Jug (fragment)		Dorset	Dorchester	U	Greyhound Yard		Zoomorphic lion's paws and tail handle terminal	Woodward et al. 1993, 127 (84)
DOR0017	Jug (fragment)		Dorset	Dorchester	U	Greyhound Yard		Floral (possible) leaf thumb rest	Woodward et al. 1993, 127 (85)
DOR0018	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Dorset	Blandford Forum	M	Hod Hill		Geometric scalloping on terminal of handle	Richmond 1968, 114 (26)
DOR0019	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Dorset	Blandford Forum	M	Hod Hill		Geometric incised line border	Richmond 1968, 114 (27)
DUR0002	Bowl		Durham	Hurworth-on-Tees	RS		Concentric circle umbo		Burnham 2008, 2286-287 (1, Fig. 13)
DUR0003	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Durham	Bishop Auckland	M	Binchester Roman Fort		Concentric circle handle medallion and loop	Ferris 2010, 352 (90)
DUR0004	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160-161	Durham	Bishop Auckland	M	Binchester Roman Fort			Ferris 2010, 352 (91)
EX0001	Strainer		Essex	Colchester	U	Lion Walk (Domestic Fill)	Geometric swastica meander band		Crummy 1983, 71 2029
EX0002	Bowl (fragment)		Essex	Colchester	U	Lion Walk (Destruction layer)			Crummy 1983, 71 2030
EX0003	Bowl (fragment)		Essex	Colchester	U	Lion Walk (Destruction Layer)	Geometric and floral beaded rim		Crummy 1983, 71 2031
EX0004	Bowl	Bassin Uní (possibly)	Essex	Colchester	U	Balkerne Lane (Domestic fill)			Crummy 1983, 71 2034
EX0005	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Colchester	U	Balkerne Lane			Crummy 1983, 71 2040

EX0006	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160-161	Essex	Colchester	U	Balkerne Lane			Crummy 1983, 73 2043
EX0007	Jug (handle)		Essex	Colchester	U	Cups Hotel	Geometric		Crummy 1983, 73 2044
EX0024	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 196 (c.f.)	Essex	Colchester	U		Concentric circle foot ring	Geometric trefoil handle loop, inscription in rectangular field "PCIPLPOLYBI".	Eggers 1968, 106 (37c); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (13); RIB II 2415.23
EX0025	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Essex	Colchester	U		Concentric circle foot ring	Floral (possibly) tear drop/leaf shaped handle loop	Eggers 1968, 106 (37f)
EX0026	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139 (c.f.)	Essex	Colchester	U			Geometric circle handle loop	Eggers 1968, 106 (37g)
EX0027	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 140	Essex	Colchester	U	Trinity Street		Geometric circle handle loop; inscription "TVGIM"	Eggers 1968, 106 (37h); Wright 1944, 89 (12); RIB II 2415.50
EX0028	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 128	Essex	Colchester	U		Concentric circle neck, single spout, stopper	Floral thumb rest	Eggers 1968, 106 (37i)
EX0029	Jug	Eggers 128	Essex	Colchester	U		Concentric circle neck, single spout, stopper		Eggers 1968, 106 (37k)
EX0030	Strainer	Eggers 161	Essex	Great Wakering	RNS		Geometric sunburst and ring strainer dot pattern		Eggers 1968, 105 (34)
EX0032	Vessel (fragment)	Eggers 25	Essex	Heybridge	RS	The Towers			Eggers 1968, 105 (35b)
EX0033	Bucket	Ostland, Eggers 40-41	Essex	Fingringhoe	RNS	Wick Fame Gravel Pits			Eggers 1968, 105 (36)
EX0037	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 136	Essex	Colchester	U			Zoomorphic birds framed by floral vines, two handle loops; inscription in rectangular field "T.POMP.NIC"	Smith, 1922 85; RIB II 2415.48
EX0053	Vessel (fragment)		Essex	Boreham	RS		Geometric 'pear-shaped' suspension loop		Germany et al. 2003, 75 (18)
EX0054	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup type	Essex	Kelvedon	RS			Geometric checker board enamel pattern in black, yellow, blue and red enamel	Rodwell, 1988 57 (Fig. 48.43)
EX0055	Jug (handle)		Essex	Little Oakley	RS	Site II		Floral leaf shaped handle medallion	Barford 2002, 88 (CU11)
EX0056	Jug (handle)		Essex	Colchester	U	Sheepen Hill			Niblett 1985, 119 (21)
EX0057	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Witham	RS	Ivy Chimneys	Geometric triangular vessel mount		Turner 1999, 83 (47)
EX0068	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Essex	Colchester	U			Concentric Circle handle loop	Crummy 1992, 156 (543)
EX0069	Jug (handle)	Eggers 123-126	Essex	Colchester	U			Floral (?) thumbrest; jug lid attached	Crummy 1992, 156 (544)
EX0072	Strainer	Eggers 160	Essex	Great Wakering	RNS		Geometric waves and trefoil strainer dot patterns	Hilted Handle	BM 1892.1104.14
F0010	Jug (lid)		Flintshire	Flint	RS	Pentre Farm			O'Leary et alia 1989, 64 (4)
G0001	Strainer (fragment)	Eggers 160-162	Gloucestershire	Lydney	RS	Lydney Park	Geometric linear strainer dot pattern		Eggers 1968, 104 (27)

G0002	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 140	Gloucestershire	Cirencester	U			Concentric circle handle loop	Eggers 1968, 104 (28)
G0003	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 146	Gloucestershire	Kingholm	M		Concentric circle foot ring, body band	Concentric circle handle loop, linear etched boarder	Eggers 1968, 104 (26)
G0007	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Gloucestershire	Woodchester	RS		Geometric rectangle and triangle body band; Concentric circle umbo and foot ring	Floral wheat stalks on perimeter; Concentric circle handle medallion	BM 1811.0607.9
G0008	Jug (fragment)		Gloucestershire	Cirencester	U	DM I 137			Wacher & McWhirr 1982, 93 (30)
G0009	Bucket (fragment)		Gloucestershire	Cirencester	U	CY V 8 (house)	Floral leaf-shaped hanging vessel mount		McWhirr 1986, 111 (71)
G0010	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Gloucestershire	Cirencester	U	ARI 46	Floral (possible) leaf-shaped jug lid		Holbrook 1998, 318 (40)
G0011	Vessel (mount)		Gloucestershire	Cirencester	U	AHVIII 26	Anthropomorphic reclining banqueter vessel mount		Holbrook 1998, 318 (43)
G0012	Vessel (fragment)		Gloucestershire	Lydney	RS	Bath Building	Floral vine pattern on body; pearl scalloping on base		Wheeler 1932, 87 (112)
G0013	Bowl (fragment)		Gloucestershire	Uley	RS	Structure IX			Woodward & Leach 1993, 209 (5)
G0014	Jug (lid)	Eggers 128	Gloucestershire	Uley	RS	Structure IV	Geometric circular lid		Woodward & Leach 1993, 209 (9)
G0015	Jug (handle)		Gloucestershire	Tewkesbury	RS			Zoomorphic clawed foot handle medallion	BM 1903.014.1
GWY0013	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 142	Gwynedd	Caernarvon	M			Concentric circle handle medallion, inscription "SAGAVGVF" in rectangular field	Eggers 1968, 104 (22a); Wright 1969, 238 (20); RIB II 2415.45
HAM0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140 (c.f.)	Hampshire	Silchester	U	Pit 10, Insula XXIII	Concentric circle umbo	Concentric circle handle terminal, "PIAV" inscription on handle	Eggers 1966, 102 (6a); RIB II 2415.37
HAM0002	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Hampshire	Silchester	U	Pit 10, Insula XXIII	Concentric circle umbo	Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal	Eggers 1966, 102 (6b); Boon 1974 228-230 (1)
HAM0016	Bucket (fragment)		Hampshire	Fareham	M	Portchester Castle	Zoomorphic ox head hanging vessel mount		Cunliffe 1975, 212 (61)
HAM0017	Vessel (fragment)		Hampshire	Silchester	U	Forum-Basilica	Geometric fan/pelta' shaped foot		Fulford & Timby 2000, 345 (46)
HAM0018	Vessel (fragment)		Hampshire	Silchester	U	Forum-Basilica	Concentric circle umbo		Fulford & Timby 2000, 350 (84)
HAM0019	Vessel (fragment)		Hampshire	Silchester	U	Insula IX	Geometric fan/pelta' shaped foot		Fulford & Clarke 2011, 108 (46)
HAM0020	Jug (handle)		Hampshire	Silchester	U	Insula IX	Anthropomorphic human foot handle terminal; zoomorphic leaf thumb rest		Fulford & Clarke 2011, 114 (65)
HAM0021	Jug	Egger 129	Hampshire	Silchester	U	Insula XXIII, Well		Anthropomorphic handle medallion of bearded man, perhaps Silenus	Boon 1974, 85-86 & 228-229 (3)
HAM0022	Cauldron		Hampshire	Silchester	U				Boon 1974, 228-229 (4)
HER0001	Handled Pan 2	Rudge Cup	Hertfordshire	Braughing	RS		Floral vine and leaf, enameled; foot ring		Eggers 1968, 105 (31A)

HER0002	Vessel (mount)		Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium			Frere 1972, 130
HER0003	Vessel (mount)		Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium			Frere 1972, 130
HER0004	Vessel (mount)		Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium			Frere 1972, 130
HER0005	Jug (handle)		Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium	Zoomorphic Dolphin		Frere 1972, 130
HER0006	Jug (handle)		Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium	Zoomorphic Dolphin		Frere 1972, 130
HER0007	Jug (handle)		Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium	Zoomorphic Dolphin		Frere 1972, 130-132
HER0008	Jug (handle)		Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium			Frere 1972, 132
HER0009	Jug (handle)		Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium	Floral leaf moulding, Face (female)		Frere 1972, 132
HER0010	Vessel (fragment)		Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium	Concentric circle umbo		Frere 1972, 132
HER0011	Jug		Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium			Frere 1972, 132
HER0012	Jug		Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium		Floral handle with trefoils and heart shapes terminating in bulls head at vessel rim	Frere 1972, 132
HER0013	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium, unstratified		Zoomorphic ram's head terminal, fluted handle	Frere 1972, 138 (148)
HER0014	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium, B I 55		Zoomorphic ram's head terminal, fluted handle	Frere 1972, 138 (149)
HER0015	Strainer		Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium	Geometric punch-dot circle, 'S', and 'Z'		Frere 1972, 144
HER0016	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160-161	Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium			Frere 1984, 51 173
HER0017	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160-161	Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium			Frere 1984, 51 174
HER0018	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Hertfordshire	St. Albans	U	Verulamium	Zoomorphic duck sitting or swimming		Frere 1984, 51 175
HER0029	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 153	Hertfordshire	Baldock	RS	Upper Wall's Common, Site A 268		Flared handle terminal	Stead & Rigby 1986, 139 (394)
K0021	Jug		Kent	Faversham	RS		Concentric circle body bands	Anthropomorphic Cupid with sword and sling handle medallion	BM 1882.0405.2; BM 1882.0405.3
K0022	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Kent	Richborough	M		Zoomorphic ram's head terminal, fluted handle		Eggers 1966, 102 5a
K0023	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 123-126	Kent	Richborough	M		Floral		Eggers 1966, 102 5c
K0024	Vessel (mount)		Kent	Richborough	M				Eggers 1966, 102 5d
K0026	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Rudge Cup type	Kent	Canterbury	U		Geometric circles and swirls inside pentagons		Eggers 1968, 148 (4)
K0034	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 123-126	Kent	Faversham	RS		Floral palm pattern on neck (resembles fleur-de-lys)		BM 1882.0405.2
K0035	Vessel (mount)		Kent	Ashford	RS	Westhawk Farm, Context 7004	Floral leaf shaped (five pointed) hanging vessel mount		Booth et al. 2008, 165 (75)
K0036	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 123-126	Kent	Canterbury	U	Marlowe Car Park			Blockley et alia 1995, 1018 (336)
K0037	Bowl (fragment)		Kent	Springhead	RS	Roman Building 300522	Zoomorphic spout, highly stylized and difficult to ascribe; possibly a bear		Biddulph et al. 2011, 247 (194)
K0039	Jug (fragment)		Kent	Richborough	M	west of Site I		Floral (possible) leaf thumb rest	Bushe-Fox 1932, 83 (49)
K0040	Vessel (mount)		Kent	Richborough	M				Bushe-Fox 1932, 83 (52)
K0041	Vessel (mount)		Kent	Richborough	M				Bushe-Fox 1932, 83 (54)

K0042	Jug (fragment)		Kent	Richborough	M	South west area of Stone Fort		Anthropomorphic female bust handle medallion; Floral leaf thumb rest	Cunliffe 1968, 102-103 (189)
K0045	Jug (handle)		Kent	Chalkwell	RNS			Anthropomorphic (perhaps Gorgon?) handle medallion	BM 1883.1213.369
LEI0001	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 140	Leicestershire	Leicester	U	Jewry Wall		Concentric circle handle loop with dot in centre	Eggers 1968, 107 (49); Kenyon 1948, 260 (6)
LEI0004	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Leicestershire	Leicester	U	West Bridge, Site I		Floral (possible) vine patterns enameled in blue	Clay & Pollard 1994, 147 (41)
LEI0005	Vessel (fragment)		Leicestershire	Leicester	U	West Bridge, Site I	Concentric ring umbo and omphalos dot		Clay & Pollard 1994, 147 (42)
LEI0006	Vessel (fragment)	Perlrandsbecken	Leicestershire	Leicester	U	West Bridge, Site I	Geometric 'pearl' beaded out-turned rim		Clay & Pollard 1994, 147 (43)
LIN0001	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Osgodby	RNS				Eggers 1968, 107 (50a)
LIN0002	Strainer (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Osgodby	RNS		Geometric circle and square dot strainer dots		Eggers 1968, 107 (50b)
LIN0003	Vessel (fragment)	Eggers 79	Lincolnshire	Ashby	RNS		Zoomorphic bird mount, perhaps a dove or duck		Eggers 1968, 107 (51)
LIN0025	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Lincolnshire	Sleaford	RS	Near R.D.C Offices		Floral vine and leaf; 'heart-shaped' leaves; enameled in Dark blue, red and white	Elsdon 1997, 190-191
LIN0026	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Lincolnshire	Sleaford	RS	Site B (near St. Giles Church)		Floral leaf and vine; thin, oval shaped leaves on either side of central vine; traces of blue enamel	Elsdon 1997, 190-191
LIN0027	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Lincolnshire	Navenby	RS				Goodburn 1979, 295
LIN0033	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Lincolnshire	Humberside**	RS			inscription "[...]IAPPIA"	Hassall & Tomlin 1984, 345 (49); RIB II 2415.36
LIN0034	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Lincolnshire	Louth	RNS			stamped inscription "MLNFEC"; punch dot inscription "C CLSENIORIS ANNI"	Wright 1964, 180 (16); RIB II 2415.41
LIN0035	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 146-147	Lincolnshire	Lincoln	U			inscription "MLN [...]" on top of handle; inscription "[...] C. A. S. DC" on underside of handle	Bennett & Young 1981, 44 (43); RIB II 2415.42
LIN0036	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Lincolnshire	Normanby	RNS	near Scunthorpe		Concentric circle handle loop; punch dot inscription reads "ALPRI"	Wright & Hassall 1971, 299 (60); RIB II 2415.57
L0016	Bowl		London	City of London	U	Shadwell, Well (A)			Burnham et alia 2003, 347; Douglas et alia 2011
L0017	Jug (lid)		London	City of London	U	Paternoster Square			Watson 2006, 97 S37
L0018	Vessel (fragment)		London	City of London	U	Paternoster Square			Watson 2006, 97 S38
L0019	Jug (handle)		London	City of London	U	Paternoster Square	Zoomorphic, possibly lion		Watson 2006, 97 S39
L0020	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160-161	London	Southwark	U				Drummond-Murray 2002, 218 R11
L0021	Bucket (fragment)		London	City of London	U	Fenchurch			Birbeck 2009, 82 3611

L0022	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	London	City of London	U	Fenchurch	Zoomorphic Dolphin		Birbeck 2009, 82 468
L0023	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	London		U		Zoomorphic ram's head terminal, fluted handle		Eggers 1966, 100 1a
L0024	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 142-144	London	City of London	U	Christ's Hospital		Geometric circle terminal, linear border; inscription "L[...]SI"	Eggers 1966, 100 1b; McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (25); RIB II 2415.8
L0025	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 141	London	Bermondsey	U	Potter's Fields (south London)	Concentric circle umbo and foot ring, "TRVFC" inscription in rectangular field		Eggers 1966, 101 1c; McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (33); RIB II 2415.49
L0026	Jar	Eggers 39	London		U				Eggers 1966, 101 1d
L0027	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 125	London		U		Concentric circles on neck		Eggers 1966, 101 1g
L0028	Handled Pan 3	Eggers 161	London	City of London	U				Eggers 1966, 101 1h
L0029	Bowl	Eggers 71	London	City of London	U	Bucklersbury House			Eggers 1966, 101 (1i)
L0030	Vessel (fragment)		London		U		Anthropomorphic medusa head		Eggers 1966, 101 (1r)
L0031	Vessel (fragment)	Eggers 160-161	London	City of London	U	Bucklersbury House		Inscription "NDINVSF" in rectangular field	Eggers 1966, 101 1s; Wright 1969b, 239 (22); McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (38); RIB II 2415.15
L0032	Handled Pan 5	Eggers 130	London	City of London	U	Creed Lane			Eggers 1966, 101 1u; BM 1855.0804.23
L0033	Strainer	Eggers 160-161	London	City of London	U				Eggers 1966, 102 1w
L0035	Vessel (fragment)		London	City of London	U	Angel Court	Possible engraved lines		MoL ACW74[B12]<19>
L0036	Bowl		London	City of London	U	Peninsular House			MoL PEN79[1142]<53>
L0037	Handled Pan 2		London	City of London	U	145-146 Leadenhall Street, EC3			MoL LEN89[604]<55>
L0038	Vessel (fragment)		London	City of London	U	160-162 Fenchurch Street, 22-3 Lime Street, EC3	Concentric circle umbo		MoL FSE76[0]<23>
L0039	Cauldron		London	City of London	U	Blossom's Inn (well)			Burnham et alia 2002, 329
L0040	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	London	City of London	U	19-25 Birchin Lane, Bengal Court, 1-3 Castle Court, EC3	Trefoil lid		MOLA BRL87[595]<67>

L0041	Vessel (fragment)		London	City of London	U	Southwark, Tabbard Square (drain)			Burnham et alia 2004, 301
L0042	Jug (lid)		London	City of London	U	Amphitheater			Bateman 2008, 197 (S82)
L0043	Jug (lid)		London	City of London	U	Hibernia Wharf, Southwark	Anthropomorphic (?) jug lid in the shape of a conical Gladiator's helmet		MOLA HIB79[53]<28>
L0044	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	London	City of London	U	Hibernia Wharf, Southwark	Trefoil lid		MOLA HIB79[260]<80>
L0045	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	London	City of London	U	23-25 Austin Friars, EC2	Trefoil lid		MOLA AST87[233]<69>
L0046	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	London	City of London	U	23-25 Austin Friars, EC2	Trefoil lid		MOLA AST87[236BS]<91>
L0047	Jug		London	City of London	U	72-80 Cheapside, 83 84 Queen Street, 9-12 Pancras Lane, EC2 and EC4			MOLA CID90[764]<893>
L0048	Jug		London	City of London	U	36-37 King Street, EC2			MOLA KNG85[2118]<32>
L0049	Jug (handle)		London	City of London	U	Billingsgate Market Lorry Park, Lower Thames Street, EC3			MOLA BWB83[354]<3546>
L0050	Jug (handle)		London	City of London	U	General Post Office, 81 Newgate Street, EC1			MOLA GPO75[9164]<2168>
L0051	Jug (handle)		London	City of London	U	Lane (Nomura House), 121-127 Lower Thames Street, 33-36 Fish Street Hill, 22-26 Monument Street, 7-11A King's Head Court, EC3		Zoomorphic dolphin handle	MOLA PDN81[1761]<620>
L0052	Vessel (mount)		London	City of London	U	27-30 Lime Street, EC3	Zoomorphic aquatic bird hanging vessel mount		MOLA IME83[376]<77>
L0053	Bucket		London	City of London	U	5-12 Fenchurch Street, 1 Philpot Lane, EC3			MOLA FEN83[2142]<214>
L0054	Bucket		London	City of London	U	12-15 Finsbury Circus, EC2			MOLA FIB88[103]<2>
L0055	Bowl	Irchester	London	City of London	U	River Thames			BM 1891.0320.10
L0056	Jar		London	City of London	U	London Wall	inscription reads "EX OF COR"		Hassall & Tomlin 1984, 344 (35); RIB II 2415.33

L0057	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		London	City of London	U	Queen Victoria Street and Bucklersbury		inscription "SANGVSF"	Wtight 1969a, 5 (6); Wright 1969b, 239 (21); McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (36); RIB II 2415.46
L0058	Bowl		London	City of London	U	Creed Lane			BM 1855.0804.24
M0001	Jug		Greater Manchester	Manchester	M				Bruton 1929, 162 (24)
M0002	Jug (lid)	Eggers 128	Greater Manchester	Manchester	M	Barton Street			Gregory 2007, 134 (2)
MON0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140	Monmouthshire	Gelligaer	M	Fort		Concentric circlce handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 103 (14)
MON0008	Jug (handle)		Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Fortress Well			Manning et alia 1995, 192 (1)
MON0009	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Fortress Ditch	Zoomorphic bird lid statuette		Manning et alia 1995, 194 (2)
MON0010	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Fortress Latrine	Floral leaf shaped jug lid		Manning et alia 1995, 194 (3)
MON0011	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Fortress Pit	Floral leaf shaped jug lid		Manning et alia 1995, 194 (4)
MON0012	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Third-century Pit	Floral leaf shaped jug lid		Manning et alia 1995, 194 (5)
MON0013	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 145-147	Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Fortress Latrine	Concentric circle umbo and omphalos dot	Trefoil suspension loop	Manning et alia 1995, 194 (6)
MON0014	Vessel (fragment)		Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Fortress Pit	Concentric circle body band		Manning et alia 1995, 196 (9)
MON0015	Vessel (fragment)		Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Fortress Pit	Concentric circle body band		Manning et alia 1995, 196 (10)
MON0016	Vessel (mount)		Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium	Geometric triangular hanging vessel mount		Manning et alia 1995, 196 (13)
MON0017	Handled Pan 4	Coptic	Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Burrium, Drainage Gully near via principalis of Fortress			Manning et alia 1995, 198 (16)
NE0007	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140	Newport	Caerleon	M	Fort		Concentric circlce handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 104 (23)
NE0008	Bucket (fragment)		Newport	Caerleon	M	Fort, beneath frigidarium	Geometric pelta shaped bucket foot		Zienkiewicz 1986, 173 (8)
NE0009	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Newport	Caerleon	M			Concentric circlce handle medallion	Evans 2000, 350 (25)
NE0010	Vessel (mount)		Newport	Caerleon	M		Geometric sub-triangular hanging vessel mount		Evans 2000, 350 (26)
NE0011	Vessel (mount)		Newport	Caerleon	M		rim attachment to vessel mount, possibly duck or swan		Evans 2000, 352 (29)
NE0012	Bucket (fragment)		Newport	Caerleon	M		Geometric herring-bone incised lines on curved bucket foot		Evans 2000, 352 (30)
NE0013	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Newport	Caerleon	M	Alstone Cottage		Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal	Casey & Hoffman 1995, 89 (7)
NE0014	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 144	Newport	Caerleon	M	Well	Floral leaf body band; Concentric circle umbo and foot-ring; etched inscription "LVCCA"	Concentric cricle handle loop; stamped inscriptions "MATVRVS F", "ALA I TH"; punch dot inscription "LI"	Hassall & Tomlin 1985, 330-331 (41); RIB II 2415.39
NH0010	Vessel (fragment)		Northamptonshire	Higham Ferrers	RS		Concentric circle body bands		Lawrence & Smith 2009, 241 (357)

NH0011	Vessel (fragment)		Northamptonshire	Higham Ferrers	RS				Lawrence & Smith 2009, 241 (358)
NH0012	Vessel (fragment)		Northamptonshire	Higham Ferrers	RS		Concentric circle body bands		Lawrence & Smith 2009, 241 (360)
NOR0001	Handled Pan 3	Eggers 161	Norfolk	Swaffam	RS				Kennett 1969, 137
NOR0002	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup	Norfolk	Bergh Apton	RNS			Floral vine and leaf, geometric embellishment	Eggers 1968, 106 (46)
NOR0003	Bucket	Ostland, Eggers 38	Norfolk	Mundesley	RS				Eggers 1968, 106 (47); BM 1900. 7 14.1
NOR0004	Bucket	Ostland, Eggers 41-43	Norfolk	Swanton Morley	M	River (River Wensum)			Eggers 1968, 106 (48)
NOR0030	Bowl		Norfolk	Caistor-on-Sea	M				Darling & Gurney 1993, 96 (355)
NOR0031	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Norfolk	Oxnead Mill	RNS	Brampton			Frere 1985, 294
NOR0032	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Norfolk	Walsingham	RNS	near Roman temple site		Concentric circle handled medallion and suspension loop	Smith 1999, 39
NOR0041	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Norfolk	Saham Toney	M	near suspected fort at Sand Hills, Woodcock Hall		Concentric circle handle loop; punch dot inscription "C PRIMI"	Hassall & Tomlin 1978, 480 (61); RIB II 2415.59
NOR0042	Jug		Norfolk	Mundesley	RS				BM 1900.0717.1
NOT0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 144	Nottinghamshire	Broxtowe	M			inscription "ALBANVS"	Oswald 1939, 441; Eggers 1968, 110 (87); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (3); RIB II 2415.3
NOT0005	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Nottinghamshire	Brough-on-Fosse	M			Floral vines enameled in blue, green and red	Moore 1978, 319-327
NU0001	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Great Chesters	M				Eggers 1966, 108 59a
NU0002	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Great Chesters	M		Concentric circle umbo		Eggers 1966, 108 59b
NU0006	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housesteads Fort (Borcoviciu/Verco viciu)	Concentric circle umbo		Eggers 1968, 108 60
NU0007	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 145-147	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housesteads Fort (Borcoviciu/Verco viciu)		Geometric trefoil hole in handle medallion	Eggers 1968, 108 60
NU0008	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housesteads Fort (Borcoviciu/Verco viciu)		Geometric circles and border	Eggers 1968, 108 60
NU0009	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housesteads Fort (Borcoviciu/Verco viciu)			Eggers 1968, 108 60
NU0010	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housesteads Fort (Borcoviciu/Verco viciu)		Geometric circles and border	Eggers 1968, 108 60
NU0011	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Chesters	M	Fort (Cilurnum)			Eggers 1968, 108 61
NU0012	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Corbridge	M	Fort (Corstopitum)		Geometric circles and border; inscription "ANSIEPA[P]HR[ODITI]"	Eggers 1968, 108 62; Wright & Hassal 1991, 301 (76); RIB II 2415.6
NU0013	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Corbridge	M	Fort (Corstopitum)			Eggers 1968, 108 62

NU0014	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Rudchester	M	Fort (Vindobala)	Concentric circle umbo		Eggers 1968, 108 64a
NU0015	Handled Pan 3	Eggers 160-161	Northumberland	Rudchester	M	Fort (Vindobala)			Eggers 1968, 108 64b
NU0016	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 144	Northumberland	South Shields	M		Concentric circle umbo, floral and geometric band under rim	Concentric circle handle ring, punch dots	Bosanquet & Richmond 1936, 139-151; Eggers 1968, 108 66a
NU0017	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160-161	Northumberland	South Shields	M				Eggers 1968, 108 (66c)
NU0018	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	South Shields	M				Eggers 1968, 108 (66d)
NU0026	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Rudge Cup, Eggers 157	Northumberland	Harwood	RNS		Geometric dots, scallops, and shields, enameled		Eggers 1968, 108 (65 A); BM 1852.1001.1
NU0027	Strainer	Eggers 160	Northumberland	Hexham	RS	(Whitfield)	Geometric circle and scallops strainer dot pattern		Eggers 1968, 108 (63)
NU0028	Vessel (fragment)	Eggers 140-144	Northumberland	Bolton	RNS		Concentric circle umbo, omphalos dot, concentric circle foot ring		Eggers 1968, 109 (67); Newcastle Museum 1956, 130 A
NU0031	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Eggers 145-147	Northumberland	Birdoswald	M	Fort (Birdoswald)	Trefoil suspension loop in handle medallion		Wilmott 1997, 290 (125)
NU0032	Jug (fragment)		Northumberland	Birdoswald	M	Fort (Birdoswald)			Wilmott 1997, 290 (126)
NU0033	Jar (fragment)		Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housesteads Fort (Borcovium/Verco vium)	Geometric enameled triangle and zig zag body bands		Wilson 2002, 79
NU0034	Jug (fragment)		Northumberland	Corbridge	M	Fort (Corstopitum)		Floral leaf-shaped handle medallion	Bishop & Dore 1988, 173 (103)
NU0036	Jug		Northumberland	Corbridge	M	Fort (Corstopitum), east end of field, Site XLIII		Floral leaf embellishments; Anthropomorphic (possible) handle medallion	Forester et al. 1913, 235
NU0037	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Corbridge	M	Haltonchesters Roman Fort (Hunnum)	Concentric circle umbo		Dore 2010, 147 (26)
NU0038	Jar		Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housesteads Fort (Borcovium/Verco vium)	Geometric triangle, wave, and linear bands; enameled in green and turquoise		Rushmorth 2009, 438 (50)
NU0039	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housesteads Fort (Borcovium/Verco vium)	Concentric circle rim		Rushmorth 2009, 438 (51)
NU0040	Vessel (mount)		Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Housesteads Fort (Borcovium/Verco vium)		Geometric pelta shaped hanging vessel mount	Rushmorth 2009, 438 (54)
NU0041	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	South Shields	M	South east corner of fort	Concentric circle rim		Miket 1983, 111 (41)
NU0042	Vessel (fragment)		Northumberland	South Shields	M	Southwest gate ditches	Concentric circle umbo and omphalos dot; three undecorated feet		Bidwell & Speak 1994, 186 (45)
NU0043	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Vindolanda (2003/2004 Site A)			Birley & Blake 2005, 256 (9161)
NU0044	Bowl		Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Vindolanda (2003 Area B)			Birley & Blake 2005, 259 (8955)
NU0045	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Vindolanda (Area A 2005)		Zoomorphic canine handle terminal	Birley & Blake 2007, 221 (10035)

NU0046	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Vindolanda (2005 Area B)			Birley & Blake 2007, 228 (9845)
NU0047	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Vindolanda		Inscription in punch dots reads "[...] ERIORIS"	Burnham et alia 2005, 492
NU0048	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Northumberland	Bardon Mill	M	Vindolanda		Inscription in punch dots reads "BRO"	Burnham et alia 2005, 492
NYR0029	Jar	Ostland, Eggers 40	North Yorkshire	York	U	River, Blue Bridge Lane	Two incipations on rim "C ATTISIIVIIRI" (in punch dots), "C APRIL" (straight etched) post manufacture		Eggers 1968, 107 (52a); RCH 1962, 133 (143); RIB II 2415.58
NYR0030	Vessel (fragment)		North Yorkshire	York	U	River, (River Ouse)			Eggers 1968, 107 (52c)
NYR0031	Bowl	Eggers 101-105	North Yorkshire	Malton	RS		Concentric circle foot ring		Eggers 1968, 107 (56a)
NYR0032	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	North Yorkshire	Malton	RS			stamped inscription "ALPICVSF", punch dot inscriptions "LSERVENISVSUPER" and "SVPERI" under handle	Eggers 1968, 107 (56b); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (4); RIB II 2415.4
NYR0033	Vessel (fragment)		North Yorkshire	Aldborough	U		Concentric circle umbo		Bishop 1996, 10 (16)
NYR0034	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 123-126	North Yorkshire	Aldborough	U		Zoomorphic duck thumbrest		Bishop 1996, 10 (18)
NYR0035	Vessel (mount)		North Yorkshire	Aldborough	U		Geometric sub-pelta shaped hanging vessel mount		Bishop 1996, 14 (22)
NYR0036	Strainer (fragment)		North Yorkshire	Beadlam Roman Villa	RS	Villa, Corridor 3, Building 1	Concentric circle (possible) strainer dot pattern		Neal 1996, 49 (17)
NYR0038	Jar		North Yorkshire	Catterick	RS	Catterick Bypass, Site 433	Geometric triangle body bands above and below two crescent body bands, both bands in red and blue enamel		Wilson 2002, 78 (1)
NYR0039	Vessel (fragment)		North Yorkshire	York	U	Minster, Building 4	Concentric circle umbo		Philips & Heywood 1995, 385 (46)
OX0003	Vessel (mount)		Oxfordshire	North Leigh	RS	Shakenoak Farm; hypocaust in room XVI Building A	Zoomorphic bull bust hanging vessel mount		BrodRIB IIb et alia 2005, 52 (1)
OX0004	Vessel (fragment)		Oxfordshire	North Leigh	RS	Shakenoak Farm; north of Fish Pond II			BrodRIB IIb et alia 2005, 482 (250)
OX0005	Vessel (fragment)		Oxfordshire	North Leigh	RS	Akeman Street, Field 5651	Concentric circle rim		Hands et alia 2004, 50 (134)
PO0001	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 154-155	Powys	Caersws	RNS			Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	Eggers 1968, 103 (15a&b)
PO0008	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 150	Powys	Brecon	M	Fort		inscription "[...] RODITI" in rectangular field; keyhole shaped handle loop	Eggers 1968, 103 (14); Wheeler 1928, 107-111; RIB II 2415.7
PO0009	Bowl		Powys	Brecon	M	10 feet north of Building A, outside the fort			Wheeler 1928, 111-112
PO0010	Vessel (fragment)		Powys	Brecon	M	Retentura			Wheeler 1928, 112
PO0011	Jug (handle)		Powys	Brecon	M	Hutment of praetentura		Anthropomorphic Medusa's head handle medallion	Wheeler 1928, 117 (1)

SH0004	Jar		Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	Well 1			Atkinson 1942, 209 (1)
SH0005	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	East Room 1		Geometric 'key-hole' suspension loop	Atkinson 1942, 209 (3)
SH0006	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	outside east wall of Baths, Room 2		Concentric circle handle medallion and suspension loop	Atkinson 1942, 209 (4)
SH0006	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	East Entrance	Trefoil lid		Atkinson 1942, 210 (12, A 255)
SH0007	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	Courty yard west of Room A	Trefoil lid		Atkinson 1942, 210 (12, A 258)
SH0008	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	Pit 10	Trefoil lid		Atkinson 1942, 210 (12, A 257)
SH0009	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	Dump	Trefoil lid		Atkinson 1942, 210 (12 A 256)
SH0010	Jug	Eggers 123-126	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	Bath	Trefoil lid		Ellis 2000, 120 (235)
SH0011	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 137-138	Shropshire	Wroxeter	U	House on south side of baths		inscription reads "[...]ESRV[...]"	Wright 1958, 152 (14); RIB II 2415.52
SO0001	Bowl		Somerset	Somerton	RS	Bradley Hill, Building F	Repose decoration and champeve enameling		Wilson 1971, 276
SO0002	Handled Pan 2	Rudge Cup Type	Somerset	Somerton	RS	Bradley Hill, Building 2	Floral vine and leaf swirl and 's' scroll decoration with blue, green and red enamel		Leech 1981, 210
SYR0002	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	South Yorkshire	Doncaster	M	Frenchgate (Site DG)			Buckland & Magilton 1986, 85 (3)
SYR0003	Jug (lid)		South Yorkshire	Rotherham	M	Templeborough	Floral (?) leaf shaped jug lid		May 1922, 75 (1)
SYR0004	Jug (lid)		South Yorkshire	Rotherham	M	Templeborough	Floral (?) leaf shaped jug lid		May 1922, 75 (9)
STA0006	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Staffordshire	Rocester	RS	Otron's Farm ('shrine?')		Anthropomorphic 'Bacchic medusa' handle terminal; zoomorphic lion bust undercarriage; fluted handle	Ferris et alia 2000, 55 (10)
STA0007	Vessel (mount)		Staffordshire	Wall	RS	Castle Croft	Zoomorphic ox head mount		Gould 1964, 43 (8)
SUF0005	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139	Suffolk	Somberleyton Ashby and Herringfleet	RNS	Swamp (Herringfleet)	Concentric circle foot ring	Circle handle loop; caduceus with punch dot embellishments on handle; inscription in sub-rectangular filed "QVATTENVSF".	Eggers 1968, 106 (43); McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (32); RIB II 2415.43
SUF0037	Strainer (fragment)		Suffolk	Hacheston	RS	Field 1	Linear punch dots		Blagg et al. 2004, 123 (149)
SUF0038	Jug (fragment)		Suffolk	Hacheston	RS				Blagg et al. 2004, 123 (152)
SUF0039	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Hacheston	RS	Field 1	Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount		Blagg et al. 2004, 123 (153)
SUF0040	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Hacheston	RS	Field 2	Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount		Blagg et al. 2004, 123 (154)
SUF0041	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Hacheston	RS	Field 2	Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount		Blagg et al. 2004, 123 (155)
SUF0042	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Hacheston	RS	Field 2	Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount		Blagg et al. 2004, 124 (156)
SUF0047	Jug (handle)		Suffolk	Otley	RNS				Burnham et al. 2001, 360
SUF0048	Bowl	Irchester	Suffolk	Lakenheath Fen	RS				BM 1880.0802.168

SUF0049	Jug		Suffolk	Ipswich	RS				BM 1857.0806.2
SUF0050	Jug		Suffolk	Brandon	RNS			Anthropomorphic human foot handle medallion	BM 1872.0816.9
SUR0012	Bowl		Surrey	Walton on Thames	RNS	River Thames			BM 1909.0320.1
SWA0001	Vessel (fragment)		Swansea	Loughor	M	Leucarum Fort			Marvell & Owen-John 1997, 247 (55)
SWA0002	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 140-142	Swansea	Loughor	M	Leucarum Fort	Concentric circle umbo and omphalos dot; Geometric linear etched body band; Concentric circle foot ring	Concentric circle handle medallion and suspension loop	Marvell & Owen-John 1997, 247 (56)
VGL0001	Jug (handle)		Vale of Glamorgan	Wenvoe	RNS	Whitton Cross Roads			Jarrett & Wrathmell 1981, 182 (50)
WAR0003	Bowl	Basin Unf	Warwickshire	Alcester	M	Southern Extramural Area			Cracknell & Mahany 1994, 181, 120
WAR0004	Vessel (fragment)		Warwickshire	Alcester	M	Southern Extramural Area			Cracknell & Mahany 1994, 181, 121
WAR0005	Vessel (mount)		Warwickshire	Alcester	M	Southern Extramural Area	Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount		Cracknell & Mahany 1994, 181, 122
WAR0006	Vessel (mount)		Warwickshire	Alcester	M	Southern Extramural Area	Floral (possible) leaf shaped vessel mount		Cracknell & Mahany 1994, 181, 123
WAR0007	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Warwickshire	Churchover	RNS	Cave's Inn		Concentric circle handle loop; inscription "MATVRVS F"	Wright R. 1961, 195 (17); McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (29); RIB II 2415.38
WSU0002	Jug (fragment)		West Sussex	Chichester	U	North West Quadrant, Area 7. D 36 (685)		Floral (possible) leaf handle medallion	Down 1978, 307 (153)
WSU0003	Vessel (fragment)		West Sussex	Chichester	U	Cattlemarket	Geometric linear rim bands		Down 1989, 196 (62)
WSU0004	Bowl (fragment)		West Sussex	Chichester	U	County Hall			Down 1989, 218 (7)
WSU0005	Bowl (fragment)		West Sussex	Chichester	U	Greyfriars			Down & Magilton 1993, 190 (23)
WSU0006	Bowl (fragment)		West Sussex	Fishbourne	RS	A27			Cunliffe et al. 1996, 200 (34)
WSU0007	Jug (handle)		West Sussex	Fishbourne	RS	A27		Anthropomorphic cherub face handle medallion; Floral vine and leaf; Zoomorphic cat's paw near handle terminal; Floral leaf thumb rest	Cunliffe et al. 1996, 200 (45); Down & Henig 1988, 308-309
WSU0008	Vessel (fragment)		West Sussex	Fishbourne	RS	Fishbourne Roman Villa	Concentric circle rim		Cunliffe 1971, 120 (152)
WSU0009	Vessel (fragment)		West Sussex	Fishbourne	RS	Fishbourne Roman Villa	Concentric circle rim		Cunliffe 1971, 120 (153)
WYR0001	Cauldron		West Yorkshire	Castleford	M	Fort (Lagentium)			Cool & Philo 1998, 81 (333)
WYR0002	Vessel (fragment)		West Yorkshire	Dalton Parlours	RS	Villa	Out turned rim		Wrathmell & Nicholson 1990, 84 (22)

WYR0003	Vessel (fragment)		West Yorkshire	Dalton Parlours	RS	Villa	Out turned rim		Wrathmell & Nicholson 1990, 84 (23)
WYR0004	Vessel (fragment)		West Yorkshire	Ilkley	M	Foundations of wall F, Site IV	Anthropomorphic horned and bearded male bust vessel mount, probably Silenus or a satyr		Woodward 1925, 280 (I); JRS 10, 185
WYR0005	Handled Pan 2		West Yorkshire	Ilkley	M	Site III (lowest level)			Woodward 1925, 285 (22)
WYR0006	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	West Yorkshire	Castleford	M	Fort (Lagentium)		Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	Cool & Philo 1998, 98 (476)
WYR0007	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 140-142	West Yorkshire	Hebden Royd	RNS	Slack		Concentric circle handle medallion and suspension loop	Dodd & Woodward n.d., 77 (13)
WIL0009	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Wiltshire	Wanborough	RS			Zoomorphic water bird's head rim attachment	Anderson et alia 2001, 92 (106)
WIL0010	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Wiltshire	Wanborough	RS			Floral (possibly) leaf/beaded vine decoration near rim	Anderson et alia 2001, 93 (107)
WIL0011	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Wiltshire	Wanborough	RS		Floral (possibly) leaf shaped lid		Anderson et alia 2001, 113 (242)
WIL0012	Vessel (fragment)		Wiltshire	Wanborough	RS				Anderson et alia 2001, 113 (243)
WIL0024	Handled Pan 2	Rudge Cup type	Wiltshire	Rudge	RNS		Geometric enameled crenilation (depicting wall); inscription reads "A.MAISABALLAVAVX ELODVMCAMBOGLAN SBANNA"		Allason-Jones 2012, 23-36; RIB II 2415.53
WOR0003	Bowl		Worcestershire	Droitwich	RS	Hanbury Street	Flanged rim		Hurst et al. 2006, 67 (9)
WOR0004	Vessel (fragment)		Worcestershire	Worcester	RS	Deansway			Dalwood & Edwards 2004, 410 (15)

Appendix V: Single Finds of Copper Alloy Vessels from Roman Britain reported through the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Number	Form	Type	County	Site	Context	Decoration (body)	Decoration (handle)	Reference
BERK0002	Vessel (mount)		Berkshire	Chieveley	RU	Zoomorphic non-aquatic bird mount		PAS BERK-291567
DER0001	Vessel (fragment)		Derbyshire	Ripley	RU	Slightly bulged rim		PAS DENO-D72802
DOR0007	Jug (fragment)		Dorset	Castleton	RS		Anthropomorphic feet handle terminal medallion	PAS DOR-2DCB21
DOR0008	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Dorset	Nether Compton	RS		Concentric ring handle medallion	PAS SOMDOR-0FE673
DOR0009	Jug (fragment)	Eggers 128	Dorset	Corfe Castle	RS	Geometric circular lid		PAS WAW-4B7FA1
DOR0010	Bucket (fragment)		Dorset	Stoke Abbott	M	Geometric guilloche running along top of foot		PAS SOMDOR-53DF91
DOR0011	Vessel (fragment)		Dorset	Compton Abbas	RS	Zoomorphic bull's head mount		PAS SOMDOR-B23561
ESUS0001	Jug (handle)		East Sussex	Etchingham	RU		Anthropomorphic cherub with prominent curls and possible phrygian cap	PAS SUSS-C411A6
ESUS0002	Bucket (fragment)		East Sussex	St. Ann Without	RU	Geometric fan design, probably foot		PAS SUSS-85A5E2
ESUS0003	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	East Sussex	Southease	RU		Geometric etched lines form diamond and triangular shapes; possible enameling	PAS SUR-4DE0E1
EX0039	Bucket (fragment)		Essex	Greenstead Green And Halstead Rural	RU	Geometric 'pelta' bucket foot		PAS ESS-8C8A14
EX0040	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Ugley	RU	Geometric sub-triangular, top shaped mount		PAS BH-118825
EX0041	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Birch	RU	Geometric sub-triangular, top shaped mount		PAS ESS-7F6EB2
EX0042	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Wix	RU			PAS ESS-332F71
EX0043	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160	Essex	Great Bentley	RU		Hilted Handle	PAS ESS-6BE383
EX0044	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Essex	Steeple Bumpstead	RU		Zoomorphic handle terminal, either lion or a bear	PAS SF-9C7EA4
EX0045	Handled Pan 4	Coptic	Essex	Broxted	RU			PAS ESS-1D3342
EX0046	Vessel (fragment)		Essex	Roxwell	RU	Zoomorphic birds head suspension hook, probably a swan or duck		PAS ESS-E58103
EX0047	Bowl		Essex	Manningtree	RU			PAS ESS-45C445
EX0048	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Elsenham	RU	Floral (possibly) leaf shaped mount		PAS ESS-333B24

EX0049	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Fordham	RU			PAS ESS-874B53
EX0050	Vessel (fragment)		Essex	Fingringhoe	RU	Zoomorphic birds head suspension hook, probably a swan or duck		PAS ESS-2B77F7
EX0051	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Good Easter	RU	Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount, five points		PAS ESS-DD8738
EX0052	Vessel (mount)		Essex	Ardleigh	RU	Geometric pelta vessel foot		PAS ESS-A61324
EY0001	Vessel (handle)		East Riding of Yorkshire	Fridaythorpe	RU		Zoomorphic swan's head	PAS NLM-596735
EY0002	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		East Riding of Yorkshire	Humbleton	RU			PAS FAKL-58F455
EY0003	Vessel (mount)		East Riding of Yorkshire	North Cave	RU	Geometric fan-shaped mount		PAS SWYOR-53D721
EY0004	Handled Pan 4	Coptic	East Riding of Yorkshire	Hayton	RU			PAS RESEARCH-230A51
EY0005	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	East Riding of Yorkshire	Shipton Thorpe	RS		Geometric framing lines	PAS SWYOR-8F20A5
EY0006	Jar		East Riding of Yorkshire	Shipton Thorpe	RS	Geometric punch dots along base of the neck		PAS YORYM-103E35
EY0007	Bowl		East Riding of Yorkshire	Thwing	RS			PAS NCL-55ECD6
EY0008	Vessel (mount)		East Riding of Yorkshire	North Dalton	RS	Geometric pelta shaped vessel foot		PAS NCL-B86E85
EY0009	Vessel (mount)		East Riding of Yorkshire	North Dalton	RS	Geometric pelta shaped vessel foot		PAS YORYM-6A0083
F0009	Vessel (mount)		Flintshire	Flint	RS			PAS HESH-A0AE36
G0004	Vessel (mount)		Gloucestershire	Twynning	RU	Zoomorphic dragonesque mount		PAS WAW-CE0AC5
G0005	Vessel (mount)		Gloucestershire	Leigh	RS	Zoomorphic duck mount		PAS WAW-C7F0F1
G0006	Vessel (mount)		Gloucestershire	Sudeley	RS	Zoomorphic ox head mount		PAS GLO-63AEF2
HAM0004	Bucket (fragment)		Hampshire	Beaulieu	RU	Geometric fan/'pelta' shaped foot		PAS HAMP-EFA6E4
HAM0005	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Hampshire	Medstead CP	RS	Zoomorphic duck statuette, feather design encompasses surface of lid		PAS HAMP-258E52
HAM0006	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Hampshire	Ropley	RS	Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal		PAS HAMP-D46597
HAM0007	Vessel (fragment)		Hampshire	King's Worthy	RU		Floral leaf thumb rest, possibly palm	PAS HAMP-D685D2
HAM0008	Vessel (fragment)		Hampshire	Broughton	RU	Zoomorphic bird statuette on lid, perhaps a duck or chicken		PAS SUR-411370
HAM0009	Vessel (mount)		Hampshire	Ropley	RS	Floral leaf shaped mount		PAS SUR-934DA8
HAM0010	Vessel (mount)		Hampshire	Ropley	RS	Floral (possible) leaf shaped mount		PAS SUR-2D6151

HAM0011	Vessel (fragment)		Hampshire	Damerham	RS		Geometric etched lines on handle sides	PAS WILT-149137
HAM0012	Vessel (fragment)		Hampshire	Owslebury	RS			PAS FASW-4CB045
HAM0013	Vessel (fragment)		Hampshire	Owslebury	RS	Zoomorphic duck statuette		PAS HAMP3382
HAM0014	Vessel (fragment)		Hampshire	Corhampton And Meonstoke	RU	Geometric fan/'pelta' shaped foot		PAS HAMP2278
HAM0015	Vessel (fragment)		Hampshire	Wherwell	RU		Zoomorphic birds head terminal, perhaps a swan	PAS HAMP336
HER0020	Vessel (mount)		Hertfordshire	St. Michael	RU	Concentric circle punch dots, circle handle loop		PAS BH-5EC1F6
HER0021	Vessel (mount)		Hertfordshire	Clothall	RS	Geometric triangular shaped mount		PAS BH-FB17E1
HER0022	Vessel (mount)		Hertfordshire	Clothall	RS	Anthropomorphic bust, round headed male with wide nose, large eyes, and wavy hair, possibly satyr or Pan		PAS BH-C89753
HER0023	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Hertfordshire	Watton-at-Stone	RS	Floral leaf (possibly) shaped lid		PAS BH-57C9D5
HER0024	Vessel (mount)		Hertfordshire	Clothall	RS	Zoomorphic bird mount		PAS BH-231086
HER0025	Vessel (mount)		Hertfordshire	Ashwell	RS	Zoomorphic bird mount, appears to be a duck		PAS BH-5D2737
HER0026	Bucket (fragment)		Hertfordshire	Albury	RU	Geometric crescent bucket foot		PAS BH-4FF557
HER0027	Vessel (mount)		Hertfordshire	Much Hadham	RU	Anthropomorphic bust, female with two buns in hair, possibly Diana		PAS ESS-C55282
HER0028	Vessel (mount)		Hertfordshire	Wymondley	RS	Zoomorphic bull's head hanging vessel mount		PAS BH-1729A7
IOW0001	Vessel (fragment)		Isle of Wight	Newport	RS	Geometric crescent shaped bucket foot		PAS IOW-9CE336
IOW0002	Vessel (mount)		Isle of Wight	Newport	RS	Zoomorphic bird mount, perhaps a swan or duck		PAS IOW-BDD755

IOW0003	Vessel (mount)		Isle of Wight	Bembridge	RU	Anthropomorphic mount of a reclining male banquetor		PAS IOW-2F7DD1
K0029	Vessel (mount)		Kent	Lyminge	RU	Geometric sub-triangular mount		PAS KENT-9604E7
K0030	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Kent	Eynsford	RS		Zoomorphic ram's head handle terminal, fluted handle	PAS LON-B47821
K0031	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160-161	Kent	Lenham	RU		Hilted Handle	PAS KENT-8DAE18
K0032	Bowl		Kent	Chislet, Upstreet	RU			PAS KENT-6E89B4
K0033	Jug		Kent	Chislet, Upstreet	RU	Concentric circle foot ring	Anthropomorphic bust handled terminal, appears to be youthful male with hat (perhaps Phrygian); Floral leaf thumb rest	PAS KENT-6E5FE6
LAN0003	Handled Pan 3 (handle)	Eggers 160-161	Lancashire	Slyne with Hest	RU		Hilted handle	PAS LANCUM-101193
LEI0002	Vessel (fragment)		Leicestershire	Gaddesby	RU	Geometric pelta shaped bucket foot, dual-globular "heart-shaped" foot in centre of crescent		PAS LEIC-92A461
LEI0003	Vessel (fragment)		Leicestershire	Leire	RU	Gemoetric pelta shaped bucket foot		PAS LEIC-055A12
LIN0004	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Ancaster	RS		Zoomorphic bird's head	PAS WMID-E86F58
LIN0005	Handled Pan 1	Eggers 155	Lincolnshire	Scotton	RU	Concentric circle foot ring		PAS SWYOR-FB6262
LIN0006	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	North Thoresby	RU	Geometric pelta bucket foot, "Heart-shaped" foot in centre of crescent		PAS NLM-D01851
LIN0007	Bowl		Lincolnshire	Torksey	RU			PAS SWYOR-54B841
LIN0008	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Nettleton	RU		Zoomorphic bird's head, swan	PAS LIN-567032
LIN0009	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Nettleton	RU		Zoomorphic bird's head, duck	PAS LIN-565C52

LIN0010	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Lincolnshire	Thonock	RU			PAS LIN-D5C4E1
LIN0011	Bowl		Lincolnshire	Scotter	RU			PAS SWYOR-8E4C25
LIN0012	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Weston	RU	Geometric pelta shaped bucket foot, "Heart shaped" foot in centre of crescent		PAS SWYOR-A88651
LIN0013	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Lincolnshire	Folkingham	RU	Floral leaf (possible) shaped jug lid		PAS LIN-6C2E02
LIN0014	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Bilsby	RU	Zoomorphic bull's head vessel spout		PAS LIN-F8BC42
LIN0015	Jug (handle)		Lincolnshire	Lincoln	U		Zoomorphic shell or floral palm handle medallion	PAS LIN-51C7A7
LIN0016	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Lincolnshire	Keelby	RU		Inscription in rectangular field, broken "(...)VG"	PAS LIN-3EED71
LIN0017	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Wickenby	RS	Zoomorphic bull's head vessel spout		PAS NLM-5DF5D6
LIN0018	Vessel (mount)		Lincolnshire	Crowland	RU	Zoomorphic dolphin hook, "S" shaped		PAS NLM-4255
LIN0019	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Stainton By Langworth	RU	Geometric pelta shaped bucket foot		PAS NLM-224
LIN0020	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Gate Burton	RU	Floral palm shaped handle loop		PAS LVPL-1244
LIN0021	Vessel (fragment)		Lincolnshire	Marston	RU	Geometric pelta shaped vessel foot		PAS LIN-85A3A3
LIN0022	Vessel (mount)		Lincolnshire	Spilsby	RS	Zoomorphic bull's head vessel spout		PAS LIN-40CE20

LIN0023	Vessel (mount)		Lincolnshire	Caistor	M	Anthropomorphic female bust, two buns in hair, probably Diana or Luna		PAS NLM-AEA444
LIN0024	Vessel (mount)		Lincolnshire	Revesby	RU	Geometric trefoil triangular hanging vessel mount		PAS NCL-249C60
L0034	Vessel (mount)		London	Rainham		Geometric sub-triangular mount		PAS ESS-1DAE38
MON0002	Vessel (mount)		Monmouthshire	Mathern	RU	Zoomorphic dragonesque ring hooks; Floral five pointed leaf medallion		PAS PUBLIC-74C930
MON0003	Vessel (fragment)		Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Geometric pelta shaped bucket foot, two nodes on each side of crescent and triangle in the middle		PAS PUBLIC-749A73
MON0004	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Monmouthshire	Usk	M	Floral leaf shaped jug lid		PAS PUBLIC-CF7051
MON0005	Vessel (fragment)		Monmouthshire	Llantrisant Fawr	RU	Zoomorphic bull's head spout		PAS PUBLIC-699346
MON0006	Vessel (mount)		Monmouthshire	Caerwent	U	Zoomorphic boar shaped mount		PAS NMGW-2FC205
NE0001	Bucket		Newport	Langstone	RS			PAS NMGW-07F2B4
NE0002	Vessel (mount)		Newport	Langstone	RS	Anthropomorphic reclining banquetor mount		PAS NMGW-F4A3F6
NE0003	Vessel (mount)		Newport	Caerleon	M	Zoomorphic ox head mount		PAS NMGW-DBBD23
NLIN0001	Handled Pan 2 (fragment)	Rudge Cup Type	North Lincolnshire	Crowle	RS	Geometric swirls and circles, triskele within a circular field		PAS FAKL-9900E3
NLIN0002	Vessel (fragment)		North Lincolnshire	Winteringham	RS			PAS NLM-E3E502
NLIN0003	Vessel (fragment)		North Lincolnshire	Winteringham	RS	Geometric pelta shaped vessel foot		PAS NLM-A2CB67
NLIN0004	Jug (handle)	Eggers 125	North Lincolnshire	Appleby	RS	Zoomorphic lion head at the top of handle; zoomorphic lion's foot handle medallion		PAS SWYOR-E54DB2
NLIN0005	Vessel (mount)		North Lincolnshire	Winteringham	RS	Zoomorphic bird hanging mount, most likely a duck		PAS SWYOR-1707E1

NLIN0006	Handled Pan 2	Rudge Cup Type	North Lincolnshire	Winterton	RS	Geometric squares across the entire body in a chequer board pattern, enameled in diagonal rows of yellow, blue and possibly red	PAS NLM-F50443; Worrell 2009, 294-295
NLIN0007	Vessel (fragment)		North Lincolnshire	Scawby	RS	Zoomorphic bull's head jug spout, upraised horns, mohawk-like turf of hair on top of head	PAS NLM-F3AA42
NLIN0008	Vessel (mount)		North Lincolnshire	Holme	RU	Geometric sub-triangular hanging vessel mount	PAS NLM-52F093
NLIN0009	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	North Lincolnshire	Scawby	RS		Concentric circle handle medallion; Inscription in broken circular field reads "CIPIT"
NLIN0010	Jug (lid)		North Lincolnshire	Brigg	RU	Floral leaf jug lid; Zoomorphic (possibly) duck statuette on lid	PAS NLM-C883E2
NLIN0011	Vessel (mount)		North Lincolnshire	Scawby	RS	Zoomorphic swan's head hanging vessel mount	PAS NLM-75A127
NOR0005	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Brettenham	RS	Anthropomorphic female bust mount	PAS SF-5FE041
NOR0006	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Norfolk	Reepham	RU		Floral vine and leaf, geometric embellishment; yellow enamel extant
NOR0007	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Southrepps	RU		Zoomorphic dolphin handle; Floral embellishments on end of tail
NOR0008	Jug (handle)		Norfolk	Attlebridge	RS		PAS NMS-900741
NOR0009	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Shouldham	RS	Anthropomorphic female bust mount	PAS NMS-7E2C22
NOR0010	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Cawston	RS	Anthropomorphic male bearded bust mount, probably Pan	PAS NMS-57CB72

NOR0011	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Norfolk	Beachamwell	RU		Geometric punch dot decoration arranged in a triangular shape; etched lines along the border of the handle	PAS NMS-E52C90
NOR0012	Vessel (fragment)		Norfolk	Fincham	RU	Concentric circle basin rings		PAS NMS-28C680
NOR0013	Vessel (fragment)		Norfolk	Beeston with Bittering	RS		Zoomorphic handle terminal, probably a dolphin	PAS NMS-8D0814
NOR0014	Jug (fragment)		Norfolk	Feltwell	RS	Floral pellet foot decoration		PAS NMS-FFBFB1
NOR0015	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Ringstead	RS	Geometric sub-triangular hanging mount		PAS NMS-F47791
NOR0016	Jug (handle)		Norfolk	Hockwold cum Wilton	RS		Floral leaf swirls and embellishments; geometric rounded oval thumb rest	PAS NMS-388DD6
NOR0017	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Norfolk	East Walton	RS		Geometric punch dot decoration; etched lines along the border of the handle	PAS NMS-9AA877
NOR0018	Jug (fragment)		Norfolk	Beeston with Bittering	RS			PAS NMS-D5C680
NOR0019	Jug (handle)		Norfolk	Beeston with Bittering	RS		Floral leaf thumb rest	PAS NMS-0F88B4
NOR0020	Vessel (fragment)		Norfolk	Beeston with Bittering	RS	Geometric punch dots		PAS NMS-0EBFE1
NOR0021	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Narford	RU	Geometric sub-triangular hanging mount		PAS NMS-20B842
NOR0022	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Norfolk	Attlebridge	RU			PAS NMS-1518
NOR0023	Handled Pan 1 (handle)	Eggers 154-155	Norfolk	Kenninghall	RU		Zoomorphic ram's head	PAS NMS-1562
NOR0024	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 150	Norfolk	Tacolneston	RU		Geometric keyhole shaped handle loop, pellet at handle terminal	PAS NMS-199
NOR0025	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Hockwold cum Wilton	RS	Anthropomorphic female bust mount; floral five pointed leaf backing		PAS NMS-134
NOR0026	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Aldeby	RS	Geometric triangular hanging vessel mount		PAS NMS-D75F24
NOR0027	Vessel (mount)		Norfolk	Stanfield	RU	Geometric triangular hanging vessel mount		PAS NMS1310

NOR0028	Jug (handle)		Norfolk	Themelthorpe	RU	Floral leaf handle medallion		PAS NMS-DA1851
NOR0029	Jug (handle)		Norfolk	Colkirk	RU			PAS NMS1924
NOR0043	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Norfolk	Gunthorpe	PAS		Inscription "BEBE SESE"	NMS-7BC635; Worrell 2012
NOT0003	Vessel (fragment)		Nottinghamshire	Hawton	RU	Geometric circle band on rim		PAS DENO-CCC324
NOT0004	Vessel (mount)		Nottinghamshire	Collingham	RU	Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount		PAS DENO-149754
NYR0001	Handled Pan 2	Eggers 139-144	North Yorkshire	Malton	RS	Concentric circle umbo and foot ring		PAS NLM-6A7473
NYR0002	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	North Yorkshire	Brough with St. Giles	RU		Geometric punch dots arranged in a triangular shape at base of handle medallion; Concentric circle handle medallion loop	PAS NCL-782251
NYR0005	Handled Pan 2		North Yorkshire	Hawswick	RU	Concentric circle umbo and rings in interior basin		PAS LVPL-F9BE12
NYR0006	Vessel (mount)		North Yorkshire	Claxton	RU	Geometric sub-triangular hanging vessel mount		PAS DUR-510214
NYR0007	Vessel (mount)		North Yorkshire	Bedale	RU	Anthropomorphic face, possibly Cupid or cherub		PAS DUR-E1D6C7
OX0001	Vessel (mount)		Oxfordshire	Adwell	RU	Zoomorphic duck vessel mount, likely from a jug lid or other vessel lid		PAS BH-2DA8C6
OX0002	Vessel (mount)		Oxfordshire	Letcombe Regis	RU	Anthropomorphic bust of Bacchus		PAS BERK-C01546
RC0001	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Rhondda Cynon Taf	Pont Y Clun	RU			PAS NMGW-2EECF6
SH0001	Vessel (fragment)		Shropshire	Hordley	RU	Concentric circle umbo		PAS HESH-02FED3
SH0002	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Shropshire	Sheinton	RS	Floral (possible) leaf jug lid		PAS HESH-9774C3
SH0003	Vessel (mount)		Shropshire	Whitchurch	RS	Zoomorphic ox head mount		PAS LVPL-FIC917
SYR0001	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		South Yorkshire	Edlington	RU			PAS SWYOR-EA9393
STA0001	Vessel (mount)		Staffordshire	Shenstone	RS	Anthropomorphic reclining banquetor vessel mount		PAS WMID-6553C1

STA0002	Vessel (mount)		Staffordshire	Fisherwick	RU	Anthropomorphic male face circular mount, stylized provincial features, high cheeks, almond eyes		PAS WMID-26ACD7
STA0003	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Staffordshire	Brewood	RS		Concentric circle handle medallion loop	PAS WMID-6C2FE3
STA0004	Handled Pan 2	Rudge Cup Type	Staffordshire	Ilam	RU	Floral celtic style squirls, leaves, and vines; Enameled with green and yellow; Inscription reads "MAISCOGGABATAUXEL ODUNUMCAMMOGLAN NARIGOREVALIAELIUSD RACO"		PAS WMID-3FE965; Jackson 2012, 41-60
STA0005	Vessel (mount)		Staffordshire	Thorpe Constantine	RU	Zoomorphic ox head mount		PAS WAW-342131
SUF0006	Jug (handle)		Suffolk	Pettistree	RU		Geometric godronné thumb rest	PAS SF-8182F7
SUF0007	Vessel (fragment)		Suffolk	Kettlebaston	RU	Geometric pelta shaped vessel foot, "heart-shaped" foot in centre of crescent		PAS SF-7CE6C1
SUF0008	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Hacheston	RS	Floral leaf shaped hanging vessel mount		PAS SF-4E5A43
SUF0009	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Rudge Cup Type	Suffolk	Combs	RU		Floral celtic stylized leaves and spirals, enameled in blue	PAS SF-0349E2
SUF0010	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Suffolk	Hoxne	RU		Concentric circle handle loop; Geometric punch dots arranged in triangle	PAS SF-3C6B04
SUF0011	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	West Stow	RU	Anthropomorphic helmeted bust, possibly Minerva		PAS SF-040874
SUF0012	Vessel (fragment)		Suffolk	Barking	RS			PAS SF-A72D31
SUF0013	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Suffolk	Combs	RU		Concentric circle handle loop	PAS SF-3DCCA7
SUF0014	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Arwarton	RU	Geometric sub-triangular hanging vessel mount		PAS SF-2BC393
SUF0015	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 140-142	Suffolk	Chediston	RU		Concentric circle handle loop; Stamped inscription reads "CIPIPOL[...]"	PAS NMS-7F1BE6
SUF0016	Jug (handle)		Suffolk	Lowestoft	RS		Floral leaf handle medallion	PAS NMS-2E4838

SUF0017	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Mendham	RU	Zoomorphic dolphin hanging vessel mount		PAS NMS-C40776
SUF0018	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Suffolk	Freckenham	RU	Zoomorphic bird thumb rest; Floral (possible) leaf shaped jug lid		PAS SF-210633
SUF0019	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Mildenhall	RU	Zoomorphic duck vessel lid mount		PAS SF-DF4933
SUF0020	Jug (handle)		Suffolk	Brockley	RU		Anthropomorphic female face handle medallion wearing a triangular hat or headdress	PAS SF-452BA2
SUF0021	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Market Weston	RU	Floral (possible) leaf shaped hanging vessel mount		PAS SF-1D1EA1
SUF0022	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Hitcham	RS	Anthropomorphic male bust hanging vessel mount		PAS SF-B0DC84
SUF0023	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Yaxley	RS	Zoomorphic bird statuette, probably a jug lid mount		PAS SF-EB55A2
SUF0024	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Linstead Magna	RU	Floral (possible) leaf shaped hanging vessel mount		PAS SF-2AE0A6
SUF0025	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Horringer	RU		Zoomorphic bird	PAS NMS2676
SUF0026	Vessel (fragment)		Suffolk	Great Glemham	RU	Concentric circle umbo		PAS SF-8924
SUF0027	Vessel (fragment)		Suffolk	Wattisham	RU	Geometric pelta shaped vessel foot		PAS SF-9012
SUF0028	Handled Pan 2 (handle)	Eggers 139-144	Suffolk	Freckenham	RU		Concentric ring handle medallion	PAS SF-9054
SUF0029	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Suffolk	Bradfield Combust With Stanningfield	RS	Floral (possible) leaf shaped jug lid		PAS SF-9063
SUF0030	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Otley	RU	Zoomorphic swan's head vessel mount		PAS SF-9646
SUF0031	Jug (lid)	Eggers 123-126	Suffolk	Bredfield	RU	Zoomorphic bird thumb rest		PAS SF10041
SUF0032	Vessel (lfragment)		Suffolk	Combs	RU	Concentric circle lid		PAS SF10490

SUF0033	Jug (fragment)		Suffolk	Sutton	RU	Floral celtic stylized vine and leaf design, enameled		PAS SF10415
SUF0034	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Mildenhall	RU	Geometric sub-triangular hanging vessel mount		PAS SF-8C12D5
SUF0035	Handled Pan 2 (handle)		Suffolk	Stoke Ash	RS			PAS SF-110494
SUF0036	Vessel (mount)		Suffolk	Bury St. Edmunds	RS	Anthropomorphic bust of Sol Invictus		PAS LANCUM-D2F870
SUR0011	Vessel (fragment)		Surrey	Charlwood	RU	Zoomorphic canine vessel foot		PAS SUR-17AA03
WAR0001	Vessel (fragment)		Warwickshire	Tanworth In Arden	RU	Geometric linear bands on vessel foot		PAS WAW-FFE863
WAR0002	Vessel (mount)		Warwickshire	Alcester	M	Floral (possible) leaf shaped hanging vessel mount		PAS WAW-5036D6
WSU0001	Vessel (mount)		West Sussex	Eartham	RU	Zoomorphic duck or swan's head hanging vessel mount		PAS SUSS-37ADE6
WIL0001	Vessel (mount)		Wiltshire	Avebury	RS	Zoomorphic bird hanging vessel mount, probably a duck or a swan		PAS WILT-D5EBB5
WIL0002	Vessel (fragment)		Wiltshire	Leigh	RU		Zoomorphic depictions of a horse and a bird	PAS NMGW-C46CB4
WIL0003	Jug (handle)		Wiltshire	Codford	RU	Anthropomorphic female face handle medallion, stylized curled back blocked hair		PAS WILT-7E0308

WOR0001	Vessel (fragment)		Worcestershire	Inkberrow	RU	Geometric pelta shaped vessel foot, "heart-shaped" leg in centre of crescent		PAS WAW-18C577
WOR0002	Vessel (fragment)		Worcestershire	Leigh	RU	Concentric circle rings on interior of basin		PAS WAW-07FEC3

Appendix VI: Graves from Brougham, Cumbria with Copper Alloy Vessels

Findspot	Copper Alloy Vessels	Associated Finds
Grave 107	C0001 (Handled Pan 2)	1 copper alloy mount, 1 undiagnostic copper alloy fragment, 1 iron nail, 2 undiagnostic bone objects, 1 ceramic jar, 2 ceramic bowls, 1 glass cup
Grave 237	C0002 (Bucket)	1 copper alloy mount, multiple undiagnostic copper alloy fragments, 1 gold earring, 4 iron hobnails, 1 glass bead, 25 iron nails
Grave 235	C0003 (Bucket)	1 copper alloy mount, 1 undiagnostic copper alloy fragment, 11 iron nails, 4 fragments of ceramic vessels
Grave 141	C0004 (Bucket)	20 iron hobnails, 5 glass beads, 2 fragments of ceramic vessels
Unstratified in cemetery	C0005 (Bucket)	
Grave 326	C0006 (Bucket)	8 undiagnostic copper alloy fragments, 6 iron nails, 1 ceramic bowl, 1 ceramic jar, 26 fragments of ceramic vessels, 1 glass bead
Grave 114	C0007 (Bucket)	multiple undiagnostic copper alloy fragments, 1 copper alloy mount, 1 copper alloy nail, 1 iron nail, 1 undiagnostic iron fragment, melted glass bead fragments, 4 fragments of ceramic vessels
Grave 289	C0008 (Bucket)	1 bone mount, 1 fragment of a ceramic vessel
Grave 198	C0009 (Cauldron)	1 undiagnostic bone fragment, 4 undiagnostic copper alloy fragments, 1 copper alloy nail, 1 iron knife, 130 iron nails, 36 iron hobnails, 1 bone scabbard fitting, 13 bone/antler fittings, 3 glass vessels
Grave 127	C0010 (Bowl)	
Grave 245	C0011 (Bowl)	10 undiagnostic copper alloy fragments, 12 iron hobnails, 1

		iron nail
Grave 239	C0012 (Bowl)	28 undiagnostic copper alloy fragments, 2 iron hobnails, 10 iron nails, 1 glass vessel
Grave 270	C0013 (Bowl)	1 undiagnostic silver fragment, 1 copper alloy mount, 2 undiagnostic copper alloy fragments, 1 iron hobnail, 2 iron nails, 1 bone fetish
Grave 133	C0014 (Strainer)	23 undiagnostic copper alloy fragments, 1 iron brooch, 17 iron nails, 1 fragment of vessel glass, 1 ceramic jar
Grave 81	C0015 (Strainer)	2 iron nails, 1 bone fitting, 1 ceramic jar, 1 ceramic mortaria
Grave 217	C0016 (Strainer) C0017 (Vessel mount)	10 undiagnostic copper alloy fragments, 12 iron nails, 1 iron brooch, 1 undiagnostic lead alloy fragment, 1 bone fitting
Grave 221	C0018 (Jug) C0019 (Strainer)	15 undiagnostic copper alloy fragments, 1 iron hobnail, 2 iron nails
Grave 77	C0020 (Jug)	21 undiagnostic copper alloy fragments, 2 iron hobnails, 15 iron nails, 1 glass bead, 1 fragment of vessel glass, 1 bone fitting, 1 ceramic jar

Appendix VII: Romano-British Graves in Essex with Copper Alloy Vessels

Findspot/Date	Copper Alloy Vessels	Associated Finds
Stansted Airport (Cremation 24)/ 99-150 CE	EX0015 (Bowl)	1 copper alloy box fitting, 13 iron nails, 1 ceramic bowl, 1 ceramic jar
Stansted Airport (Cremation 25)/ 99-150 CE	EX0016 (Jug) EX0017 (Handled Pan 1) EX0018 (Handled Pan 2) EX0019 (Jug) EX0020 (Bowl) EX0021 (Vessel)	1 iron lamps, 1 iron knife with bone handle, 1 undiagnostic iron fragment, 1 pewter plate (with cremated bone), 16 undiagnostic copper alloy fragments, 62 iron nails, 3 glass bowls, 2 glass jugs, 1 glass bottle, 8 ceramic bowls, 1 ceramic bucket, 1 jug, 1 bone fitting
Heybridge (The Towers)/ 1 st -2 nd	EX0031 (Handled Pan 1) EX0038 (Jug)	1 ceramic statuette
Colchester/ 1 st	EX0034 (Handled Pan 2)	10 ceramic bowls, 3 glass bottles, 1 wooden box, 36 Coins, 21 ceramic statuettes, multiple bone fragments of cosmetic tools
Rivenhall (Barrow Field)/ 1 st -2 nd	EX0035 (Jug) EX0036 (Handled Pan 1)	
Bartlow Hills (Barrow IV) 1 st -2 nd	EX0058 (Jug) EX0059 (Handled Pan 1) EX0060 (Jar) EX0067 (Jug)	1 amphora, 1 wooden box, 1 copper alloy furniture mount, 2 copper alloy strigils, 5 glass bottles, 1 copper alloy lamp
Bartlow Hills (Barrow III) 1 st -2 nd	EX0061 (Jug) EX0062 (Handled Pan 1)	3 glass bottles, 1 iron lamp, 1 ceramic bowl
Bartlow Hills (Barrow V) 1 st -2 nd	EX0063 (Jug) EX0064 (Handled Pan 1)	2 glass bottles, 2 glass bowls, 1 iron lamp, 3 ceramic bowls
Bartlow Hills (Barrow VII) 1 st -2 nd	EX0065 (Jug) EX0066 (Bowl)	2 ceramic jugs, 5 ceramic cups, 2 glass bottles, 3 ceramic bowls, 1 iron lamp
Elsenham/ 1 st -2 nd	EX0070 (Jar) EX0071 (Bowl)	4 ceramic bowls, 1 ceramic jar, 1 glass jug, 12 bone game counters, 6 glass game counters (5 black, 1 white), 1 copper alloy box fitting, multiple copper alloy & iron studs and nails, 3 coins

Stanway (Warrior's Burial)/ 1 st	EX0073 (Jug) EX0074 (Handled Pan 1)	1 amphora, 14 ceramic vessels, 3 glass bottles, 2 copper alloy brooches, 1 copper alloy arm ring, 1 iron and copper alloy shield boss, 1 iron lancehead, 20 glass game counters, 1 wooden game board, 2 wooden boxes
Stanway (Doctor's Burial)/1 st	EX0075 (Handled Pan 2) EX0076 (Strainer)	13 ceramic vessels, 1 amphora, 2 copper alloy brooches, 8 copper alloy rings, 1 jet bead, 26 glass game counters, 2 wooden boxes, 4 iron rods, 4 copper alloy rods, 14 surgical instruments
Stanway (Chamber BF6)/ 1 st	EX0077 (Vessel)	21 ceramic vessels, 2 amphorae, 1 copper alloy pedestal, 1 wooden game board, 1 iron garment fitting, multiple copper alloy strips

Appendix VIII: Romano-British Grave Deposits from the South Eastern Counties of England containing Copper Alloy Vessels.

Findspot/Date	Copper Alloy Vessels	Associated Finds
Winchester, Hampshire (Grange Road, Grave 2)/ 85-95 CE	HAM0003 (Jug)	13 ceramic bowls, 1 glass jug, 2 bone fittings, 2 iron knives, 2 iron styluses, multiple iron nails, 1 undiagnotic iron fragment, 1 copper alloy spoon, 1 copper alloy box fitting, 1 copper alloy bell, 11 beads, 18 glass gaming pieces, 1 stone amulet
Lullingstone, Kent/ 275-325 CE	K0001 (Jug)	1 bone fitting, 1 ceramic jug, 2 glass bowls, 4 glass bottles, 1 wooden game board. 30 glass game counters, 17 bone game counters, 2 iron knives, 2 iron spoons
Maidstone, Kent (Cremated Deposit 3, Amphora X)	K0002 (Jug) K0003 (Jug) K0004 (Jug) K0005 (Jug)	1 glass bottle, 1 iron lamp, 1 amphora, textile fragments
Maidstone, Kent	K0006 (Vessel)	
Sittingbourne (Bayford), Kent/ 175-300 CE	K0007 (Jug) K0008 (Bowl) K0009 (Jug) K0010 (Handled Pan 1)	1 copper alloy lamp, 1 glass bottle, 1 glass jug, 1 iron strigil, 12 ceramic bowls, 1 bone fitting
Sittingbourne (Bayford), Kent/ 175-300 CE	K0011 (Jug)	1 glass bottle, 1 glass jug, 3 undiagnostic glass fragments, 3 iron strigils, 1 iron lamp
Canterbury, Kent (Martyr's Field Road)/ 2 nd	K0012 (Jug) K0013 (Handled Pan 1)	2 coins, 3 ceramic beads, 1 glass bottle
Springhead, Kent (Tollgate)/ 1 st -2 nd	K0014 (Cauldron) K0015 (Handled Pan 1) K0016 (Jug)	18 ceramic bowls, 1 copper alloy brooch, 1 wooden table with multiple copper alloy fittings, 1 wooden gaming board with copper alloy drop-loop handles, 23 glass gaming pieces, 1 bone dice
Springhead, Kent (Tollgate)/ 1 st -2 nd	K0017 (Handled Pan 1) K0018 (Jug)	14 ceramic bowls, 1 copper alloy brooch, 1 wooden box, 1 copper alloy palette, 1 copper alloy spatula probe, 1 wooden gaming board, 4 undiagnostic

		iron fragments
Luton, Kent/ 1 st -2 nd	K0020 (Bowl) K0027 (Jug)	1 copper alloy box fitting, 1 glass bottle, 1 glass bowl, 3 ceramic bowls, 2 ceramic cups
Ramsgate, Kent/ 3 rd CE	K0025 (Bucket)	
Canterbury, Kent (Palace Street)/ 1 st -2 nd	K0028 (Bowl)	2 undiagnostic iron fragments
Ashford, Kent/ 1 st -2 nd	K0043 (Jug) K0044 (Vessel)	1 ceramic bowl, 1 wooden box, 1 wooden bucket
Chichester, West Sussex (Westergate) / circa 150 CE	WSU0010 (Jug)	2 copper alloy brooches, multiple ceramic vessel fragments

Appendix IX: Romano-British Site Finds of Copper Alloy Vessels from the South Eastern Counties of England.

Findspot (Site Type)	Vessel/Catalogue Number
Great Wackering, Essex (RU)	Strainer/EX0030
Heybridge, Essex (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/EX0032
Fingringhoe, Essex (RU)	Bucket/EX0033
Boreham, Essex (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/EX0053
Kelvedon, Essex (RS)	Handled Pan 2/EX0054
Little Oakley, Essex (RS)	Jug(handle)/EX0055
Witham, Essex (RS)	Vessel(mount)/EX0057
Great Wakering, Essex (RU)	Strainer/EX0072
Silchester, Hampshire (U)	Handled Pan 2/HAM0001 Handled Pan 1/HAM0002 Vessel(fragment)/HAM0017 Vessel(fragment)/HAM0018 Vessel(fragment)/HAM0019 Jug(handle)/HAM0020 Jug/HAM0021 Cauldron/HAM0022
Faversham, Kent (RS)	Jug/K0021 Jug/K0034
Richborough, Kent (M)	Handled Pan 1/K0022 Jug/K0023 Vessel(mount)/K0024 Jug/K0039 Vessel(mount)/K0040 Vessel(mount)/K0041 Jug/K0042
Canterbury, Kent (U)	Handled Pan 2/K0026 Jug/K0036
Springhead, Kent (RS)	Bowl/K0037
Chalkwell, Kent (RU)	Jug(handle)/K0045
Swaffam, Norfolk (RS)	Handled Pan 3/NOR0001
Bergh Apton, Norfolk (RU)	Handled Pan 2/NOR0002
Mundesley, Norfolk (RS)	Bucket/NOR0003 Jug/NOR0042
Swanton Morley, Norfolk (M)	Bucket/NOR0004
Caistor-on-Sea, Norfolk (M)	Bucket/NOR0030
Oxnead Mill, Norfolk (RU)	Handled Pan 2/NOR0031
Walsingham, Norfolk (RU)	Handled Pan 2/NOR0032
Saham Toney, Norfolk (M)	Handled Pan 2/NOR0041
Somberleyton Ashby and Herringfleet, Suffolk (RU)	Handled Pan 2/SUF0005

Hacheston, Suffolk (RS)	Strainer/SUF0037 Jug/SUF0038 Vessel(mount)/SUF0039 Vessel(mount)/SUF0040 Vessel(mount)/SUF0041 Vessel(mount)/SUF0042
Otley, Suffolk (RU)	Jug(handle)/SUF0047
Lakenheath Fen, Suffolk (RS)	Bowl/SUF0048
Ipswich, Suffolk (RS)	Jug/SUF0049
Brandon, Suffolk (RU)	Jug/SUF0050
Walton on Thames, Surrey (RU)	Bowl/SUR0012
Chichester, West Sussex (U)	Jug/WSU0002 Vessel(fragment)/WSU0003 Bowl/WSU0004 Bowl/WSU0005
Fishbourne Roman Villa, West Sussex (RS)	Bowl/WSU0006 Jug/WSU0007 Vessel(fragment)/WSU0008 Vessel(fragment)/WSU0009

Appendix X: Single Finds of Copper Alloy Vessels of Roman date reported through the Portable Antiquities Scheme in East Anglia and the South East of England.

Findspot (Site type)	Vessel/Catalogue Number
Etchingham, East Sussex (RU)	Jug(handle)/ESUS0001
St. Ann Without, East Sussex (RU)	Bucket/ESUS0002
Southease, East Sussex (RU)	Handled Pan 2/ESUS0003
Greenstead Green And Halstead Rural, Essex (RU)	Bucket/E0039
Ugley, Essex (RU)	Vessel(mount)/E0040
Birch, Essex (RU)	Vessel(mount)/E0041
Wix, Essex (RU)	Vessel(mount)/E0042
Great Bentley, Essex (RU)	Handled Pan 3/E0043
Steeple Bumpstead, Essex (RU)	Handled Pan 1/E0044
Broxted, Essex (RU)	Handled Pan 4/E0045
Roxwell, Essex (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/E0046
Manningtree, Essex (RU)	Bowl/EX0047
Elsenham, Essex (RU)	Vessel(mount)/E0048
Fordham, Essex (RU)	Vessel(mount)/E0049
Fingringhoe, Essex (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/E0050
Good Easter, Essex (RU)	Vessel(mount)/E0051
Ardleigh, Essex (RU)	Vessel(mount)/E0052
Beaulieu, Hampshire (RU)	Bucket/HAM0004
Medstead CP, Hampshire (RS)	Jug(lid)/HAM0005
Ropley, Hampshire (RS)	Handled Pan 1/HAM0006
King's Worthy, Hampshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/HAM0007
Broughton, Hampshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/HAM0008
Ropley, Hampshire (RS)	Vessel(mount)/HAM0009 Vessel(mount)/HAM0010
Damerham, Hampshire (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/HAM0011
Owslebury, Hampshire (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/HAM0012 Vessel(fragment)/HAM0013
Corhampton And Meonstoke, Hampshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/HAM0014
Wherwell, Hampshire (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/HAM0015
Newport, Isle of Wight (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/IOW0001
Newport, Isle of Wight (RS)	Vessel(mount)/IOW0002
Bembridge, Isle of Wight (RU)	Vessel(mount)/IOW0003
Lyminge, Kent (RU)	Vessel(mount)/K0029
Eynsford, Kent (RS)	Handled Pan 1/K0030
Lenham, Kent (RU)	Handled Pan 3/K0031
Chislet Upstreet, Kent (RU)	Bowl/K0032 Jug/K0033
Rainham, Greater London	Vessel(mount)/L0034
Brettenham, Norfolk (RS)	Vessel(mount)/NOR0005

Reepham, Norfolk (RU)	Handled Pan 2/NOR0006
Southrepps, Norfolk (RU)	Vessel(mount)/NOR0007
Attlebridge, Norfolk (RS)	Jug(handle)/NOR0008 Handled Pan 2/NOR0022
Shouldham, Norfolk (RS)	Vessel(mount)/NOR0009
Cawston, Norfolk (RS)	Vessel(mount)/NOR0010
Beachamwell, Norfolk (RU)	Handled Pan 2/NOR0011
Fincham, Norfolk (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/NOR0012
Beeston with Bittering, Norfolk (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/NOR0013 Jug/NOR0018 Jug(handle)/NOR0019 Vessel(fragment)/NOR0020
Feltwell, Norfolk (RS)	Jug/NOR0014
Ringstead, Norfolk (RS)	Vessel(mount)/NOR0015
Hockwold cum Wilton, Norfolk (RS)	Jug/NOR0016 Vessel(mount)/NOR0025
East Walton, Norfolk (RS)	Handled Pan 2/NOR0017
Narford, Norfolk (RU)	Vessel(mount)/NOR0021
Kenninghall, Norfolk (RU)	Handled Pan 1/NOR0023
Tacolneston, Norfolk (RU)	Handled Pan 2/NOR0024
Aldeby, Norfolk (RS)	Vessel(mount)/NOR0026
Stanfield, Norfolk (RU)	Vessel(mount)/NOR0027
Themelthorpe, Norfolk (RU)	Jug(handle)/NOR0028
Colkirk, Norfolk (RU)	Jug(handle)/NOR0029
Gunthorpe, Norfolk (RU)	Handled Pan 2/NOR0043
Pettistree, Suffolk (RU)	Jug(handle)/SUF0006
Kettlebaston, Suffolk (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/SUF0007
Hacheston, Suffolk (RS)	Vessel(mount)/SUF0008
Combs, Suffolk (RU)	Handled Pan 2/SUF0009 Handled Pan 2/SUF0013 Vessel(fragment)/SUF0032
Hoxne, Suffolk (RU)	Handled Pan 2/SUF0010
West Stow, Suffolk (RU)	Vessel(mount)/SUF0011
Barking, Suffolk (RS)	Vessel(fragment)/SUF0012
Arwarton, Suffolk (RU)	Vessel(mount)/SUF0014
Chediston, Suffolk (RU)	Handled Pan 2/SUF0015
Lowestoft, Suffolk (RS)	Jug(handle)/SUF0016
Mendham, Suffolk (RU)	Vessel(mount)/SUF0017
Freckenham, Suffolk (RU)	Jug(lid)/SUF0018
Mildenhall, Suffolk (RU)	Vessel(mount)/SUF0019 Vessel(mount)/SUF0034
Brockley, Suffolk (RU)	Jug(handle)/SUF0020
Market Weston, Suffolk (RU)	Vessel(mount)/SUF0021
Hitcham, Suffolk (RS)	Vessel(mount)/SUF0022
Yaxley, Suffolk (RS)	Vessel(mount)/SUF0023

Linstead Magna, Suffolk (RU)	Vessel(mount)/SUF0024
Horringer, Suffolk (RU)	Vessel(mount)/SUF0025
Great Glemham, Suffolk (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/SUF0026
Wattisham, Suffolk (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/SUF0027
Freckenham, Suffolk (RU)	Handled Pan 2/SUF0028
Bradfield Combust With Stanningfield, Suffolk (RS)	Jug(lid)/SUF0029
Otley, Suffolk (RU)	Vessel(mount)/SUF0030
Bredfield, Suffolk (RU)	Jug(lid)/SUF0031
Sutton, Suffolk (RU)	Jug/SUF0033
Stoke Ash, Suffolk (RS)	Handled Pan 2/SUF0035
Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk (RS)	Vessel(mount)/SUF0036
Charlwood, Surrey (RU)	Vessel(fragment)/SUR0011
Eartham, West Sussex (RU)	Vessel(mount)/WSU0001

Appendix XI: Finds associated with Copper Alloy Vessels of Roman date reported through the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

	Coins	Brooch/PO	Mounts	Weights	Spindle Whorls	Ceramic Vessels	Glass Vessels	Lead-Alloy Vessels	Architectural Remains	Misc.
Steeple Bumpstead (Essex)	205	29	13	1	0	1	0	1	1	4
Good Easter (Essex)	46	61	15	28	2	11	0	0	0	40
Ardleigh (Essex)	93	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Fridaythorpe (East Riding of Yorkshire)	136	51	3	3	0	7	0	0	0	10
Shipton Thorpe (East Riding of Yorkshire)	343	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ropley (Hampshire)	115	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wherwell (Hampshire)	122	6	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
Clothall (Hertfordshire)	82	21	0	9	0	1	2	0	0	14
Watton-at-Stone (Hertfordshire)	125	7	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	8
Gaddesby (Leicestershire)	110	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ancaster (Lincolnshire)	186	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Thonock (Lincolnshire)	560	112	28	3	0	1	0	0	0	38
Keelby (Lincolnshire)	133	29	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	9
Wickenby (Lincolnshire)	54	49	6	2	1	53	0	0	3	10

Stainton by Langworth (Lincolnshire)	104	8	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Shouldham (Norfolk)	793	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Beeston with Bittering (Norfolk)	155	46	11	4	0	2	0	0	0	23
Letcombe Regis (Oxford)	94	21	6	5	0	7	0	0	0	5
West Stow (Suffolk)	883	23	1	1	0	12	0	0	0	4
Barking (Suffolk)	347	25	3	2	0	15	0	0	1	10
Otley (Suffolk)	61	54	0	3	0	13	3	0	0	21
Sutton (Suffolk)	323	36	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
Brockley (Suffolk)	58	22	0	4	2	31	0	0	0	4
Hitcham (Suffolk)	45	22	5	4	0	6	0	0	2	23
Alcester (Warwickshire)	153	47	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	13
Eartham (West Sussex)	217	42	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	14

Appendix XII: Inscriptions on Copper Alloy Vessels from Roman Britain.

Number	Form (type)	Site (County)	Context (Site Type)	Body Inscription	Handle Inscription	Reference
AV0002	Handled Pan 2 (Rudge Cup Type)	Bath (Avon)	SD (RS)		"DIISVM[...]/CODON[...]" <i>De(ae)</i> <i>Su(li) M[in(ervae)] Codon[...]</i>	Cunliffe 1988, 14-16 (23); Hassall & Tomlin 1981, 381 (20); RIB II 2415.60
BE0004	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 137-138)	Shefford (Bedfordshire)	GD (RS)		t "[...]ESPYV"	Eggers 1968 104-105 (29Aa); RIB II 2415.51
BUC0006	Bowl (Ircchester)	Amersham (Buckinghamshire)	SD (RS)	"X"; sideways "A"		Farley et al. 1988, 359-366 (1)
CAM0009	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 131-133)	Ely (Cambridgeshire)	SF (RU)		"BODVOGENVS F" <i>Bodvogenus f(ecit)</i>	Smith, 1922 85; RIB II 2415.11
CHE0003	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Chester (Cheshire)	SF (M)		"CIPI POLI[...]" <i>Cipi Poly(bi)</i>	McPeake & Moore 1978, 331 (11); RIB II 2415.25
C0025	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Carlisle (Cumbria)	SF (M)		"ANSI. DIODORI[...]"	Bennet & Young 1981, 44 (45); McCarthy 1990, 135 (97)
C0026	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Carlisle (Cumbria)	SF (M)		"C.IA[...]"	Bennet & Young 1981, 44 (46); McCarthy 1990, 135 (98)
C0027	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Watercrock (Cumbria)	SF (M)		"[...] ANDID [...]"	Potter 1979, 215 (48); Bennet & Young 1981, 44 (44); RIB II 2415.13
C0029	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 140)	Clifton (Cumbria)	SD (RS)		"TALIO F" <i>Talio f(ecit)</i>	RIB II 2415.47
DEN0001	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 131)	Glyn Dyfrdwy (Denbighshire)	SD (RU)		"S MERCV" <i>[Sor]s Mercur[i]</i> ; "CIPINICOMA" <i>P(ubli) Cipi</i> <i>Nicoma[chi]</i>	Gardner 1927, 129-140; Eggers 1968 104 (19a); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (9); RIB II 2415.16
DEN0002	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 137-138)	Glyn Dyfrdwy (Denbighshire)	SD (RU)		"A[...]VIT"	Gardner 1927, 129-140; Eggers 1968 104 (19b); RIB II 2415.10
DEN0003	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 146)	Glyn Dyfrdwy (Denbighshire)	SD (RU)		"[...]I[...]I SAT[...]" <i>[C]i[lp]I</i> <i>Sat[urnini]</i>	Gardner 1927, 129-140; Eggers 1968 104 (19c); RIB II 2415.28
DUR0005	Bowl	South Shields (Durham)	SD (M)	"M A SAB APOLLINI ANEXTIOMAROM" <i>Apollini Anextiomaro M(arcus) A(...)</i> <i>Sab(inus?)</i>		Henig 1984, 132-133; RIB II 2415.55
DUR0006	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 142)	Upper Weardale (Durham)	SD (RU)		"P. CIPEPOLI" <i>P(ubli) Cipi Poli(bi)</i>	Egglesstone 1915, 9-11; Bennett & Young 1981, 43 (41); RIB II 2415.20

DUR0007	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 142)	Upper Weardale (Durham)	SD (RU)	"LICINIANI"	"POLYBLM" <i>Polybi m(anu)</i>	Egglestone 1915, 9-11; Bennet & Young 1981, 43 (42); RIB II 2415.27
EX0024	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 196)	Colchester (Essex)	SF (U)		"PCIPLPOLYBI" <i>P(ubli) Cipi Polybi</i>	Eggers 1968, 106 (37c); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (13); RIB II 2415.23
EX0027	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 140)	Colchester (Essex)	SF (U)		"TVGIM" <i>Tugi m(anu)</i>	Eggers 1968, 106 (37h); Wright 1944, 89 (12); RIB II 2415.50
EX0037	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 136)	Colchester (Essex)	SF (U)		"T.POMP.NIC"	Smith 1922, 85; RIB II 2415.48
GWY0009	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 142)	Llanberis (Gwynedd)	SD (U)		"ABVCCV[...]" <i>Abuccu[s f(ecit)]</i>	Eggers 1968, 104 (21); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (1); RIB II 2415.1
GWY0013	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 142)	Caernarvon (Gwynedd)	SF (M)		"SAGAVGVF" <i>Sag(untinus?) Augu(stinus?) f(ecit)</i>	Eggers 1968, 104 (22a); Wright 1969, 238 (20); RIB II 2415.45
HAM0001	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 140)	Silchester (Hampshire)	SF (U)		"PIAV"	Eggers 1966, 102 (6a); RIB II 2415.37
K0020	Bowl (Eggers 99)	Luton (Kent)	GD (RS)	"AFRICANVS"		Eggers 1966, 102 3a; BM 1894. 8 3. 58; Jessup, 1958 27 28; McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (2); RIB II 2415.2
LAN0004	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Ribchester (Lancashire)	SD (M)		"CONP[...]"	McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (18); Jackson & Craddock 1995, 87 (24 & 25); RIB II 2415.31
LIN0016	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Keelby (Lincolnshire)	PAS (RU)		"(...)VG"	PAS LIN-3EED71
LIN0031	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Kirkstead (Lincolnshire)	SD (RU)		"C.ARAT"	McPekae & Moore 1978, 333 (6); RIB II 2415.12
LIN0032	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Fiskerton (Lincolnshire)	SD (RS)		"FLORVS F" <i>Florus f(ecit)</i>	McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (26); RIB II 2415.35
LIN0033	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Humberside (Lincolnshire)	SF (RS)		"[...]IAPPIA"	Hassall & Tomlin 1984, 345 (49); RIB II 2415.36

LIN0034	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Louth (Lincolnshire)	SF (RU)		"MLNFEC" <i>M(arcus) L(...) N(...) fec(it) ;</i> "C CLSENIORIS ANNI" (<i>centuria</i>) <i>C(audii) Senioris Ann(i)i</i>	Wright 1964, 180 (16); RIB II 2415.41
LIN0035	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 146-147)	Lincoln (Lincolnshire)	SF (U)		"MLN [...]"; "[...] C. A. S. DC"	Bennett & Young 1981, 44 (43); RIB II 2415.42
LIN0036	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Normanby (Lincolnshire)	SF (RU)		"ALPRI" <i>A(e)li Pri(...)</i>	Wright & Hassall 1971, 299 (60); RIB II 2415.57
L0024	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 142-144)	Cit of London (London)	SF (U)		"L[...]SI" <i>L(uci) [An]si[...]</i>	Eggers 1966, 100 1b; McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (25); RIB II 2415.8
L0025	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 141)	Bermondsey (London)	SF (U)	"TRVFC"		Eggers 1966, 101 1c; McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (33); RIB II 2415.49
L0031	Vessel (Eggers 160- 161)	City of London (London)	SF (U)		"[...] NDINVSF" <i>[...]ndinus f(ecit)</i>	Eggers 1966, 101 1s; Wrght 1969b, 239 (22); McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (38); RIB II 2415.15
L0056	Jar	City of London (London)	SF (U)	"EX OF COR" <i>ex officina Cor(...)</i>		Hassall & Tomlin 1984, 344 (35); RIB II 2415.33
L0057	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	City of London (London)	SF (U)		"SANGVSF" <i>Sangus f(ecit)</i>	Wtight 1969a, 5 (6); Wright 1969b, 239 (21); McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (36); RIB II 2415.46
NE0014	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 144)	Caerleon (Newport)	SF (M)	"LVCCA"	"MATVRVS F" <i>Maturus f(ecit)</i> ; "ALA I TH" <i>Ala I Th(racum)</i> ; "LI" (51)	Hassall & Tomlin 1985, 330-331 (41); RIB II 2415.39
NOR0041	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Saham Toney (Norfolk)	SF (M)		"C PRIMI" (<i>centuria</i>) <i>Primi</i>	Hassall & Tomlin 1978, 480 (61); RIB II 2415.59
NOR0043	Handled Pan 2 (Rudge Cup Type)	Gunthorpe (Norfolk)	PAS (RU)		"BEBE SESE"	PAS NMS-7BC635; Worrell 2012, 73- 74
NOT0001	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 144)	Broxtowe (Nottinghamshire)	SF (M)		"ALBANVS"	Oswald 1939, 441; Eggers 1968, 110 (87); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (3); RIB II 2415.3

NU0012	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Corbridge (Northumberland)	SF (M)		"ANSIEPA[P]HR[ODITI]" <i>Ansi Epa[p]hr[oditi]</i>	Eggers 1968, 108 62; Wright & Hassal 1991, 301 (76); RIB II 2415.6
NU0019	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139)	Ponteland (Northumberland)	SD (RU)		"DRACCVS F" <i>Draccius f(ecit)</i>	Eggers 1968, 108 (65a); McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (21); RIB II 2415.32
NU0023	Bowl (Eggers 70)	Ponteland (Northumberland)	SD (RU)		"T TTIRONIS CRIISCR II SNT SENECIONIS" <i>t(urma)Tironis Crescresnt(is)</i> ; "TKANDIANI VANNI" <i>t(urma) Kandiani Vanni</i>	Eggers 1968, 108 (65e); RIB II 2415.63
NU0047	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Bardon Mill (Northumberland)	SF (M)		"[...] ERIORIS"	Burnham et al. 2005, 492
NU0048	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Bardon Mill (Northumberland)	SF (M)		"BRO"	Burnham et al. 2005, 492
NU0050	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Matfen (Northumberland)	SD (RU)		"SABINIANVS F" <i>Sabinianus f(ecit)</i> ; "I XXV"	Wright 1969a, 1-5; RIB II 2415.44
NU0051	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Matfen (Northumberland)	SD (RU)		"MAXMINVS F" <i>Maxminus f(ecit)</i> ; "I XXIS"	Wright 1969a, 1-5; McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (30); RIB II 2415.40
NYR0029	Jar (Eggers 40)	York (North Yorkshire)	SF (U)	"C ATTISIIVIIRI" (<i>centuria Att(i)i Severi</i> ; "C APRILI" (<i>centuria Capril(i)i</i>)		Eggers 1968, 107 (52a); RCH 1962, 133 (143); RIB II 2415.58
NYR0032	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Malton (North Yorkshire)	SF (RS)		"ALPICVSF" <i>Alpicus f(ecit)</i> ; "LSERVENISVSVPER" <i>L(ucius) Servenius Super</i> ; "SVPERI" <i>Superi</i>	Eggers 1968, 107 (56b); McPeake & Moore 1978, 333 (4); RIB II 2415.4
NYR0037	Handled Pan 2 (Rudge Cup Type)	Beadlam Roman Villa (North Yorkshire)	SD (RS)	"[...]I CITR" [<i>Fel]icit(e)r</i>		Wright & Hassall 1973, 334 (38); Neal 1996, 49 (23); RIB II 2415.54
NYR0040	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 142)	Stittenham (North Yorkshire)	SD (RU)		"P CIPI POLYIBI" <i>P(ubli) Cipi Polyibi</i>	Eggers 1968, 107 (54a); RIB II 2415.26
NYR0041	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 142)	Stittenham (North Yorkshire)	SD (RU)		"P CIPI POLIB" <i>P(ubli) Cipi Polib(i)</i>	Eggers 1968, 107 (54b); RIB II 2415.19
PO0008	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 150)	Brecon (Powys)	SF (M)		"[...] RODITI" [<i>L(uci) Ansi Epaph]roditi</i>	Eggers 1968, 103 (14); Wheeler 1928, 107-111; RIB II 2415.7
SH0011	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 137-138)	Wroxeter (Shropshire)	SF (U)		"[...]ESRV[...]"	Wright 1958, 152 (14); RIB II 2415.52
STA0004	Handled Pan 2 (Rudge Cup Type)	Ilam (Staffordshire)	PAS (RU)	"MAISCOGGABATAUXELODUNUMCAM MOGLANNARIGOREVALIAELIUSDRACO"		PAS WMID- 3FE965; Jackson 2012, 41-60

SUF0005	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139)	Somberleyton Ashby and Herringfleet (Suffolk)	SF (RU)		"QVATTENVSF" <i>Quattenus f(ecit)</i>	Eggers 1968, 106 (43); McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (32); RIB II 2415.43
SUF0015	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 140-142)	Chediston (Suffolk)	PAS (RU)		"CIPIPOL[...]"	PAS NMS-7F1BE6
SUF0045	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 140-142)	Brandon (Suffolk)	SD (RU)		"IVLEVS . F" <i>Juleus f(ecit)</i>	McPeake & Moore 1978, 334 (27); Grew 1980, 376
WAR0007	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 139-144)	Churchover (Warwickshire)	SF (RU)		"MATVRVS F" <i>Maturus f(ecit)</i>	Wright R. 1961, 195 (17); Mcpeake & Moore 1978, 334 (29); RIB II 2415.38
WIL0006	Handled Pan 2 (Eggers 140-142)	Kingston Deverill (Wiltshire)	SD (RS)		"CIPI.POLIBI"	PAS WILT-92B052
WIL0023	Jug (Eggers 125)	Roundway Hill (Wiltshire)	SD (RU)	"ASPAE[...]"		Taylor & Collingwood 1923, 283 (12); RIB II 2415.8
WIL0024	Handled Pan 2 (Rudge Cup Type)	Rudge (Wiltshire)	SF (RU)	"A.MAISABALLAVAVXELODVCMAMBO GLANSBANNA" <i>A Mais Aballava Uxelod(un)um Camboglan(ni)s Banna</i>		Allason-Jones 2012, 23-36; RIB II 2415.53

Associated finds table:

Object:

(F)- indicates fragment

Amphora- Am
Animal remains- A
Art- Ar
Bell- Bl
Bottle- Bo
Bowl- B
Box/Casket/Chest- Bc
Bucket- Bu
Cauldron- Ca
Coin- Cn
Cosmetic Object- Co
Cup- C
Flagon/Flask- F
Food remains- Fr
Furniture- Fn
Game/Recreation objects: G
Hob Nails- HN
Jug/ Jar- J
Knife- Kn
Lamp- L
Mount/ Ring/ Fitting- M
Mortaria- Mo
Nail/ Fittings- N
Personal Adornment, Jewelry- Po
Rod- R
Spoon- S
Strigil- St
Stylus- Sty
Surgical Instruments- Si
Textiles- T
Unidentified- Un
Vessel/Tableware- V
Weapon/Weapon Fitting- Wf

Material:

Bone: [b]
Ceramic: [c]
Copper-alloy: [ca]
Glass: [gl]
Gold: [g]
Iron/Ferrous: [f]
Leather: [l]
Lead-alloy: [la]
Pewter: [p]
Silver: [s]
Stone: [st]
Wood: [w]
Unidentified in-organic: [ui]
Unidentified organic: [uo]
Various: [v]